

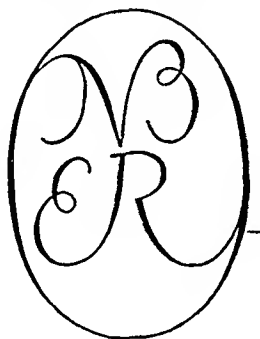
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Price and Quantity Trends in the Foreign Trade of the United States

BY

ROBERT E. LIPSEY

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PRICE AND QUANTITY TRENDS IN THE
FOREIGN TRADE OF THE
UNITED STATES

Introduction

THIS study grew out of the National Bureau's interest in two related aspects of the international economic relations of the United States: "long-term movements of men, commodities, services, and securities . . . examined against the background of secular movements in the domestic economy . . ."; and the cyclical behavior of American international trade and finance.

In both trend and cycle studies, a major obstacle to the analysis of changes in commodity trade has been the lack of data needed in order to separate price from quantity changes over a long period. This investigation was undertaken mainly to provide comprehensive and detailed price and quantity indexes useful for long-term and for short-term analysis.

Data previously published consisted chiefly of official U.S. Department of Commerce indexes for total exports and imports and five major economic classes. These indexes provided annual figures for 1913 and 1919-28, and quarterly or monthly figures for later years. They are fairly satisfactory,² except that export coverage has recently become somewhat inadequate among finished manufactures. We accepted these Commerce indexes for the period after 1923, and have concentrated our attention on the earlier years for which the data were less reliable.³

The only existing indexes of total trade for 1879 to 1913 are those computed by Theodore J. Kreps.⁴ These measured total exports and imports

² Arthur F. Burns, *The Cumulation of Economic Knowledge*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 28th Annual Report, May 1948, p. 22.

³ The export and import price indexes of the Department of Commerce are appraised by the Price Statistics Review Committee of the National Bureau in *The Price Statistics of the Federal Government*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1961, Appendix A, pp. 79-86.

⁴ For use in business cycle analysis, some provision must be made for filling the gap between the end of the NBER quarterly data in 1923 and the beginning of the Commerce quarterly data in 1929. A set of monthly export indexes constructed by Dudley J. Cowden in *Measures of Exports of the United States*, New York, 1931, can be used as an interpolator for the annual Commerce series for the 1924-28 period. On the import side, however, only a very inadequate American Tariff League index is available for intervals shorter than a year. We therefore produced a quarterly interpolating series for the five major economic classes of imports. The calculation of these is explained in Appendix D.

⁵ "Import and Export Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1926.

A very crude pair of export and import price indexes was constructed from wholesale price data for 1866-78 by Frank D. Graham in "International Trade Under Depreciated Paper. The United States, 1862-79," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1922. These were extended back to 1860 by Matthew Simon in "The United States Balance of Payments, 1861-1900," in *Trends in the American Economy in the Nineteenth Century*, Studies in Income and Wealth 24, Princeton University Press for NBER, 1960. Douglass C. North presents new export and import price indexes for the U.S. in the period before 1860 in *The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961.

INTRODUCTION

only, with no breakdown by commodity group. They were heavily overweighted with primary, as against manufactured, products, and were available only annually for years ending June 30.

Our new indexes are intended to give a more detailed and a more accurate picture of the period covered by Kreps and the early estimates of the Department of Commerce. The requirement that the data be useful for business cycle analysis necessitated the computation of quarterly indexes. Since quarterly data on imports for consumption were not published, we followed the somewhat asymmetrical procedure of using general imports (rather than imports for consumption) in combination with exports of domestic products.

Because we accepted the Commerce figures for the later period, no important alterations were made in applying the Commerce classification system to earlier years, even where changes seemed desirable to make the categories more homogeneous or economically significant.

We have, however, subdivided the Department of Commerce economic classes considerably and constructed a number of combinations of the detailed indexes. For example, Export Class 207 (foodstuffs, excluding tobacco and products) matches the two Department of Commerce food classes (crude and manufactured), while Export Class 208 (foodstuffs, including tobacco and products) was constructed to fit more closely into the United Nations classification¹ or that used by the United Kingdom. Some of the minor classes of Appendix C fit fairly well into the industrial classification of domestic output, although not as well, of course, as if they had been specifically designed for that purpose.

Commodity prices and volumes describe a good deal, but by no means all, of what one might wish to know in order to analyze the changing size and composition of American trade. The American data, unlike those of many other countries, exclude ocean freight costs on both sides of the account, thus removing the need for an *f o b = c i f* adjustment to make export and import data comparable. This characteristic of the data leaves the development of transportation costs outside the area of this study, although these costs are of great importance. A forthcoming study by Douglass C. North² should make possible a combination of commodity prices and transportation costs for much of the period covered here.

Another missing variable, on both the export and import sides, is the tariff. There is no information readily available on tariff rates applicable

¹ United Nations, *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, 2nd Edition, New York, 1931.

² Summarized in "Ocean Freight Rates and Economic Development, 1750-1913," *Journal of Economic History*, December 1938.

to exports; some kind of composite of the tariffs of importing countries would be the appropriate rate. For American imports there is a tariff index with U.S. wholesale price index weights covering the period 1907 through 1946.⁷ There are also data, covering a much longer period, on the ratio of total tariffs collected to total dutiable imports, or total imports. These, as tariff indexes, have the obvious defect that the level of the tariff rate on a commodity influences the weight of the commodity in the index. A sufficiently high tariff could conceivably remove itself from the index by eliminating the import. Nevertheless, these ratios, which were used as tariff indexes by Humphrey⁸ for example, were appraised by Lerdaу as being "far less suspect than it would appear on theoretical grounds."⁹ Neither of these indexes is altogether satisfactory, but Lerdaу found that his had some net explanatory value in a correlation analysis in which the ratio of imports to gross national product was the dependent variable. Either of these indexes could be combined with our price indexes to produce a crude estimate of changes in the prices actually facing American purchasers of foreign goods.

A number of adjustments to the official series on the total value of U.S. exports and imports have been suggested, both in official customs reports and by independent scholars. We have incorporated into our indexes only those two adjustments which proved allocable by commodity, but it would be fairly simple to make other adjustments in the totals.

For example, exports by land, omitted from U.S. customs data before 1893, could be added. Matthew Simon, using Canadian import data,¹⁰ made such an adjustment in the aggregate figures, but our attempt to break these down by commodity groups was frustrated by difficulties in matching Canadian and U.S. commodity classifications. For a number of products, exports reported by the U.S. were greater than the reported Canadian imports despite the presumed exclusion of exports by land from the U.S. data.

Simon also adjusted for a discontinuity in the prescribed method of valuation of imported commodities: he increased the 1884-91 values by 5 per cent to add certain inland freight and other costs. This followed a suggestion made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.¹¹ We were not able to find any basis for applying this adjustment to individual com-

⁷ E. Lerdaу, "On the Measurement of Tariffs: The U.S. Over Forty Years," *Economia Internazionale*, May 1957.

⁸ Don Humphrey, *American Imports*, New York, 1955.

⁹ "On The Measurement of Tariffs," p. 239.

¹⁰ "The United States Balance of Payments, 1861-1900."

¹¹ U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, *Annual Report and Statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the Commerce and Navigation of The United States, 1884*, p. XI.

INTRODUCTION

modities. Since it could have varied a great deal from one commodity to another, we did not take it into account at all.

We have tampered with the official value series in only two ways. The first was a correction for the overvaluation of imports from Brazil in the early 1890's which resulted from the depreciation of the paper milreis. The error was conspicuous and was concentrated in two important commodities, coffee and rubber. More realistic values were estimated by using official quantity data (which were not affected) in combination with outside data on rubber and coffee prices. A description of the adjustment is given in Appendix C.

Official values were further adjusted for changes in the U.S. customs area which took place in 1900. Here again the adjustment, which is described in Appendix F, rested on fairly reliable data and was concentrated in two commodities, exports of green coffee and imports of sugar.

Many fundamental questions about the meaning or validity of long-term comparisons of price levels and terms of trade have been ignored here, as in most empirical discussion of these problems. Except in Chapter 3, where several types of index numbers are compared, we have generally used the Fisher 'ideal' indexes to represent "price" and "quantity" as if these terms were unambiguous and independent of the particular weights from which they were computed. It is also assumed that the shift after 1923 from one type of index to another, and the shifts from one base (or weighting pattern) to another before that date, do not by themselves make comparisons meaningless.

The first two chapters survey the outstanding changes in the foreign trade of the United States over the last eighty years. The remaining chapters deal primarily with the construction of the NBER indexes, appraisals of their quality, and an interpretation of the relations among the several types of indexes.

Chapter 1 sets forth the findings on U.S. export and import prices, and their relation to domestic prices and to the export prices of other countries. It describes the evidence relating to the terms of trade of the United States and the terms of trade of primary and agricultural products. Relations between price and productivity changes are also discussed.

Chapter 2 is concerned mainly with quantity trends in relation to domestic output and to the trade of foreign countries. Possible price-quantity reactions are also explored.

The method by which the NBER indexes were constructed is explained in Chapter 3, and comparisons of Paasche and Laspeyres indexes are used as evidence of the connections between price and quantity changes.

INTRODUCTION

Characteristics of the basic data on export and import quantities and prices are discussed in Chapter 4, with particular reference to the problems involved in using unit value data as prices.

Chapter 5 contains an account of the use of sampling ideas in the construction and appraisal of index numbers and describes estimates of sampling error in the NBER indexes.

Finally the new price and quantity indexes are compared, in Chapter 6, with those of Kreps and the Department of Commerce, as well as with indexes of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census.

CHAPTER 1

Trends in Prices and Terms of Trade

Summary View of U.S. Export and Import Prices and Terms of Trade

The history of the international trade of the United States during the last eighty years is divided into three segments by the two world wars. The 'prewar period' covers the thirty-five years before World War I. For these years the NBER indexes presented here provide an extensive set of new data. The interwar period covers the twenty-one years from 1919 to 1939. For this segment, we use new NBER data only through 1923, Commerce Department estimates and other series are used for later years. The postwar period, from 1946 through 1960, is discussed entirely in terms of data compiled originally by others.

In any analysis of long term trends in this eighty-year period, the treatment of the 1930's poses a difficult problem. For many series, such as the terms of trade and import prices shown in Chart 1, the levels of the 1930's were unprecedented and seem unlikely to recur. Yet because these years stand nearer to the end than to the beginning of our period, they exert a strong influence on estimated trends. (In the terms-of-trade series, for example, they impart a considerable upward slant to a fitted trend.) For this reason, we have frequently omitted consideration of the interwar period and compared the 1950's directly with the prewar years.

This period should not, however, be ignored completely. Much recent discussion of the terms of trade, ratios of trade to output, and price-quantity relations has been colored by, and can only be understood in terms of, the events of the depression years.

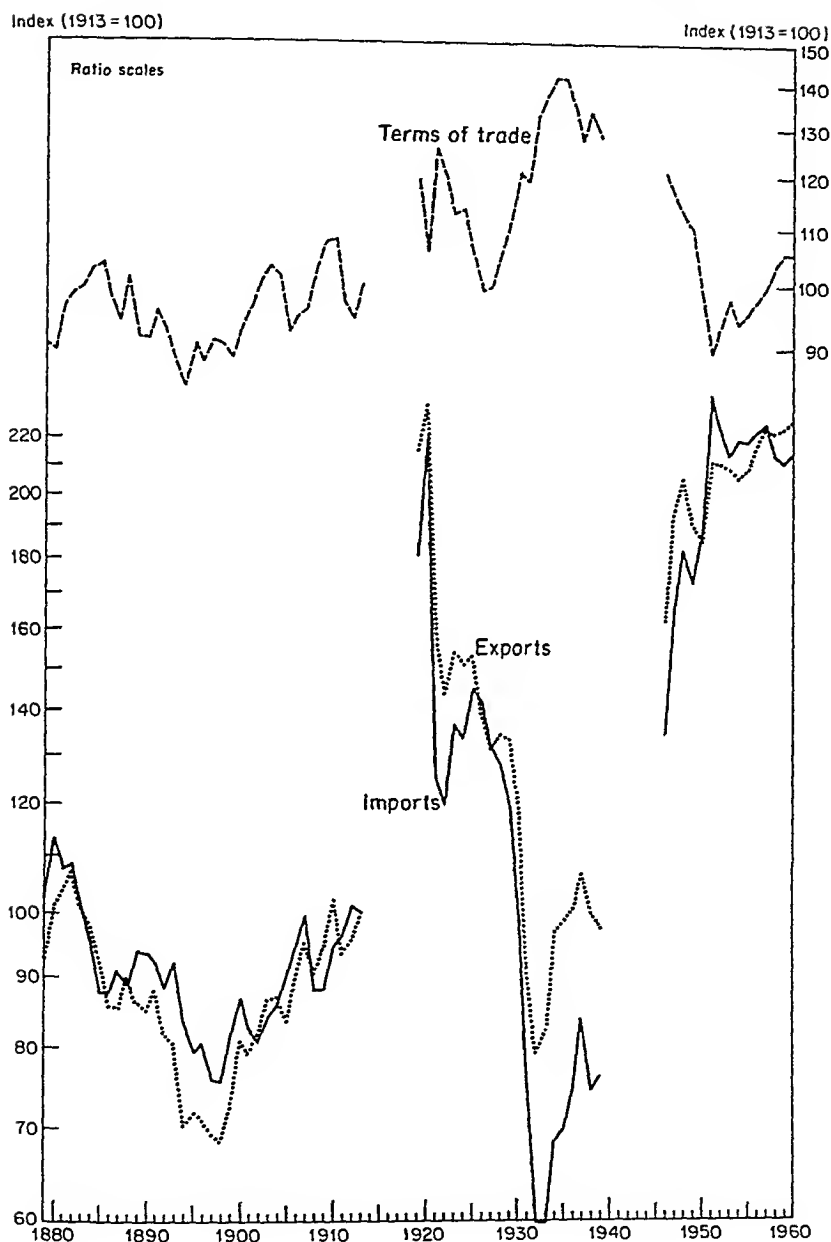
EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES

In the prewar years, a period of declining prices before 1898 was followed by rising prices up to World War I (Chart 1). No substantial trend for the period as a whole can be discerned, although import prices in 1909-13 were below the level of thirty years earlier. At the end of World War I, and for two years thereafter, prices were far higher than before—in 1920, almost twice the prewar peak for imports and more than twice for exports. After 1920, however, the interwar period was characterized by devastating price declines and comparatively weak recoveries. In the single year 1921, and again in 1931-32, export and import prices fell a distance equal, or almost equal, to the whole range of their prewar fluctuations. The fall

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

CHART 1

U.S. Export and Import Prices and Terms of Trade



Source: Appendix Tables A-1, A-3, and H-1.

brought import prices in twelve years from the post-World War I peaks to a level substantially below that of the trough in the late 1890's. Even a sharp recovery after 1933 did not carry them much above the prewar low. For exports, the decline in prices was slightly less severe, but they too fell below the prewar average. The recovery in the late 1930's brought export prices back to the level of the higher prewar years.

The end of World War II again found prices far above the interwar levels. In contrast to the earlier experience, it was import prices that had risen the most. In even stronger contrast, the postwar rise was followed, not by a collapse, but by further price increases. These tapered off somewhat or, in the case of imports, were mildly reversed after 1951. The postwar peaks barely surpassed those of the early 1920's but were far above any of the longer lasting prewar or interwar price levels.

A distinct shift took place also in the relative volatility of export and import prices. Before World War I, export prices underwent sharper fluctuations than imports, reaching a lower trough in the 1890's particularly. After 1918 prices of imports suffered the more violent changes, and continued to do so into the postwar period.

U S TERMS OF TRADE

Export and import prices determine the net barter terms of trade which have been the subject of much acrimonious discussion in the postwar period (the controversy is discussed in a later section of this chapter). Despite the suspicion, current since the late 1930's, that the developed countries have experienced very large long-term gains in their terms of trade, little trend can be discerned in the U S figures. This is illustrated by the fact that the 1949-58 terms of trade were close to most prewar levels. The average for all the postwar years, however, was slightly higher, and the 1959-60 indexes matched the highest prewar figures. But all except the first few postwar figures are far below the heights reached in the interwar period.

Much more definite changes have taken place in the pattern of short-term movements. The prewar fluctuations in the terms of trade roughly followed those of prices. After rising at first, they fell to a low point in the 1890's (earlier than prices), and then rose again. During World War I, the terms-of-trade index increased sharply, as did the price level, but there the resemblance ended. During both the interwar period and the postwar years, the movement in the terms of trade was closer to being inverse than conforming to the price level, particularly during sharp price fluctuations.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

This switch in behavior is a reflection of the fact, mentioned above, that export prices fluctuated more violently than import prices before World War I, and import prices more sharply thereafter.

The greatest fluctuations in the terms-of-trade index took place during the interwar and early postwar period. In several instances, the index covered the whole span of prewar changes within two or three years.

The interwar period was the most "favorable" to the United States in the eighty years considered here. In the mid-1930's, the terms of trade briefly reached 40 per cent above the 1913 level and more than 50 per cent above the trough levels of the 1890's, but these levels were never reached again after World War II.

During World War II and for several years after, the terms of trade shifted sharply against the United States, falling briefly during the Korean War to the level of the 1890's before rising moderately again.

COMPARISON OF NBER AND KREPS INDEXES

The only previously available series on prewar United States foreign trade prices were those published by Kreps in 1926.¹ Our indexes differ substantially from his, as can be seen in Table 1.²

For export prices, the two series agree in showing virtually no change between 1880 and 1913. However, the Kreps index shows a rise more than double that of the NBER index between the 1880's as a whole and 1913. In addition, the Kreps index undergoes sharper fluctuations, particularly before 1900, and falls more steeply to the trough in the late 1890's.

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF KREPS AND NBER INDEXES OF U.S. EXPORT AND
IMPORT PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE
(1913 = 100)

	Fiscal Year 1880		Average of Fiscal Years 1880-89	
	Kreps	NBER	Kreps	NBER
Exports	100.0	99.7	91.3	95.9
Imports	131.7	109.3	108.9	98.1
Terms of Trade (E/I)	75.9	91.2	84.2	98.0

SOURCE: Appendix Tables G-1 and H-2.

¹ Theodore J. Kreps, "Export and Import Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1926, p. 708.

² A more detailed comparison of the two sets of indexes and some explanations of the discrepancies between them appear in Chapter 6.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

The import price series differ even more radically, the Kreps index exhibits not only wider fluctuations but a much stronger downward trend. It declines by 24 per cent between 1880 and 1913, as compared with 8 per cent for the NBER series, and by 8 per cent from 1880-89 to 1913, when our series actually rises slightly.

These differences in opposite directions for export and import prices make the two terms-of-trade indexes diverge even more widely. Kreps shows a 32 per cent improvement in U.S. terms of trade from 1880 to 1913 and 19 per cent from the decade of the 1880's to 1913. The corresponding increases in the NBER index were 9 per cent and 2 per cent.

If we stretch this comparison, perhaps recklessly, to the 1950's, the Kreps indexes, linked to those of the Commerce Department suggest an improvement in the U.S. net barter terms of trade of about 15 per cent since the 1880's. Our indexes indicate virtually no change.

International Comparisons of Terms of Trade

TERMS OF TRADE OF INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

The NBER export and import price indexes for the United States provide new evidence in the controversy over long-run trends in the terms of trade. There are really two questions at issue, and an answer to one does not, as is sometimes assumed, necessarily provide a key to the other.

(1) Have long run trends in the terms of trade been favorable to developed or industrialized countries¹ and by inference, unfavorable to underdeveloped countries?

(2) Have the terms of trade moved in favor of manufactured goods as compared to primary products? We attempt to develop some evidence on the first question here, and on the second in the next section, but much of the evidence is applicable to both questions.

There is a widely-held belief that the terms of trade have moved in favor of industrialized countries in the long run.² It is, therefore, of some interest to review the existing data and to observe the effect of introducing the new U.S. indexes.

One set of comparisons was made by K. Martin and F. G. Thackeray

¹ The terms are not, of course, interchangeable, an agricultural country could well be developed. Most of the comparisons have referred to countries which were both developed and industrialized.

² See, for example, United Nations *Relative Prices of Exports and Imports of Under-Developed Countries*, (New York, 1949), pp. 21-23, where U.K. data are offered as evidence.

in 1948.⁵ Of the three industrial nations for which they presented prewar data, Germany showed a decline in the terms of trade and the U.S. and U.K. a rise. The U.S. figures, however, were derived from Kreps' data. A substitution of the NBER indexes would put the U.S. in an intermediate position and shift the results toward a finding that no substantial change had taken place in the terms of trade of industrial countries between 1879 and 1913.⁶

For the interwar period, Martin and Thackeray show improved terms of trade for the U.S., the U.K., and Germany, and a deterioration only for Japan. But the final year of their study was 1938, almost the peak for terms of trade of industrialized countries. Extension of these data to 1960 would wipe out all the gains since 1920 for the U.S. and the U.K. and all since 1925 (the first year shown) for Germany. The U.K. terms of trade would remain, however, considerably above the 1913 level.⁷

Kindleberger's data showed that the improvement in U.K. terms of trade, from which the deterioration in underdeveloped countries' terms of trade had been inferred, was not characteristic of the rest of industrial Europe. For both 1870-1913 and 1870-1952, U.K. terms of trade improved while those of industrial Europe as a whole (including the U.K.) declined.⁸ The implication is that there was a considerably larger decline in the terms of trade of continental industrial Europe (CIE).⁹

A positive relationship between stage of development and terms of trade does, however, emerge from other features of Kindleberger's data. The more developed countries within industrial Europe, such as Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland, improved their long-run terms of trade by comparison with the less developed members of that group, France and Italy.

Kindleberger further found that, in its trade with industrial Europe, the area he calls "all other countries"¹⁰ suffered a major deterioration in terms of trade, by as much as one-quarter between 1872 and 1952. This was the most unfavorable experience among all the areas he distinguished.¹¹

⁵ *Bulletin of the Oxford Institute of Statistics*, Vol. 10, No. 11, November 1948, pp. 373-398.

⁶ Martin and Thackeray classify the United States as a primary producer before 1900 (*Ibid.*, p. 374). It is true that the United States was at that time an exporter primarily of agricultural products, but it was already a developed, industrial country in terms of the distribution of the labor force or of income originating by sector.

⁷ These statements are based on our data for the U.S. and on indexes for European countries from Charles P. Kindleberger, *The Terms of Trade: A European Case Study*, New York, 1956.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 53-57.

⁹ Industrial Europe excluding the United Kingdom.

¹⁰ Mostly made up of underdeveloped countries but also including Japan.

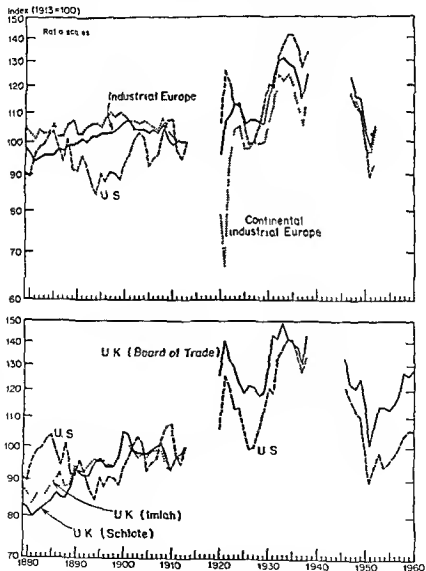
¹¹ Kindleberger, "The Terms of Trade and Economic Development," in *Problems in International Economics*, Special Conference 9, New York, NBER, 1958.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

COMPARISONS OF TERMS OF TRADE U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Two features stand out in the comparison of U.S. terms of trade with those of the U.K. and with our crude estimates for "Continental Industrial Europe" (CIE) in Chart 2. One is that British terms of trade increased considerably relative to the other two over the period for which they can be compared. The other is that the behaviour of U.S. terms of trade,

CHART 2
Terms of Trade of U.S., U.K., and Industrial Europe



Source: Appendix Tables H 1, H 3, and H-4

independent of or even inverse to that of Europe before 1920, became quite similar after that date.

Over the whole time span, as was pointed out earlier in this chapter, U.S. terms of trade did not change substantially. Those of industrial Europe rose somewhat, but most or all of this increase disappears if we make a very crude adjustment to remove the U.K. The reason for this effect is clear (see lower half of Chart 2): British terms of trade rose substantially from 1879 to the end of World War II. From the 1880's to the 1950's they gained by over 37 per cent according to Schlote's index for the period up to 1913—slightly less if Imlah's data are used.¹² The largest gains in the U.K. index, relative to CIE and the U.S., came in the prewar period and during World War I. The end of the war found U.K. terms of trade 20 per cent higher than in 1913, and those of CIE, 20 per cent lower.¹³

In the short-run behavior of U.S. terms of trade, a sharp shift may be noted. In the prewar years, as was pointed out earlier in this chapter, they moved with prices and were roughly inverse to the terms of trade of the U.K. and CIE. They reached a peak in the 1880's (but later than the trough in the other series) and a trough in the 1890's (earlier than the peak in the others). After World War I, when U.S. terms of trade became inverse to price changes, they conformed well to both British and CIE terms of trade. It might be said that the trade pattern matured, developing from one that is characteristic of a primary goods exporter to one characteristic of a nation exporting manufactured products.

The terms of trade may be resolved into export and import price components which are shown in Chart 3. After 1913, the rise in U.K. trade terms in relation to those of the U.S. is seen to be mainly on the export side, where American prices fell by 20 per cent relative to British prices. For the prewar period, there are two explanations for the behavior of U.K. terms of trade. In Schlote's estimates, most of the change relative to the U.S. (and to CIE as well) took place on the export side of the account; U.S. export prices fell by roughly 15 per cent relative to British prices between the 1880's and 1913. Imlah, on the other hand, finds U.K. export prices keeping pace with those of the U.S. over the same periods, and rising only slightly by comparison with CIE.

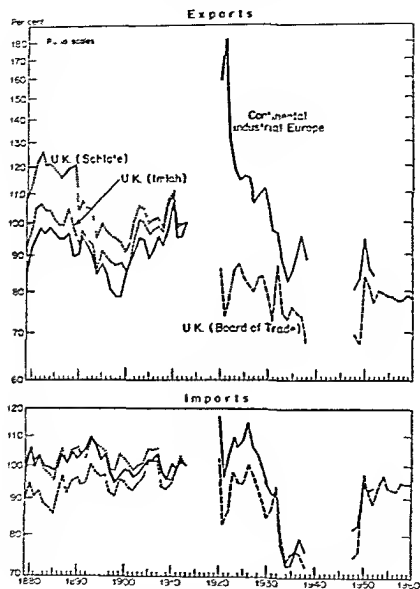
¹² Werner Schlote, *British Overseas Trade from 1700 to the 1880's*, Oxford, 1952, and Albert H. Imlah, *Economic Elements in the Pax Britannica*, Cambridge, Mass., 1958.

¹³ There are some peculiarities in the CIE index in the first few years after World War I. Germany does not appear to be included in 1920 and then apparently enters at very low export-price and terms-of-trade levels in 1921 and 1922. See Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*, pp. 13 and 23.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

CHART 3

Ratio of U.S. Export and Import Prices to Those of the U.K.
and Continental Industrial Europe
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables H-5 through H-8.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

For imports, Schlote's estimates show the U.K.'s prices moving with those of both the U.S. and CIE, while Imlah's data show them falling relative to both by about 6 per cent. Both authors agree, however, in finding considerable improvement in U.K. terms of trade—Schlote, a somewhat greater one.

If U.S. prices are compared with those of CIE, they show a fall in both exports and imports with, perhaps, a slight relative decline in U.S. terms of trade.

To summarize, among the three industrialized areas compared, only one—the U.K.—showed evidence of substantial gains in its terms of trade. Neither our new indexes for the U.S. nor Kindleberger's data for continental industrial Europe confirm the belief that industrial countries as a whole have enjoyed large improvements in their trade terms since the 1870's or 1880's. The experience of the U.K. cannot be taken as typical of developed countries.¹⁴

Prices of Primary and Manufactured Products

OTHER STUDIES

The conviction has been widespread in the last twenty years that, compared to prices of manufactures, primary product prices inexorably decline in the long run and that they have, in fact, declined by a substantial amount since the 1870's or 1880's. This idea has become widely accepted despite its contradiction of the classical belief, dating back at least to Robert Torrens, that "the exchange value of manufactured articles, compared with the products of agriculture and of mines, have, as population and industry advance, a certain and decided tendency to fall."¹⁵

It was noted, during the British debate over the terms of trade in the 1920's, that the operation of this "law" seemed to have been suspended at

¹⁴ Robert E. Baldwin in "Secular Movements in the Terms of Trade," *American Economic Review*, No. 2, May 1955 (Papers and Proceedings), suggests that differences in the type of index number used are sources of bias or of divergent interpretations. During the period covered by the NBER indexes, however, the U.S. terms of trade calculated from Laspeyres indexes diverged greatly from those calculated from Paasche indexes only during World War I. The difference between them widened from 2.5 in 1879 to 4.7 in 1923 (1913 as 100).

¹⁵ John Stuart Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*, New York, 1909, Vol. II, Book IV, Chapter 2, p. 282.

The history of the debate over this proposition is reviewed extensively by Walt W. Rostow in *The Process of Economic Growth*, New York, 1952, pp. 173 and 182–192, and by J. M. Letiche, "The Relevance of Classical and Contemporary Theories of Growth to Economic Development," *American Economic Review*, May 1959.

various times, such as during the 1890s. But the fundamental tendency toward declining relative prices of manufactures was challenged only to the point of suggesting that agricultural productivity might possibly keep up with that of manufactures indefinitely. The participants in the argument generally assumed that relative productivity trends were the key to price trends.

It was Folke Hilgerdt who first turned the classical proposition upside down. He argued that, in the sixty years before 1938, primary product prices had fallen relative to prices of manufactures and that "the general trend of the relative movements . . . of the prices of these two classes of goods can scarcely be doubted."¹⁶ The evidence for this contention consisted of League of Nations indexes for primary product and manufactured goods prices.¹⁷ These, for the period before 1929 when most of the apparent fall in the relative prices of primary goods took place, rested entirely on two indexes: one, a combination of Schlote's indexes for British exports and imports of manufactures, the other, for primary products, the Sauerbeck wholesale price index.¹⁸

The theme of declining relative prices for primary products was taken up after the war in a series of United Nations documents.¹⁹ None of these were primarily concerned with the prewar period, they treated the long-term deterioration in primary product prices as an established fact, relying on Hilgerdt and Schlote.

The view that primary producers have suffered from deteriorating terms of trade has been challenged, on both the facts and their interpretation. We shall not deal with the questions of interpretation except in discussing U.S. productivity trends in the next section of this chapter. Haberler, Viner, and Baldwin have pointed to the likelihood that price indexes of manufactures are biased upward because of the neglect of

¹⁶ League of Nations, *Industrialization and Foreign Trade*, 1945, p. 16. It is ironic that, despite the classical tradition on this question, the only opposing view that Hilgerdt mentioned was that of the protectionist theorist, Manolesco.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 157.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 154. The Schlote indexes appear in *British Overseas Trade*.

¹⁹ For example, *Relative Prices of Exports and Imports of Underdeveloped Countries*, 1949, pp. 21-24, and several publications of the Economic Commission for Latin America, particularly *The Economic Development of Latin America and its Principal Problems* [by Raul Prebisch] 1950, pp. 8-10.

²⁰ Jacob Viner, *International Trade and Economic Development*, Glencoe, Ill., 1952, p. 143; Robert E. Baldwin, "Secular Movements in the Terms of Trade," *American Economic Review*, No. 2, May 1955 (Papers and Proceedings), Gottfried Haberler, "Introduction," in *Problems in International Economics*, pp. 73-81, and *International Trade and Economic Development*, Cairo, National Bank of Egypt, Fiftieth Anniversary Commemoration Lectures, 1959.

quality changes and underrepresentation of new commodities.²³ The same authors have made the additional point that one cannot, by simply inverting a country's terms of trade, derive the terms of trade for its partners. When exports are reported in trade statistics on an f.o.b. basis (excluding, among other things, freight costs) and imports are reported c.i.f. (including freight costs), as is the case with the U.K., it is possible for the terms of trade, measured in home prices, to improve for both countries simultaneously. The necessary condition for such an outcome is a fall in shipping costs relative to prices; this does seem to have occurred during the nineteenth century.²¹

We have already mentioned the likelihood that U.K. export prices and terms of trade, particularly in Schlote's data, were biased upward as a measure of the experience of industrial nations generally. Kindleberger²² found no clear trend in the terms of trade of primary products vs. manufactures and suggested that the large country and product dispersion in the price indexes made the question almost meaningless.

A recent study by Theodore Morgan,²³ which examined prices of manufactured and agricultural products in seven countries, concluded that there was great diversity of experience but no evidence of declining relative prices for agricultural commodities.

From a review of Kindleberger's data, combined with U.S. price indexes for the period since 1913, Sarah S. Montgomery found signs of improvement rather than deterioration in world terms of trade for primary products.²⁴ This was especially the case when they were measured in terms of prices within primary producing countries. The decline in freight rates relative to commodity prices tended to make the price relationships in the industrial countries (where imports were valued c.i.f.) appear less favorable to the primary producers than they really were. In other words, at least part of the decline in relative prices of primary product imports represented a fall in transport costs rather than a decline in the return to the primary producer.

²¹ See P. T. Ellsworth, "The Terms of Trade Between Primary Producing and Industrial Countries," *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, Vol. X, Summer 1956. Data on freight rates appear in Douglass North, "Ocean Freight Rates and Economic Development," *Journal of Economic History*, Dec. 1958, and in Sarah S. Montgomery, "The Terms of Trade of Primary Products and Manufactured Goods in International Trade, 1870-1952," unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1960.

²² *Terms of Trade*, p. 263, and "The Terms of Trade and Economic Development," pp. 73-81.

²³ "The Long-Run Terms of Trade Between Agriculture and Manufacturing," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, October 1959.

²⁴ "The Terms of Trade of Primary Products."

EVIDENCE FROM NBER DATA

The NBER export and import price indexes may be viewed as a new set of observations bearing on the relative prices of manufactured and agricultural or primary products entering into international trade. Four measures of this relationship are described in Chart 4 and Appendix Table H 9.

The clearest trends relate to U.S. agricultural exports. Between the 1880s and the 1900s the purchasing power of manufactured imports (foreign manufactures) over American exports of farm products fell by 20 per cent or more—mostly between the middle 1890s and the 1920s. Since then there has been no clear secular trend. Within U.S. exports the change has been more violent—the price of manufactured products declined by almost half in comparison with agricultural products. Here too the largest drop came after 1894—another large fall during World War II was only partially reversed afterward.

Although the purchasing power of U.S. manufactured exports over agricultural imports rose during the 1930s to heights 60 to 60 per cent above 1879 or 1913, it has since declined to the point where no definite trend can be identified. The 1900s as a whole show some deterioration compared with the 1880s and 1913—in fact with the whole prewar period. But the levels of the ratio for 1879-81, 1913 and 1908-60 are almost identical and the verdict must be—probably no change—possibly a slight decline.

Only within imports do manufactured goods prices exhibit a relative gain. Manufactures imported into the U.S. increased in price by about 20 per cent between the 1880s and the 1900s compared with foreign agricultural products. The gain took the form of a substantial increase before World War I followed by a great jump during the war and in the 1930s and then a retreat to the level of the 1920s.

Two price relationships are implied but not stated in these indexes. One was a great decline in the ratio of export to import prices of manufactured goods (from 127 in the 1880s to 78 in the 1900s)²² the other was a large increase in the ratio of export to import prices among agricultural products—from 79 in the 1880-89 decade to 125 in 1900-59.

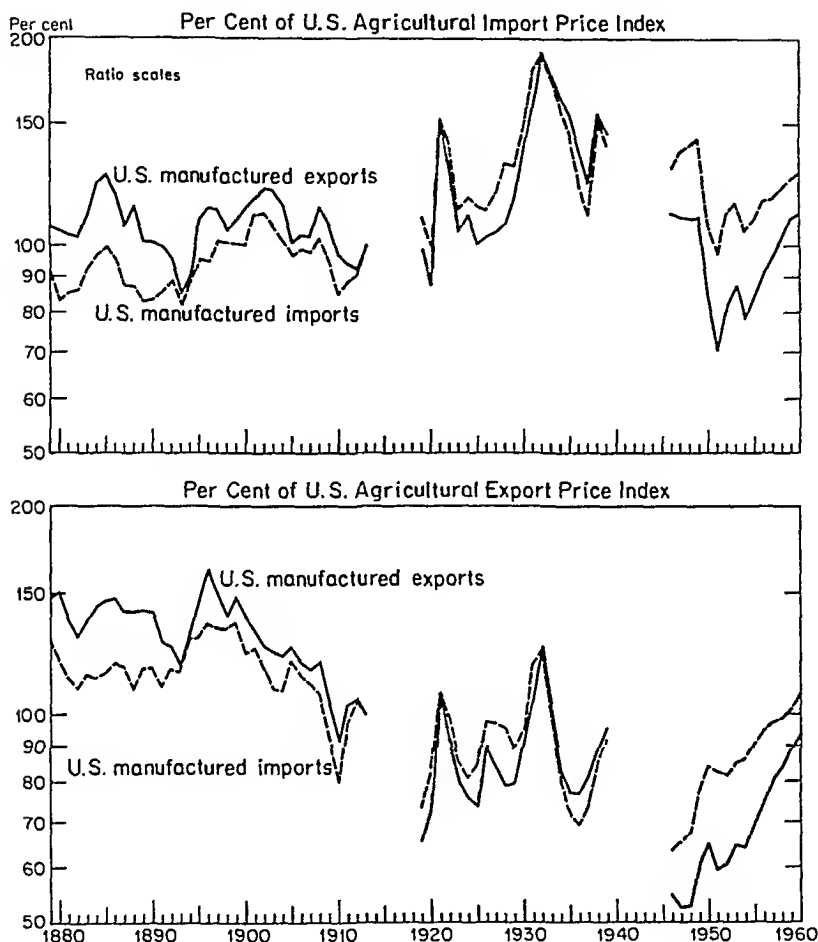
Not all primary products are agricultural and the proportion which is has undoubtedly fallen over the last eighty years within both exports and imports. For the years through 1923 in addition to the index for finished manufactures we have an NBER index for "all commodities other than manufactures"—a broad definition of primary products. But for the later

²² From 1901 to 1909 however there was a steady rise—peaking only in 1904.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

CHART 4

Ratio of Manufactured to Agricultural Product Prices
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Table H-9.

years, there is no similar index available. The direction of change in the ratio of manufactured to primary product prices can be calculated, however, by comparing manufactured to total export and import prices; the relation to total primary product prices would always be in the same direction, but stronger.

This comparison is made, using only prewar and postwar data, in Table 2. On the export side, the relation with agriculture is confirmed. U.S. export prices for manufactures fell by more than one quarter with

change. By 1959-60, however, all four had fallen slightly below the level of the 1880's. Manufactured imports rose in price relative to four groups and fell relative to the other four; the rises were generally stronger than the falls.

Before 1913, relative prices of manufactures clearly declined. U.S. exports of primary products rose in price compared to exports and imports of manufactures in all eight comparisons and U.S. imports of manufactures fell in price in five out of eight. Since 1913, manufactured imports have risen in price relative to seven out of eight primary product classes. Manufactured exports have gained compared to four primary classes and lost in comparison with four others.

What conclusion can now be reached regarding the terms of trade between primary and manufactured commodities? For the period before 1913, the weight of evidence indicates declining terms of trade for manufactured goods. This is particularly clear for American manufactures but also appears true for foreign manufactures. Over the whole eighty years the picture is not quite as clear. U.S. exports of manufactures declined in price relative to total primary imports and exports and to agricultural exports; compared with agricultural import prices, they changed very little, possibly falling slightly. Imported manufactures fell in price relative to U.S. agricultural exports but rose compared with total primary product imports and exports and agricultural imports.

In summary, comparisons with exports of U.S. manufactures strongly contradict the belief in declining relative primary product prices; comparisons with manufactures imported into the U.S. mildly confirm it. On the whole, there seem to be more instances of primary products relatively gaining in price than losing. The scatter around the relationships among totals is large, and supports Kindleberger's view that the primary vs. manufactured product distinction is not a particularly useful one for the analysis of changes in terms of trade.

We have used the terms "favorable change" or "favorable direction" frequently as a synonym for a rise in prices. From the cases mentioned, however, it should be clear that rising prices were often not really favorable to the producers concerned. Some instances clearly represented producers who were losing their world markets, perhaps because their productivity was lagging behind that of industries or countries with "unfavorable" changes in prices or terms of trade. Some evidence on the effect of productivity movements is discussed in the next section of this chapter, and Chapter 2 deals further with the interrelationships of price and quantity change.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

TABLE 3

RELATION OF MANUFACTURED TO PRIMARY PRODUCT PRICES, BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 5 YEAR AVERAGES

	<i>Manufactured Products Price Index as % of Price Index For</i>			
	<i>Crude</i>	<i>Manufactured</i>	<i>Crude</i>	<i>Semi</i>
	<i>Foodstuffs</i>	<i>Foodstuffs</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Manufactures</i>
<i>U.S. Exports of Manufactures and Imports of Primary Products</i>				
1879-1883	113 1	82 4	124 3	148 5
1884-1888	113 1	105 0	131 7	153 9
1889-1893	82 2	82 2	124 6	133 1
1894-1898	92 6	97 1	123 5	138 8
1899-1903	139 8	102 4	112 2	118 7
1904-1908	131 9	96 5	103 0	108 9
1909-1913	108 5	89 4	97 7	107 6
1949-1953	48 4	92 5	112 7	82 4
1954-1958	46 9	99 1	125 9	82 4
1959-1960	65 5	108 7	138 0	94 0
<i>U.S. Exports of Manufactures and Exports of Primary Products</i>				
1879-1883	122 8	133 0	145 7	140 4
1884-1888	132 4	138 5	144 2	135 0
1889-1893	117 5	125 6	134 6	123 6
1894-1898	126 2	129 7	159 6	126 2
1899-1903	122 6	125 4	137 9	110 5
1904-1908	112 4	120 8	120 1	101 2
1909-1913	96 8	99 5	101 8	102 3
1949-1953	95 8	103 4	74 4	82 8
1954-1958	120 5	117 1	81 9	80 9
1959-1960	136 8	140 0	95 6	91 2
<i>U.S. Imports of Manufactures and Exports of Primary Products</i>				
1879-1883	102 1	110 5	121 1	116 7
1884-1888	104 9	109 8	114 3	107 0
1889-1893	102 9	110 0	117 9	108 3
1894-1898	114 7	117 9	145 1	114 6
1899-1903	111 6	114 1	125 5	100 5
1904-1908	104 4	112 2	111 6	94 0
1909-1913	90 8	93 3	95 5	95 9
1949-1953	127 5	137 7	99 1	110 3
1954-1958	151 0	146 8	102 7	101 4
1959-1960	156 7	160 4	109 5	104 5
<i>U.S. Imports of Manufactures and Imports of Primary Products</i>				
1879-1883	94 0	68 5	103 3	123 4
1884-1888	89 6	83 2	104 4	122 0
1889-1893	72 0	72 1	109 2	116 6
1894-1898	84 2	88 3	112 2	126 1
1899-1903	127 2	93 1	102 1	107 9
1904-1908	122 6	89 6	95 7	101 2
1909-1913	101 8	83 8	91 6	100 9
1949-1953	64 4	123 1	150 0	109 8
1954-1958	58 8	124 2	157 8	103 2
1959-1960	75 1	124 6	158 2	107 7

SOURCE: Appendix Tables A-1 and A-3

Price and Productivity Changes

Great divergences among price trends for different classes of commodities are among the central facts of economic history. Upon the interpretation of these trends rest many of our explanations for the growth and decline of nations, classes, and industries, and for the enrichment of one class or nation and the impoverishment of another.

One such interpretation (often referred to as the Singer-Prebisch thesis)²⁶ is based on the belief, discussed earlier, that the terms of trade of primary products vis-à-vis manufactured goods have deteriorated over the long run,²⁷ and that these trends have led to a widening of the gap in real income between primary and manufactured goods producers.²⁸ Crucial to this conclusion is the conviction that productivity changes have not been responsible for the deterioration in primary products' terms of trade—that in fact, they have tended in the opposite direction.

A great deal of data on productivity by sectors in many countries would be required to investigate thoroughly the influence of productivity changes on international price relationships. We have made no attempt to collect such data, and much of the necessary information is probably not available. But the development and refinement of productivity measures for various sectors of the American economy offer opportunities for analysis of price changes within American exports. We have, as an experiment, examined the long-term decline in the prices of U.S. exports of manufactures relative to those of U.S. exports of agricultural products.²⁹ A comparison of available productivity data with the list of export indexes in Appendixes A to C would probably suggest other candidates for investigation.

²⁶ See, for example, H. W. Singer, "The Distribution of Gains Between Investing and Borrowing Countries," *American Economic Review*, May 1950, pp. 477-478, and *The Economic Development of Latin America*.

²⁷ An alternative version of the thesis emphasizes the terms of trade of underdeveloped countries vis-à-vis the more advanced countries, which is not necessarily the same question, as Kindleberger and Singer himself have pointed out. Singer later stated a preference for the second version, "my original emphasis was too much on primary commodities and their characteristics and not enough on underdeveloped countries and their characteristics." (Comment on Kindleberger's "Terms of Trade and Economic Development," p. 88).

²⁸ Just as it is crucial to arguments for agricultural price parity programs within the industrial countries which attempt to keep parity ratios constant over long periods of time.

²⁹ Our findings regarding price changes within U.S. exports would not necessarily apply, of course, to changes between export and import prices or within imports. But Singer, in the comment on Kindleberger's paper quoted above, hints they are related: "I gladly accept this shift in emphasis (from primary products to underdeveloped countries) even though it leaves the chronic troubles of the primary producers within the industrial countries to be explained" (*ibid.*).

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

As can be inferred from the preceding section of this chapter, the net barter terms of trade for agricultural and manufactured exports²⁰ showed very different trends (Chart 5). The purchasing power of agricultural exports rose by about 50 per cent between the 1880s and the interwar period, fluctuated around the interwar level during the early 1950s, and then declined to roughly 30 per cent above the 1880s level. The purchasing power of manufactured exports over imports, on the other hand, fell by 15 to 20 per cent before World War I, climbed to a peak in 1932, and then declined again to a postwar average below that of 1913. Only in 1959-60 did it regain the 1913 level. K3

It would be wrong, of course, to read into these figures a decline in welfare for the producers of manufactured products (measured in terms of ability to purchase imports). For this we would wish to know, not the purchasing power of a unit of output, which we have measured, but purchasing power per unit of input. This is estimated as the product of the net barter terms-of-trade index and a productivity index. It represents, for each of the two sectors, Viner's "single factorial terms of trade"²¹.

We calculated this measure from the NBER and Commerce export and import prices indexes and Kendrick's indexes of output per manhour and total factor productivity.²² These last take account not only of manhours worked but also of capital employed and, in the case of manufacturing, of changes in the composition of the labor force. 57421

The results of this computation (Chart 5) give a far different impression from that implied by the net barter terms of trade. In terms of inputs, the purchasing power of both agricultural and manufacturing factors of production increased greatly. In the 1950s, it was four to five times the initial level, measured by output per manhour, and three to four times as high, measuring by "total factor productivity." The growth of purchasing

²⁰ We refer here to the ratio of their prices to total import prices or, in other words, their purchasing power over imports in general.

²¹ Jacob Viner, *Studies in the Theory of International Trade*, New York, 1937, pp. 558-559.

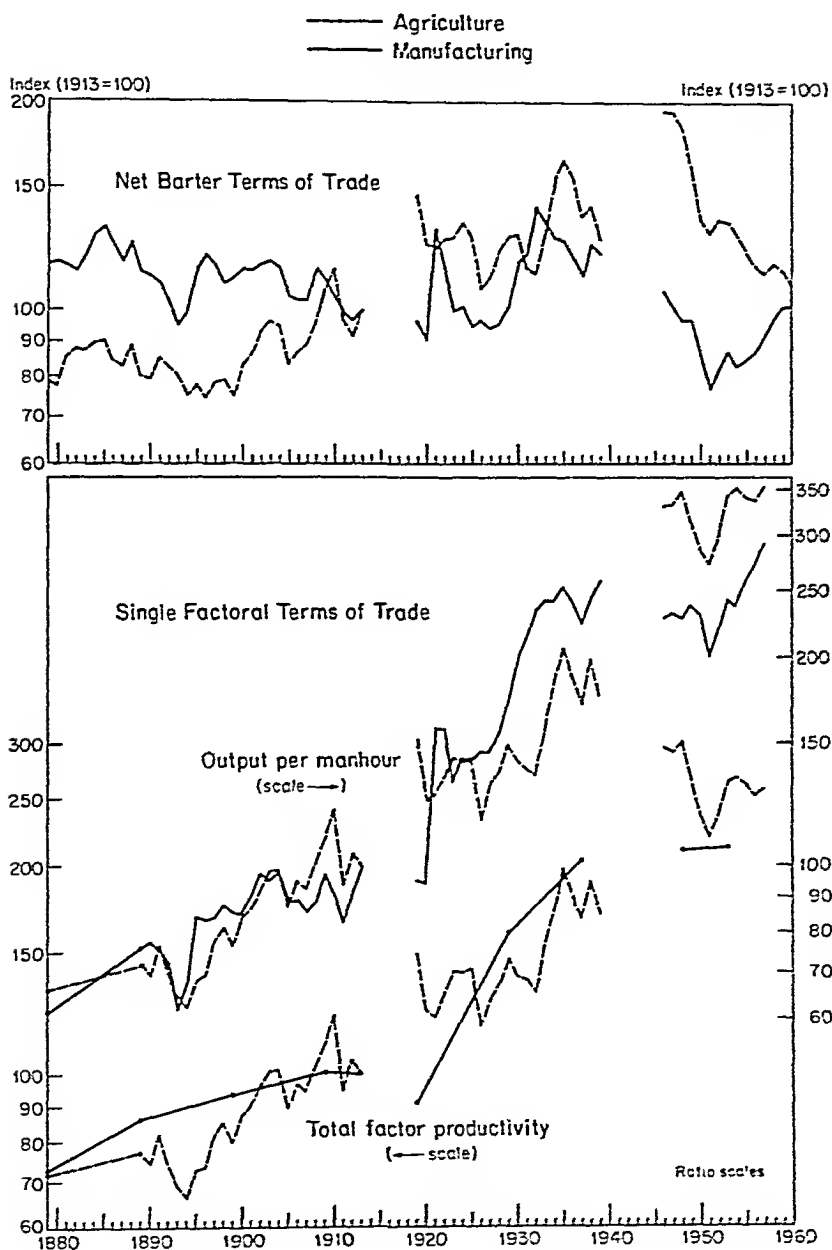
²² John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States*, Princeton for NBER, 1961, Appendixes B and D. Many doubtful aspects of this computation spring to mind immediately. For one thing, manufacturing and agriculture, as industries, do not coincide with what we call manufactured and agricultural exports. The main culprit in this in comparability is the class of manufactured foodstuffs, most of which we class as agricultural even though part of their value has been added in manufacturing and they are included in the manufactured products productivity index. Their price behavior, however, was similar to that of crude foods.

Weighting is another problem. The appropriate productivity indexes for such a computation would have export rather than domestic weights. There are also differences in valuation, a good part of the value of many exports, as reported in our data, was added by the transportation industry as well as by others which intervene between the producer and the exporter.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

CHART 5

Terms of Trade for Agricultural and Manufactured Products:
Ratios of Export Prices and Export Value per Unit of
Factor Input to Total Import Prices



Source: Appendix Tables H-14, H-15, and H-16.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

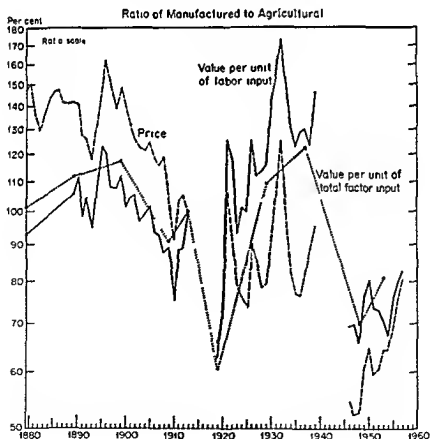
power over imports by manufacturing factors of production was quite similar to that for agricultural factors, although the latter retained some advantage

These price and productivity relations can be examined from a slightly different viewpoint. We may ask how much of the very great decline in price of manufactured exports relative to agricultural exports can be accounted for by productivity differentials?

Chart 6 gives the answer to this question. The total relative decline in price of manufactured exports was approximately 50 per cent between the 1880s and the 1950s. Of this, roughly 30 per cent was accounted for by differential productivity movements. The other 20 per cent could be said to be the real gain in purchasing power of the agricultural factors

CHART 6

Relation of Manufactured to Agricultural Prices, Productivity,
and Values per Unit of Input
(1913 ratio = 100)

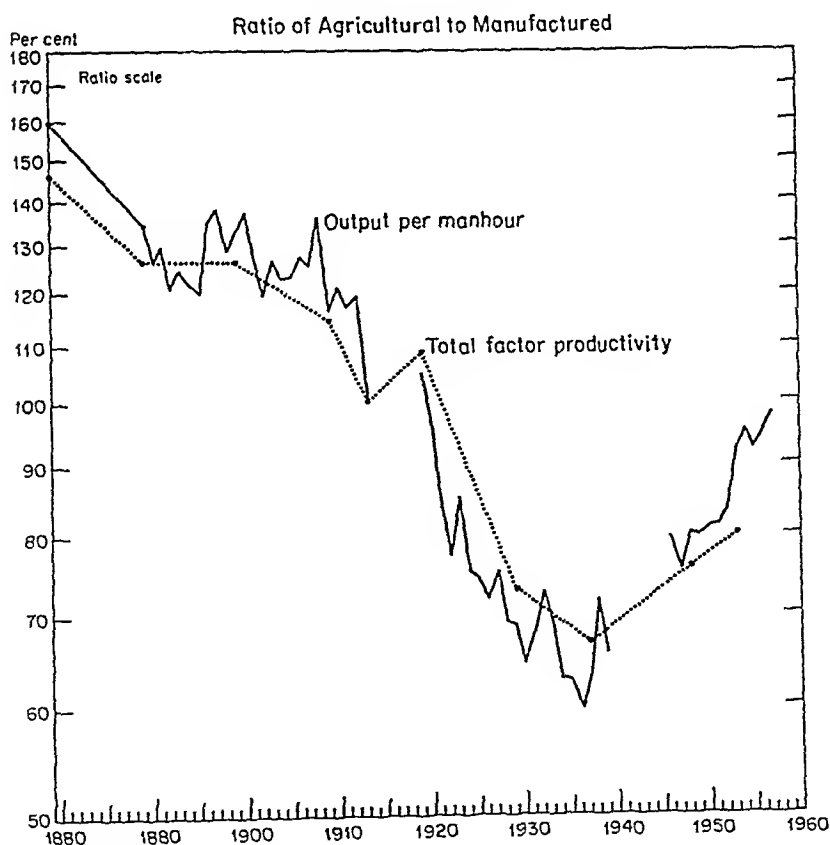


TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

over the factors used in manufacturing production. If we compare the 1880's with 1913, all of the 25-30 per cent fall in purchasing power of manufactures can be explained by productivity differentials, measured by output per manhour; about two-thirds of it can be explained by using total factor productivity. Most of the unaccounted for long-term decline in the price ratio took place after 1913. This decline might represent the overstatement in agricultural productivity involved when only labor inputs are used, since there has been such a great increase in capital intensity in agriculture. To some extent, the price ratios may reflect the effects of U.S. price support policies in keeping up agricultural prices and terms of trade, or they may be affected by changes in inputs not covered by the indexes.

Since the end of World War II, there seems to have been some reversal

CHART 6 (Concluded)



Source: Appendix Tables H-9, H-17, and G-7.

of the long-term trends; manufactured goods prices have been gaining on agricultural export prices. This too is in line with productivity movements; output per manhour has recently been growing more rapidly in agriculture than in manufacturing.

We conclude then—to the extent that one can draw a conclusion from so crude a test—that differences in the rate of increase in productivity between manufacturing and agriculture, particularly before World War I, account for most of the long-run decline in price of manufactured goods relative to agricultural products within U.S. exports.³³

The “ratios of value per unit of input”³⁴ in Chart 6 are informative in another respect. They reveal the severity of the depression of the 1930’s for agriculture much more clearly than do the price ratios. The price ratio between agricultural and manufactured products turned sharply against agriculture after 1929, but it remained considerably more favorable than before 1900. The ratios of value per unit of input, however, were more unfavorable to agricultural factors in the 1930’s than at any other time in the period covered here. They were far worse than in the depths of the depression of the 1890’s, and the short-term swings were far larger than any conceivable estimate of the trend.³⁵

Relation of Foreign Trade Prices to Domestic Prices

For the analysis of shifts in the flow of trade or the balance of payments, one is often interested not so much in absolute changes in export and import prices as in their relation to the domestic price level. In both exports and imports, a single large shift in this relationship occurred more than thirty years ago and has not been reversed.

Before World War I, the ratios of export and import prices to domestic prices³⁶ fluctuated within a narrow range (Chart 7). Both exports and imports exhibited a slight downward trend with respect to domestic

³³ Kendrick found (*ibid.*, Chapter 7) that productivity and price changes were highly correlated within manufacturing—productivity accounting for half or more of the variation in price movements.

³⁴ These ratios are, to some extent, analogous to Viner’s “double factorial terms of trade.”

³⁵ Singer has recently laid heavier stress on the importance of cyclical swings in prices and import earnings as compared to secular trends, in *Problems in International Economics*, pp. 85–86.

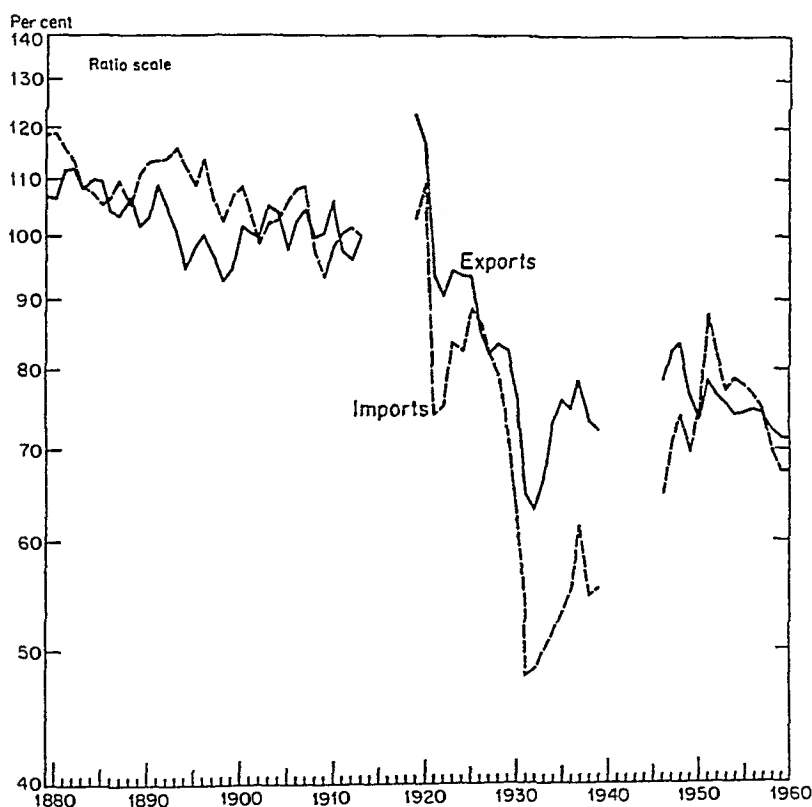
³⁶ For domestic prices, the implicit price index underlying GNP was used. Experiments were performed with variants, such as the index underlying the flow of goods to consumers plus gross producer durables, which, by virtue of its omission of services, might be considered more comparable to merchandise trade. The results were so similar to those using GNP that they have not been presented here. Some use is made of a variety of measures of domestic output, however, in Chapter 2.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

prices, but at least part of the trend was a result of differences in index number construction.³⁷

The first year of peace found export prices 10 per cent above their pre-war ratio to domestic prices, and import prices 10 per cent below. By the early 1930's, both sets of ratios had fallen about 35 per cent below the 1919 levels. Since then, neither exports nor imports have reached more than 80 per cent of the 1913 price ratio, except briefly, and both have hovered between 70 and 80 per cent through most of the postwar years.

CHART 7
Ratio of Export and Import Prices to Domestic Prices
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables H-18 and H-19.

³⁷ The domestic price index is a Paasche price index, derived by dividing what is, in effect, a value index by a Laspeyres quantity index. The foreign trade indexes are Fisher "ideal" index numbers. If, for the period before World War I, we substituted our Paasche price indexes for the Fisher indexes, the downward relative trend in export prices would disappear and the relative decline in import prices would diminish considerably.

Neither export nor import prices have risen far enough to approach even the lowest points in their prewar relations to the domestic price level.

This decline in foreign trade prices could be explained in two ways. It is conceivable that there was considerable divergence between home and export or import prices for individual commodities. Alternatively, commodities that have fallen relatively in price might have greater importance in international trade than in the domestic economy.

The first explanation would be contrary to theoretical expectations regarding competitive markets. Furthermore, our experiments with prewar data (reported in Chapter 4) suggested that export and import prices conform closely to domestic prices where comparisons can be made. On the other hand, these measures covered neither the interwar period, when the largest discrepancies in the indexes appeared, nor the postwar programs for disposal of surplus farm commodities. The latter are likely to have caused some decline in export as compared to domestic agricultural prices.

At least one theoretical consideration might lead us to expect a heavier weight in international trade than in domestic trade for commodities with relatively declining prices. Exports and imports may contain a smaller proportion of what might be called "sheltered" commodities and services—items such as heavy building materials and certain types of personal and business services for which it is difficult to shift to foreign sources of supply when domestic prices rise. In other words, it seems likely that elasticities of substitution, for a single country's production, are higher on the average within international commodity trade than within the domestic economy. As a result, the composition of a country's international trade could be expected to shift more quickly than the composition of its domestic output towards items whose prices are declining relatively. This characteristic by itself would tend to lead to a decline in export and import prices relative to domestic prices.

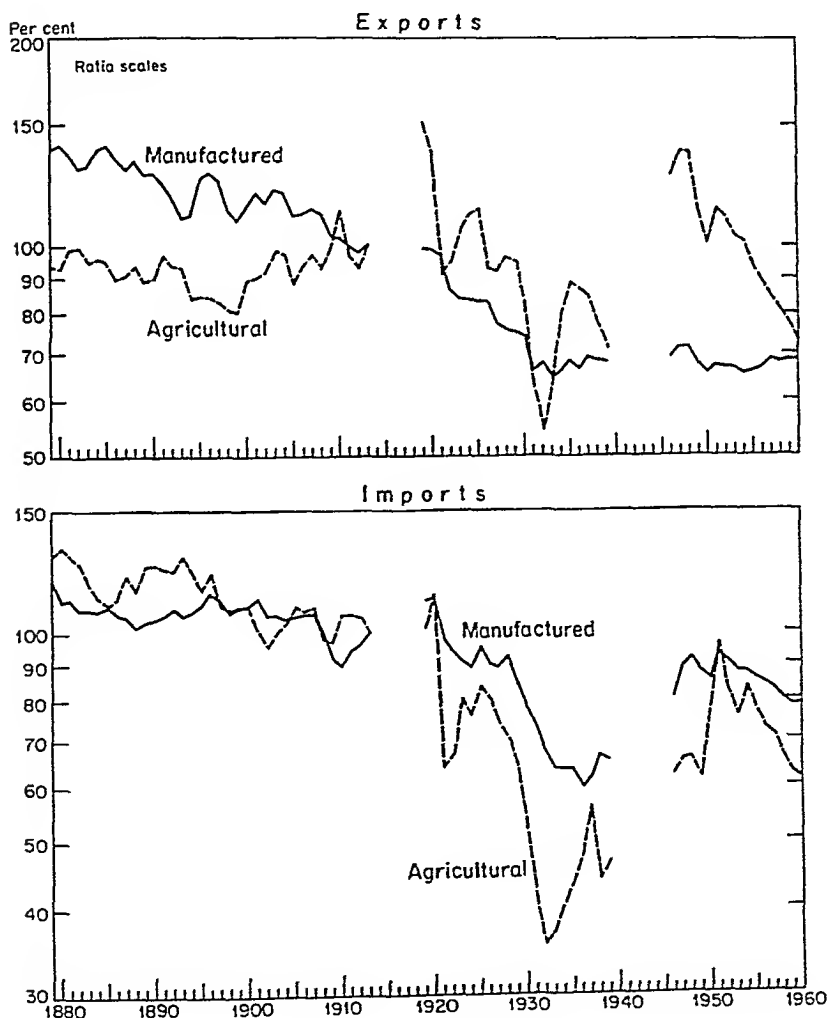
The ratio of foreign trade prices to the GNP deflator is shown in Chart 8 for manufactured and agricultural products. The strongest force behind the downward trend is seen to be manufactured export prices, which fell by half relative to the domestic price level. Both manufactured and agricultural import prices also declined relatively, while prices of agricultural exports underwent large short term fluctuations with no distinct trend. Prices of agricultural exports have been declining in most of the peacetime years since 1913, but large jumps during the two World Wars canceled out the years of decline.

TRENDS IN PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

A further breakdown into economic classes for the prewar and postwar years (Table 4) reveals even more impressively the pervasiveness of the decline in foreign trade prices. Every class but one has fallen in price relative to domestic output by the 1950's, some by only a little, others by almost 50 per cent or more. The contrary behavior of imports of crude

CHART 8

Ratio of Manufactured and Agricultural
Export and Import Prices to GNP Deflator
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables H-18 and H-19.

TABLE 4
EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, BY ECONOMIC CLASS, AS PER CENT OF IMPLICIT PRICE
INDEX UNDERLYING DEFLATED GNP
(1913 = 100)

	Imports				Exports			
	Crude Foodstuffs	Manufactured Foodstuffs	Crude Materials	Semi- Manufactures	Crude Foodstuffs	Manufactured Foodstuffs	Crude Materials	Semi- Manufactures
1879-1883	118.4	162.4	107.7	90.2	109.0	100.7	91.9	95.3
1884-1888	118.4	127.5	101.7	87.0	101.2	96.7	92.9	99.2
1889-1893	147.2	147.1	97.0	90.8	103.0	96.3	89.9	97.9
1894-1898	131.0	124.9	98.3	87.4	96.1	93.6	76.0	96.2
1899-1903	85.3	116.5	106.3	100.6	97.3	95.1	86.5	108.0
1904-1908	85.4	116.7	109.4	103.4	100.2	93.2	93.7	111.3
1909-1913	92.8	112.7	103.1	93.6	104.1	101.2	98.9	98.5
1949-1953	138.4	72.4	59.4	81.2	69.9	64.7	89.9	80.8
1954-1958	142.8	67.6	53.2	81.3	53.6	57.2	81.8	82.6
1959-1960	104.5	63.0	49.6	72.9	50.1	48.9	71.7	75.1

Source Derived from Appendix Tables A-1, A-3, and C-8

foodstuffs resulted from the great postwar increase in coffee prices. In 1959-60, however, even this class had fallen below the 1879-88 level.²³

The substitution of Paasche price indexes for the Fisher indexes before 1913 would have had very little effect. It would have eliminated the slight rising trend of relative agricultural export prices and most, or all, of the very mild drop in relative prices of manufactured imports.

The fact that the relative decline in foreign trade prices was concentrated in the 1920's and 1930's might argue for an explanation related to that period alone, rather than one involving more fundamental characteristics of foreign trade. But it is also possible that the concentration of the aggregate trend within a few years, rather than the trend itself, is the "accidental" feature of the series.

The behavior of prices for agricultural and manufactured products casts some light on the timing of the decline in the total index. Manufactured export prices fell quite consistently, relative to the domestic price level, from the 1880's to the 1930's, and then leveled off. Agricultural export prices rose slightly (in relative terms) before 1913. This rise canceled out in the total index most of the fall in manufactures prices, since agricultural exports were so much more important at that time. Agricultural export prices jumped more than 45 per cent during both World Wars and then fell. In the 1913-19 increase, agriculture was still important enough to carry the aggregate index with it. The sharp fall in aggregate prices after World War I was the result of price declines in both agricultural and manufactured products.

On the import side, both manufactured and agricultural products declined in price compared with the domestic index from the 1890's to the 1930's, and aggregate import prices declined with them. There was some recovery in both import price indexes following the 1930's, but a renewed decline began after the Korean War.

It would appear, then, that declining foreign trade prices were fairly widespread among commodity groups and over time, and that the main reversals of this decline, particularly for primary products, occurred in wartime.

In Chapter 2, this fall in export and import prices relative to the domestic price level is shown to be important in the analysis of the relations between the volume and value of trade and measures of domestic output.

²³ As in other cases mentioned earlier, the long-term decline in export and import prices may be exaggerated slightly by the difference in formula between foreign trade and domestic price indexes. Substitution of the Paasche indexes (Appendix A—Basic Tables) in Table 4 would have lowered the 1879-83 figures to approximately:

Imports of crude foodstuffs	109	Exports of crude foodstuffs	103
Imports of semimanufactures	86	Exports of manufactured foodstuffs	93

CHAPTER 2

Trends in Values and Quantities

THE foreign trade of the United States, like almost every other aspect of its economic life, has been characterized by persistent growth (Chart 9 shows the data since 1869). There were, it is true, periods of retardation and decline as well as sudden spurts and reversals that marked war and reconstruction periods. But the only major peacetime interruption of the climb was the great depression of the 1930's which cut into international trade even more deeply than into other areas of the economy. The interwar experience was unique in at least two respects. The severity of the decline in both export and import values and quantities had never been approached in peacetime, even in the depression of the 1890's. The failure to recover previous peak levels after ten or fifteen years was also unprecedented.

In the postwar years the amplitude of fluctuations and the length of recovery periods have returned to prewar levels.

Trends in the Ratio of Total Trade to Output

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

It has often been said that the economic development of a country reduces its dependence on foreign trade and that the spread of industrialization throughout the world tends to diminish the importance of international trade by reducing those differences in economic structure and skill which are the basis for profitable exchange.

Pervading this discussion has been the belief that international trade consists mainly of the exchange of manufactured goods from the developed countries for crude materials and foods produced by the undeveloped areas. The importance of international trade in the nineteenth century was therefore considered to be a temporary phenomenon. The eventual industrialization of the backward areas would result in the diversion of their export staples to domestic uses and in the replacement of imported by domestically produced manufactured goods.

This line of reasoning is related to classical theorizing regarding the future terms of trade between agricultural and manufactured products. The link between them is exemplified by a frequently quoted statement from Torrens to the effect that the price of crude products relative to manufactured goods would eventually rise within developing countries, as

it already had in the older countries, thus destroying the basis for the most profitable trade between them.¹ These predictions were echoed more than a century later by D. H. Robertson, who considered it evident that "we must learn to accomodate ourselves permanently to a smaller relative volume of international trade. . . ." The fact that "the scope for advantageous exchange between nations is narrowing" would not only diminish the relative volume of international trade but also encourage trade restrictions because the "narrowing of the gap of Comparative Advantage" would make the welfare loss from a reduction in imports less important compared to advantages in terms of, for example, stability.²

Similar pessimism about the future scope of international exchange had been expressed by German economists around the turn of the century, and for much the same reasons.³ Sombart, for example, stated that over a period of fifty or hundred years, civilized nations had become less interconnected through trade relationships, and less involved in world markets. Actually his evidence—very dubious estimates for Germany in 1830 and 1895—indicated no more than an unchanging trade-income ratio.⁴

¹ "As the several nations of the world advance in wealth and population, the commercial intercourse between them must gradually become less important and beneficial. . . . The species of foreign trade which has the most powerful influence in raising profits and increasing wealth, is that which is carried on between an old country in which raw produce bears a high value in relation to wrought goods, and a new country where wrought goods possess a high exchangeable power with respect to raw produce. Now, as new countries advance in population the cultivation of inferior soils must increase the cost of raising raw produce, and the division of labor reduce the expense of working it up. Hence, in all new settlements, the increasing value of raw produce must gradually check its exportation, and the falling value of wrought goods progressively prevent their importation; until at length the commercial intercourse between nations shall be confined to those peculiar articles, in the production of which the immutable circumstances of soil and climate give one country a permanent advantage over another." Robert Torrens, *Essay on the Production of Wealth*, London, 1821, pp. 288-289.

² "A narrowing of the gap of Comparative Advantage will not only diminish the volume of advantageous foreign trade, but will tend to produce a state of affairs in which there is a relatively large volume of foreign trade trembling, as it were, on the margin of advantageousness, and liable to be blown to one side or the other of that margin by small changes in the wind of circumstance. If, having been for some time just outside the range of profitableness, it is suddenly blown just within that range, great dislocation and distress will be caused to those who have laid their plans on the expectation of its remaining outside that range; and at the same time the benefit conferred on the community as a whole will be relatively small." D. H. Robertson "The Future of International Trade," *Economic Journal*, March 1938, pp. 7-8.

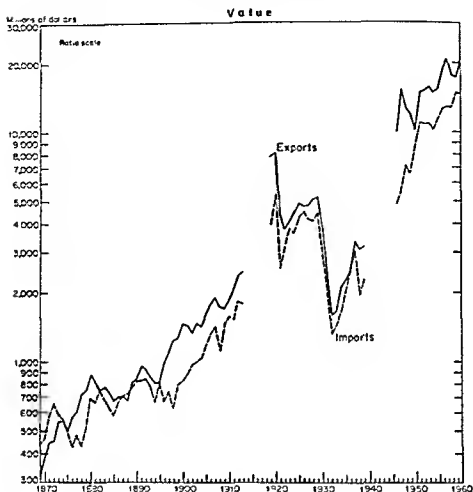
³ See Jacob Viner, "The Prospects for Foreign Trade in the Postwar World," *Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society*, Annual Meeting, June 19, 1946, reprinted in Viner, *International Economics*, Glencoe, 1951, and in American Economic Association, *Readings in the Theory of International Trade*, 1949. These arguments are more extensively discussed in Albert O. Hirschman, *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1945.

⁴ Werner Sombart, *Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, 7th ed., Berlin, 1927.

TRENDS IN VALUES AND QUANTITIES

CHART 9

Value and Quantity of U.S. Exports and Imports, 1869-1960

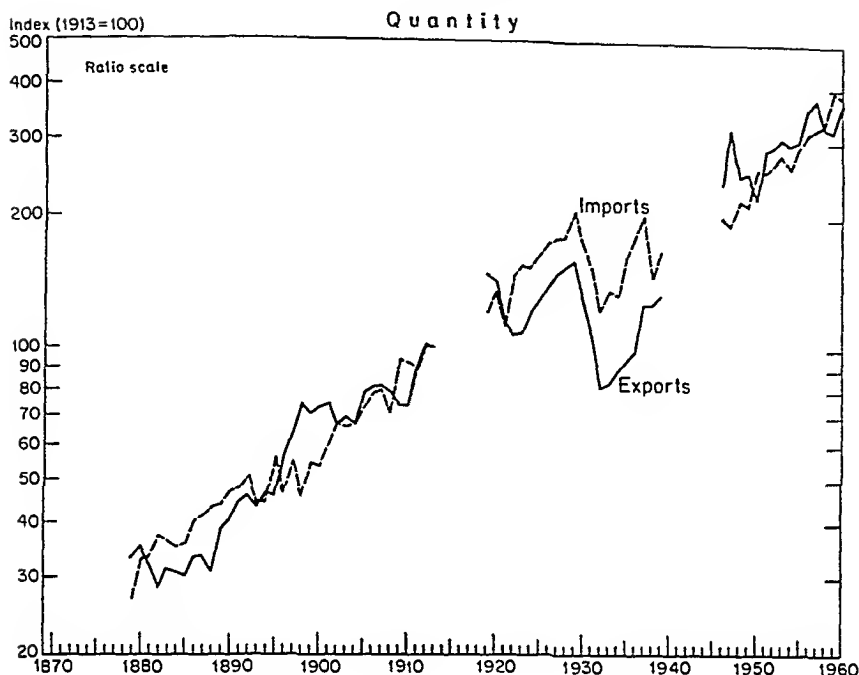


This line of argument has been attacked on several grounds. Viner attributed any fall in the importance of international trade since the 1870's to the effect of increased tariffs, import quotas, and other "deliberate obstacles to international trade" rather than to any "natural factors."³ Other writers argued that the role of the "traditional" type of exchange—manufactured goods from industrial countries for foods and raw materials from undeveloped ones—had been exaggerated. They pointed to the importance of the exchange of agricultural products against other agricultural products and of manufactures against manufactures, or to the major importance of trade among industrial countries as compared to that between

³ *International Economics*, pp. 316-317

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CHART 9 (Concluded)



Source: Appendix Tables A-2, A-4, and A-6.

industrial and nonindustrial ones.⁶ Eugene Staley presented national income and trade data (in current dollars) for several countries which showed little clear change in trade-income ratios before the 1930's.⁷ Mainly interested in proving that there had been no absolute decline in trade, he accepted relative decline as a fact, attributing it to the shift in consumer demand from goods to services as income increases. But he may have been influenced in this by the data for the 1930's, the last period he covered.

In a recent article, Deutsch and Eckstein⁸ reported that an increase in trade-output ratios during early stages of economic development, followed by a decrease in the later stages, has been a typical pattern. But their data for individual countries showed very diverse patterns. It is true that the

⁶ For example, Hirschman, *National Power*, p. 146; League of Nations, *Industrialization and Foreign Trade* [by Folke Hilgerdt], New York, 1945; Eugene Staley, *World Economic Development*, Montreal, International Labor Office, 1945.

⁷ *World Economic Development*, pp. 137-143.

⁸ Karl W. Deutsch and Alexander Eckstein, "National Industrialization and the Declining Share of the International Economic Sector, 1890-1959," *World Politics*, January 1961.

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latest years were not the highest of the whole period, but in several cases they were close to it. There was no rising period in the trade-output ratios for the U.S., and the rise for Germany rested on the virtually worthless Sombart figures mentioned earlier. In any case, a considerable effort of the imagination is required to discern among the violent war and interwar fluctuations and the rapid postwar increases in the ratio, a consistent pattern of a gradually rising trend followed by a declining one.

The same article attempts to assess trends in constant-dollar trade ratios between 1890 and 1934, but the results are vitiated by the use of a single (unexplained) deflator for the exports of all the countries listed. In the case of the United States, for example, Deutsch and Eckstein show a growth rate of 31.9 per cent per decade in the volume of exports, as compared with one of 33.8 per cent for national income. The NBER index, however, shows a growth in exports of 36.6 per cent per decade—higher than domestic output rather than lower.

The new NBER price and quantity indexes enable us to investigate the relations between trade and output in the United States for the last eighty years in real terms, as is done in the theoretical literature, rather than purely in money terms—the only possibility up to now.

We shall also glance at the period before 1879 by taking advantage of some recently constructed estimates of U.S. commodity output since 1839.

U.S. TRADE-OUTPUT RATIOS

When the export and import trade of the United States is compared with current value gross national product or commodity output, the expansion that was so evident in Chart 9 vanishes completely. Instead, the data seem to confirm the pessimistic predictions about the course of world trade discussed earlier. Ratios of exports to GNP (Table 5 and Chart 10) after fluctuating between 6 and 7 per cent during most years before World War I (slightly higher during the 1870's) dropped as low as half that

* Absolute levels of trade-output ratios cannot easily be translated into measures of the importance of foreign trade to the economy. There are differences in valuation, for example—foreign trade prices probably lying somewhere between the producers' prices of the Shaw data and the purchasers' prices of the Kuznets data. And there are difficulties in choosing a concept of output for individual commodities and narrowly defined industries; gross output is the closest to exports and imports, but becomes inflated by duplication as these are combined into larger industries or total output. Exports and imports are free of duplication in the sense that a product exported in crude form will not be exported again as a manufactured item, although it is true that a product imported as a crude material may be exported in processed form. The use of an unduplicated total such as finished manufactures is an imperfect solution because many exports and imports are in a crude or semimanufactured state. Value added, another possible denominator, is an attribute of industries rather than commodities.

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level during the 1930's and then recovered only to an average of about 5 per cent after World War II.

For imports the decline was even greater; the ratio to GNP in the 1870's ranged between 5½ and 9 per cent, averaging about 7 per cent. It fell in two sharp drops after 1871 and again after 1895, to a level of between 4½ and 5 per cent just prior to World War I. Another sharp drop after 1929 brought the ratio down to around 3 per cent, and the postwar recovery did not carry it much above 3½ per cent.

Values of international trade have been compared in the literature with several measures of output. Table 5 indicates that the conclusions drawn would not be substantially affected if any of three common measures were used. The ratios of trade to GNP (column 2) show the steepest decline, partly because GNP includes services, which were growing more rapidly than commodity output. From 1869-89 to 1930-39 the ratio of exports to GNP fell 47 per cent and that of imports 53 per cent.

TABLE 5
RATIOS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO DOMESTIC OUTPUT,
CURRENT DOLLARS

	Output of Finished Commodities and Con- struction Materials, Producers' Prices (Shaw)	GNP (Kuznets)	Flow of Commodities to Consumers plus Gross Producers' Durables, Purchasers' Prices (Kuznets)
RATIO OF EXPORTS			
1869-1889	14.8 ^a	7.0	11.0
1879-1889	15.3 ^b	6.9	10.9
1889-1913	14.2	6.8	11.5
1922-1929	12.0	5.3	9.3
1930-1939	8.8	3.7	6.2
1948-1957		5.1	8.2
1958-1960		4.7	
RATIO OF IMPORTS			
1869-1889	13.8 ^a	6.6	10.3
1879-1889	13.6 ^b	6.2	9.8
1889-1913	10.7	5.1	8.6
1922-1929	10.4	4.6	8.0
1930-1939	7.3	3.1	5.1
1948-1957		3.5	5.5
1958-1960		3.6	

SOURCES: See Table 6. Shaw data are total output through 1913 and "output destined for domestic consumption" thereafter. The 1869-89 ratio comparable to later years is 14.7.

^a Exports and imports are average of 1869-89. Output data are average of 1869, 1879 and 1889.

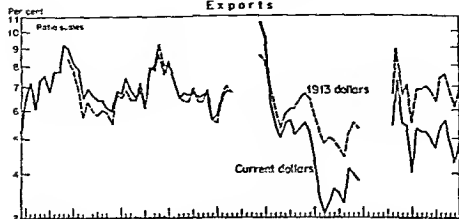
^b Exports and imports are average of 1879-89. Output data are average of 1879 and 1889.

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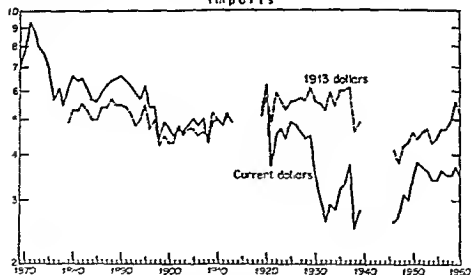
CHART 10

Exports and Imports as a Percentage of Gross National Product,
Current and 1913 Dollars

Exports



Imports



Source: Appendix Table G-11

Ratios to the Kuznets commodity flow series (column 3) declined less rapidly—by 44 and 50 per cent during the same period—but by 1948-57 they had virtually caught up with the GNP percentages. Trade declined least when measured against the Shaw series, 41 per cent for exports and 47 per cent for imports from 1869-89 to 1930-39.

In the twenty years before the Civil War, export ratios (based on Gall

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man's recently published estimates of commodity output),¹⁰ were somewhat lower on the average than in the rest of the years before World War I. Import ratios were, however, slightly higher before 1860 than after.

We may say, then, that there seems to have been a large and consistent decline, extending over a period of more than a century, in the ratio of the value of imports to the value of American domestic production. This decline has taken place mainly in several large jumps. Export ratios, comparatively stable before World War I, have been considerably lower ever since.¹¹

When the effect of price change is removed, a very different picture emerges of the relation between the quantity of trade and output since 1879.¹² Export ratios in 1913 dollars were at approximately the same level during the 1920's as before World War I; they were cut sharply after 1929, but regained their earlier levels after World War II (Chart 10 and Table 6). The postwar ratios have been above those of the 1880's and approximately equal to those of the 1890-1913 period; no downward trend is evident.

The behavior of the import ratio, too, was strikingly different when constant-price figures were used. After some decline between the 1880's and the 1890's, the import ratio rose and maintained, during the 1920's, a higher level than in the whole prewar period (in sharp contrast to the current-dollar figures).¹³ During the 1930's, when the current-dollar import

¹⁰ Robert E. Gallman, "Commodity Output, 1839-1899," *Trends in the American Economy in the Nineteenth Century*, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 24, Princeton University Press for NBER, 1960.

¹¹ The difference in trend between export and import ratios is a reflection of the shift in the international capital position of the United States.

¹² Lacking export and import price indexes for earlier years, we cannot study quantity relationships before 1879. Douglass C. North has recently published new export and import price indexes for the period 1790 to 1860 in *The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961. But the tasks of linking these to indexes for later years and filling the gap between 1860 and 1879 still remain. The existing indexes for these years, discussed in the Introduction, appear too weak to support any conclusions regarding long-term trends.

¹³ This seems to contradict the general impression. For example, in Don D. Humphrey, *American Imports*, New York, 1955, a chart on p. 19 and a table in Appendix I, p. 527, show a fall of 38 per cent between 1890 and 1919 in the ratio of imports to finished commodity output in constant dollars (Shaw's data). Our figures indicate virtually no change in this interval. The difference between the two findings arises mainly from Humphrey's use of the U.S. Wholesale Price Index to deflate imports. The Wholesale Price Index rose 147 per cent during these years, considerably more than the implicit index underlying his denominator (Shaw's series for finished commodity output destined for domestic consumption), which rose only 119 per cent. Our import price index, in contrast, rose less than the implicit deflator—only 85 per cent. Humphrey was aware of the possibility of bias in his deflator but apparently felt that the Kreps index (T. J. Kreps, "Import and Export Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1926), which was the only one available at the time he wrote, was overly dominated by coffee, sugar, and wool (see Humphrey, *American Imports*, note p. 20 and p. 99).

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ratio fell to half the level of the 1880's, the quantity ratios were the highest since 1879. Only after 1937 did the constant-dollar import ratios drop sharply, falling by a third within five years, to the lowest levels in our record. After World War II, they began to climb sharply until, in the years 1958-60, they again reached a level similar to that of the 1880's.

Over the whole period, then, the only suggestions of a downward trend in the ratios of the quantity of trade to output were the low interwar export and postwar import ratios. Both now appear to have been temporary. It is clear, therefore, that the well known decline in the value ratios has been largely a price phenomenon. It is a reflection of the fact, pointed out in Chapter I, that both import and export prices have fallen, in the long run, compared with domestic prices.

Thus, although current value export ratios have followed roughly the pattern expected by Sombart (and others mentioned earlier), ratios for

TABLE 6

RATIO OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO DOMESTIC OUTPUT,
1913 DOLLARS

	Output of Finished Commodities and Con- struction Materials, Producers' Prices (Shaw)	GNP (Kuznets)	Flow of Commodities to Consumers plus Gross Producers' Durables, Purchasers' Prices (Kuznets)
RATIO OF EXPORTS			
1879-1889	14.3 ^a	6.4	10.4
1889-1913	14.7	6.8	11.5
1922-1929	12.0	6.1	10.6
1930-1939	10.2	5.1	8.2
1948-1957		6.7	10.8
1958-1960		6.5	
RATIO OF IMPORTS			
1879-1889	12.0 ^a	5.3	8.7
1889-1913	10.5	4.8	8.2
1922-1929	11.2	5.7	9.9
1930-1939	11.1	5.5	8.9
1948-1957		4.5	7.2
1958-1960		5.3	

SOURCES: Kuznets data: Simon Kuznets, *Capital in the United States: Its Formation and Financing*, Princeton for NBER, 1961, and unpublished worksheets underlying that study. Shaw data: William H. Shaw, *Value of Commodity Output Since 1859*, New York, NBER, 1947, series entitled "Output destined for domestic consumption." Exports and imports are from Table A-6.

^aExports and imports are average of 1879-89. Output is average of 1879 and 1889.

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current-dollar imports and constant-dollar exports and imports for the United States appear to contradict his thesis. It is in real terms that the pessimistic outlook for the future of international trade has usually been stated and theoretically justified.

Agricultural Trade and Output

BACKGROUND OF THE PREWAR AGRICULTURAL EXPORT TRADE

Despite increasing industrialization after the Civil War, agricultural exports were predominant in U.S. trade throughout the nineteenth century. For almost 100 years, until the early 1890's, agricultural products were 73 to 83 per cent of total exports,¹⁴ and even at the beginning of World War I they still accounted for almost half. Thus, agricultural exports virtually kept pace with the rapid growth of industrial exports almost to the end of the nineteenth century. At that time, their share of total exports began a fifty-year decline, leveling off only during the last few years at a little over 20 per cent.

Since agricultural exports played so large a role, the development of American trade during this period must be studied against the background of shifting and interacting supply and demand conditions for agricultural production in the United States and her chief market—Europe. These supply and demand changes were interrelated; long-term shifts in supply conditions encouraged and yet depended on the changes in demand.

The changes on the demand side were such familiar economic events of the nineteenth century as the growth of cotton textile manufacturing, the urbanization and industrialization of Europe with the attendant growth of income and the decline of European agriculture.¹⁵ The Eastern seaboard of the United States played the same role vis-à-vis the West that Europe played in relation to the United States as its population shifted from rural to urban areas and from agriculture into manufacturing.

On the supply side, the second half of the nineteenth century represented the climax in the development of American agriculture and the agricultural export trade. Farm output grew at a rapid and fairly constant rate throughout the nineteenth century,¹⁶ but it slowed down at the

¹⁴ *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*, 1902, p. 73.

¹⁵ Some of these developments are summarized in Edwin G. Nourse, *American Agriculture and the European Market*, New York, 1924, pp. 8-42 and 239-276.

¹⁶ Marvin W. Towne and Wayne D. Rasmussen, "Farm Gross Product and Gross Investment in the 19th Century," *Trends in the American Economy in the Nineteenth Century*, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 24, Princeton University Press for NBER, 1960. Some of the constancy in the rate of growth may have been imparted by the estimating procedure.

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beginning of the twentieth century and never regained its earlier rate¹⁷ Agricultural productivity and output per capita increased faster in the second half of the century than in the first, per capita output reached levels that were never attained again¹⁸

The growth of farm output was associated with great expansions in the farming area of the United States The land added to farms in the fifty years ending in 1900 was almost twice the 1850 acreage, and almost equaled that added in all other years After 1900, growth in the farming area slowed considerably¹⁹

The major increases in farm output, and particularly those in the major export products, involved not only expansions in the farming area but also large scale migrations of production to new areas In the first half of the century the major migration was that of cotton production from Georgia and South Carolina (the original producers and still responsible for more than half of the output in 1820), to Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas which accounted for most of the increase in output after the 1830s²⁰

The migration of grain and meat production was the outstanding feature of the second half of the century In 1850 the North and South Atlantic states accounted for more than half the wheat and oats, almost half the cattle (other than dairy cattle) and over 30 per cent of corn output and swine Only 14 per cent of the swine, 15 per cent of the cattle, and 12, 6, and 5 per cent of the corn, oats, and wheat, respectively, were accounted for by the states west of the Mississippi By 1900 the share of the Atlantic states in all of these products had fallen to 10-13 per cent, west of the Mississippi it ranged from 48 per cent for oats to 65 per cent for wheat and 70 per cent for cattle²¹

Accompanying the westward expansion of agriculture was the growth of railroad mileage, which more than doubled between the end of the Civil War and 1879, more than redoubled by 1899, but increased much more slowly thereafter²² With the forging of railroad connections both the eastern United States and Europe were brought economically closer to the

¹⁷ Appendix Table G-9

¹⁸ Appendix Table G-6, and Towne and Rasmussen, "Farm Gross Product."

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Agriculture *Agricultural Statistics, 1957*, p. 520

²⁰ U.S. Statistics Bureau, Treasury Department, "The Cotton Trade of the United States and the World's Cotton Supply and Trade," *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.*, March 1900, pp. 2545-2552

²¹ U.S. Census Office, *12th Census of the United States, 1900*, Vols. V and VI, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *13th Census of the United States, 1910*, Vol. V

²² U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, 1949, pp. 200, 202

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West by falling freight rates. For example, rates for the shipment of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and canal fell by more than 50 per cent between 1860 and 1879 and by another 50 per cent from 1879-1899; rail rates for the same product fell by 50 per cent between 1869 and 1879 and about 30 per cent more by 1899.²³ Ocean freight rates for American exports also fell drastically during the nineteenth century, particularly before 1850 and after 1870.²⁴

With rapidly increasing production and falling prices and transportation costs, American grain and meat products invaded European markets. American wheat, for example, drove both German and Russian wheat from the English market during the 1860's and 1870's, and supplied more than half of British wheat imports to the end of the 1800's.²⁵ In a similar way American meat products captured the British market from European suppliers who had dominated it before the 1870's, although the newer exporting areas, such as Argentina and Australia, began to challenge the American position toward the end of the century.²⁶

After the 1890's there was a sharp reversal in the agricultural situation. The expansion in the farming area slowed, and the increase of farm production, which had raced ahead of the growth of population in the 1870's and more than kept pace with it during the 1880's and 1890's, began to lag behind. The quantity of agricultural exports, which had multiplied several times since the Civil War, began to fall slightly, while agricultural prices recovered from their long post-Civil War decline and began to rise more rapidly than other prices. European countries turned to new sources of food: Canadian, Indian, and Australian wheat; Argentine beef; and Canadian and Danish bacon, for example, all began to supplant American products in the British market.

TRENDS IN U.S. EXPORTS AND OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Values of U.S. agricultural exports after World War II were ten times those of the post-Civil War period and triple those of the years just before World War I (Chart 11). Only the depression of the 1930's reversed the

²³ U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, "The Grain Trade of the United States and the World's Wheat Supply and Trade," *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.*, January 1900, p. 1973.

²⁴ Douglass North, "Ocean Freight Rates and Economic Development, 1750-1913," *The Journal of Economic History*, December 1958.

²⁵ U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.*, January 1900, p. 2058.

²⁶ U.S. Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, "The Provision Trade of the United States and the World's Provision Supply and Trade," *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.*, February 1900, pp. 2328-2336.

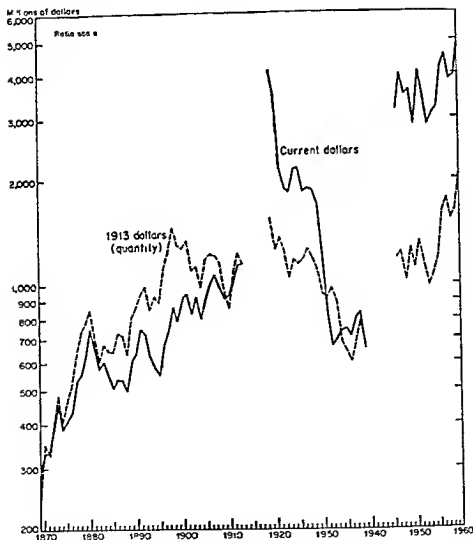
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trend for any length of time, slashing export values to 40 per cent of those in the 1920s and reducing them below the average value of the decade before World War I. The advance in general was an uneven one, slowing during the 1880s and 1890's and accelerating during the two wars.

The quantity of agricultural exports showed no such growth. Its rapid increase until the late 1890's—much faster than the values—was followed

CHART 11

Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports, Current and 1913 Dollars



Source: Appendix Table A.7.

by a long period of stagnation. The levels just after World War II were no greater than those of the 1890's, more than fifty years earlier. Only recently have exports of agricultural products come to life again, growing, at least for a few years, at a rate reminiscent of the nineteenth century.

Because of this lack of growth over so many years, the quantity of agricultural exports declined relative to total national output. The extent of this fall is shown in Chart 12. Before 1900 agricultural exports were almost always above 5 per cent of deflated GNP—slightly higher in the 1870's than in the eighties and nineties. By the 1930's, a long, steady decline had carried them below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of GNP. They have remained roughly at this level since that time. Data for current-value ratios, not shown in the chart, tell much the same story.

There are two possible explanations for this reduction in the importance of agricultural exports. It might have reflected the shifting of resources out of agriculture within the domestic economy, or it might have implied a shift within U.S. agriculture away from dependence on foreign markets and toward reliance on domestic consumption.

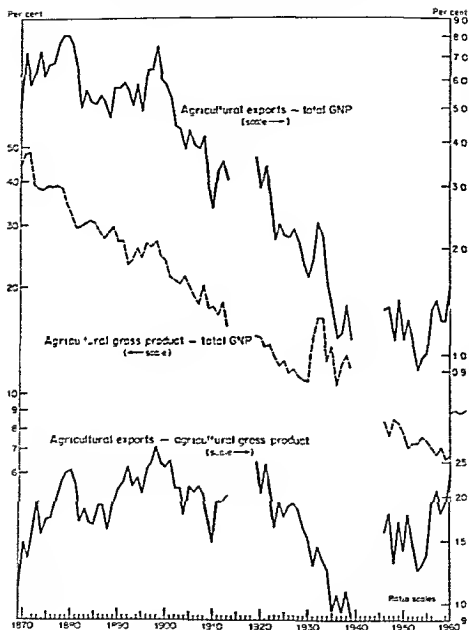
Over the period as a whole, as can be seen in Chart 12, the first factor was the crucial one. The decline in agriculture's share of gross national product is much steadier than, but roughly parallel to, the decline in the ratio of agricultural exports to GNP. This rough, long-run agreement is reflected in the fact that the ratio of agricultural exports to agricultural gross product shows no long-term trend.²⁷

Despite the fact that the fall in agriculture's share of gross output explains the long-run fall in the ratio of agricultural exports to GNP, some very substantial shorter-term changes in the ratio remain to be accounted for. There is, in particular, the contrast between the steady decline in the domestic position of agriculture since 1869, and the failure of agriculture's share of exports, measured in constant or current dollars, to decline until the 1890's. This contrast reflects a considerable shift toward foreign markets for farm products; agricultural exports rose from about one-eighth of agricultural gross output just after the Civil War to a peak of roughly one-quarter at the end of the 1890's. After that, however, the

²⁷ This ratio is only a crude measure of the importance of export trade to farm income. On the one hand it tends to overstate the importance of exports because an agricultural product will have a higher value at the port of shipment than at the farm. Even if the product has not been processed, the export price includes value added by the transportation and, perhaps, the wholesale trade or service industries. Processed farm products contain value added in manufacturing as well.

On the other hand, the export ratio tends to understate the role of international trade because many products of agricultural origin, such as textiles and leather goods, drop out of the agricultural class between the farm and the port of export.

CHART 12
Relations of Agricultural Exports, Agricultural
Gross Product, and GNP, 1913 Dollars



Source Appendix Tables G-10, G-12, and G-14

foreign share began to fall; following a brief rebound during World War I, it plummeted during the thirties to the lowest level since before 1869. World War II again lifted the ratio, which has continued to rise erratically toward the prewar levels.

The high ratio of exports to gross income within agriculture in the 1890's represented a peak not only for the post-Civil War years but apparently for the nineteenth century as a whole, judging from current-dollar data on agricultural production. A comparison of agricultural exports with the Towne-Rasmussen output series,²³ shows that the ratio rose from 11 and 12 per cent in 1800 and 1810 to 13 per cent or more in 1840 and 1850, almost 18 per cent in 1860, and between 20 and 23 per cent in 1880-1900.

The significance of the foreign market to American agriculture is only partially indicated by the level of these ratios, even apart from the ambiguities in them mentioned earlier. Exports were much more important for some crops than for others and were particularly important to individual products when their output was expanding most rapidly. It might be said that the existence of a broad foreign market made possible some of the great spurts in production by providing an incentive to produce goods which could have been sold on the domestic market only at much lower prices.

Cotton, which dominated U.S. agricultural exports before 1860, is the prime example of an export-dependent commodity. During the period of the most rapid growth in cotton production, between about 1815 and 1840, the export ratio rose to almost 80 per cent and remained near that mark. From 1870 to World War I output grew somewhat less rapidly than before the Civil War, and the export ratio fell to 65-70 per cent. Production leveled off after that, and the export ratio continued to fall, until in recent years it has rarely been above 40 per cent.

After supplying 80 per cent of the increase in agricultural exports between 1800 and 1860, cotton lost its leading role and provided only 14 per cent of the growth over the last forty years of the century. The main role then shifted to grain and meat products, which accounted for over 70 per cent of the increase between 1856-60 and 1895-99. Production data show that the growth in cotton output slackened after the middle of the century; the growth of output of food grains, feed grains, and livestock accelerated.²⁴ Per capita output of food and feed grains and livestock hardly changed from 1800 to the 1850's. After that all three rose until the 1890's and then declined until the beginning of World War I. Except for cotton,

²³ "Farm Gross Product."

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 282, 292.

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the peak in exports and export ratios coincided with that brief period when production ran ahead of the increase of population. The peak in cotton export ratios coincided with the most rapid increase in per capita output.

The story can be put in another way. The pattern of exports for the major food items can be at least roughly inferred from the output data by assuming constant per capita consumption. This stability in consumption, in the face of changing farm prices and growing real incomes, suggests that domestic price and income elasticities were low, as might be expected. These low elasticities imply that the absorptive ability of the foreign market was a prerequisite for the great expansion in American agriculture after the Civil War.¹⁰

Some further data on individual commodities emphasize the role of export trade in the expansion of agricultural output after the Civil War. Exports of pork products were never very high relative to farm income from hogs: less than 7 per cent in 1869-73, 21 per cent in 1899-1903, and 17 per cent in 1904-8. But of the increment in gross income between the first and last of these periods, exports supplied 57 per cent, and the increase in exports between the first and second periods was greater than the growth in gross income. Corn exports rose from a little over 10 per cent of production entering gross income in 1869-73 to over 20 per cent in 1899-1903, and the addition to exports was about 26 per cent of the addition to production. Exports were always important relative to wheat output—some 24 per cent in 1869-73 and 36 per cent in 1894-98. But they were still more important in the increment to production—almost 50 per cent in the same period.

For some commodities, foreign trade, then, quickly provided an extensive market which could only have been created much more slowly by the growth of the American economy itself. In this respect American development depended on the willingness of the older industrial nations, particularly the U.K., to permit their domestic resources to be shifted out of agriculture by the influx of cheaper products from the developing areas.

TRENDS IN U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

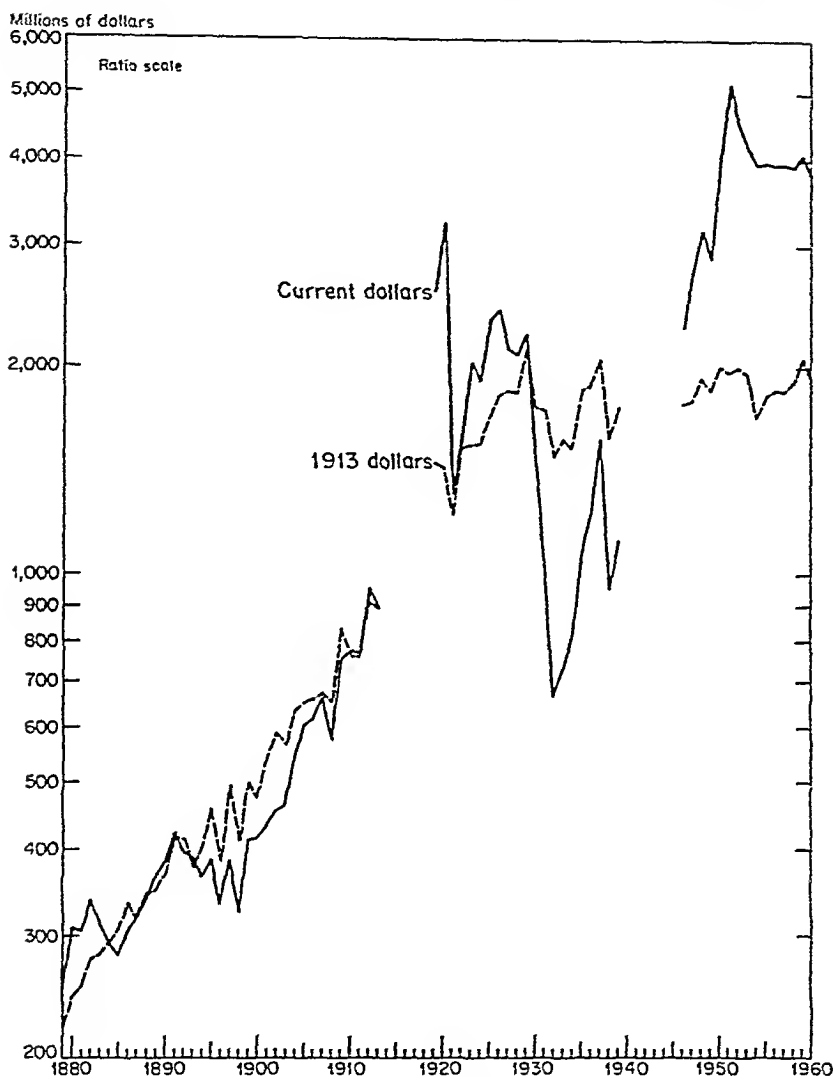
Agricultural imports, like exports, have shown a large long-term increase in values (Chart 13). The short-run similarity between the two value series, however, is mainly imposed by large price movements such as those

¹⁰ It should be noted that the crude assumption of constant per capita consumption will not serve at all for cotton. The export ratio fell after 1840 while output per capita was still increasing.

TRENDS IN VALUES AND QUANTITIES

CHART 13

Value of U.S. Agricultural Imports, Current and 1913 Dollars



Source: Appendix Table A-7.

during the two world wars. Over the long run, agricultural exports rose much more than imports in price, but rose much less in quantity.

Agricultural imports in 1913 dollars increased rapidly, and at a remarkably steady rate, before World War I. They showed none of the sharp fluctuations that were present in exports and no retardation after the 1890's. The interwar period found them between 50 and 100 per cent

above the prewar level, even during the 1930s²¹ and they remained in this range after World War II

The great swings in the agricultural import value series were almost entirely in prices—even the tripling or more in value that took place during and after World War II. Despite the turbulence of the years that followed World War I the volume of agricultural imports hardly ever moved more than 15 per cent above or below the level of the 1920s. Relative to GNP, the value of agricultural imports declined before World War I, particularly during the 1890s, and continued to fall in the interwar and postwar years (Chart 14). But the quantities behaved very differently. Their ratio to deflated GNP was very steady before 1913 and then jumped to a considerably higher level, which was sustained through the 1930s. Only after 1937 did they really decline—far below earlier levels—and the decline has persisted until recent years.

Since agriculture was so steadily declining in importance in the domestic economy all these trends are rotated counterclockwise when comparisons are made with gross farm output rather than GNP. Thus the volume of agricultural imports rose sharply relative to gross farm output in the prewar period. Even import values increased somewhat in comparison with current-dollar agricultural gross income. Imports in the interwar and postwar periods were higher relative to domestic farm output than before World War I in both quantities and values, particularly in the former. Despite the downward drift in the ratios, they still remain considerably above those of prewar days.

The growth of agricultural imports in comparison with agricultural output and exports cannot automatically be assumed to represent the result of direct competition between imports and domestic products. The two groups contain very different commodities and some of the largest appear on only one side of the account. Much of the competition between domestic and foreign agriculture is of a sort not revealed by foreign trade data, it is competition within the US between imports and domestically-produced crops and in other countries, between exports and foreign produced products.

Trade in Manufactured Articles

It is difficult to date the end of agricultural predominance in exports and the beginning of the rise of manufactures. Our series indicate that the

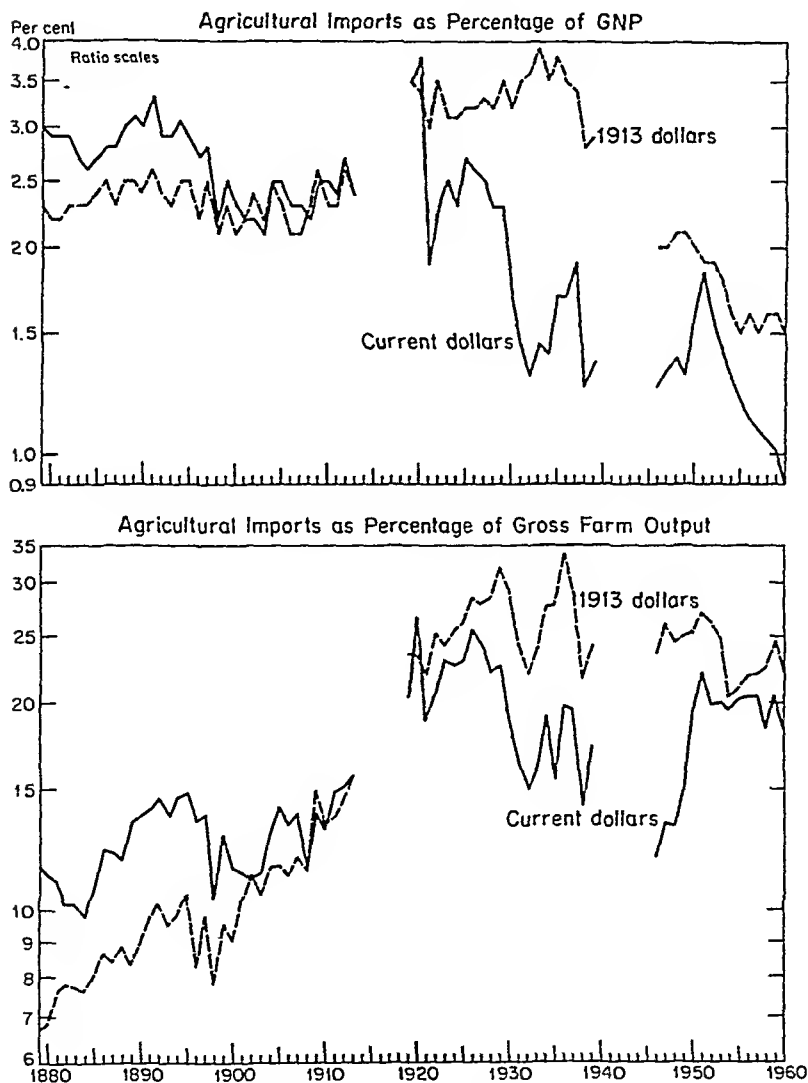
²¹ There is some evidence that agricultural imports in the 1930s were sustained by the severe drought which afflicted the grain-growing areas of the United States. See John H. Adler, Eugene R. Schlesinger and Evelyn Van Westerborg, *The Pattern of United States Import Trade Since 1923*, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1952.

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share of agricultural products in total exports remained almost unchanged from 1800 through the early 1890's (despite the relative decline of agriculture in the labor force and in national income).

Only after the 1890's did it begin to fall steadily. This constancy in the share of agricultural products in exports is partly conceptual : we consider

CHART 14
Agricultural Imports as a Percentage of Farm and Total GNP,
Current and 1913 Dollars



Source: Appendix Tables G-12 and G-14.

as agricultural a number of manufactured foods, such as flour and meat, which are treated in income and labor force statistics as products of manufacturing. Ideally, the export values should be divided among the sectors (including transportation) in proportion to their contribution to value added up to the point of export.²²

It is possible to roughly estimate the effect of applying the domestic industry classification to the trade figures. Excluding manufactured foods, the share of agricultural products in total exports ranged from 60 to 70 per cent until the late 1870's,²³ and then began to fall. In other words, the share of manufactured foods in agricultural exports (as defined here) began to increase in the 1870's. Between 1820 and 1870 it had varied generally between 14 and 25 per cent, and had been close to 15 per cent in the years just before and after the Civil War. Subsequently the share began to rise, reaching 37 to 39 per cent in the middle 1890's, thus offsetting the falling importance of crude agricultural products. The ratio of manufactured food to total agricultural exports fell below 30 per cent after 1908. It was again below that level during the interwar period but has frequently been higher since the beginning of World War II.

The inclusion of certain products of manufacturing industries in agricultural exports requires some explanation. Aside from reasons of convenience, such as the fact that crude and processed foods are customarily combined in international trade statistics, there is an economic argument as well. As illustrated in Table 7, the food industries which supplied the main items of exports, meat packing and flour milling, had a comparatively small part of their total value added in manufacturing. Costs other than purchased materials accounted for only 12 to 16 per cent of the total output in these industries, and most of the materials purchased came from agriculture. In all other industries combined, despite the fact that some food industries are included, costs other than purchased materials accounted for 41 to 49 per cent of the value of output. Furthermore, many of the materials were obtained from other manufacturing industries rather than from agriculture.

Because of the very large role of purchases from agriculture in the total value of manufactured food products, agricultural developments appear

²² This can be done using the type of data assembled for an input-output table. See, for example, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, *Input Output Analysis, Technical Supplement*, New York, NBER, 1954, Chap. 3. But such tables would be needed, not for one year, but for a historical series.

²³ This is a rough estimate made by subtracting manufactured foods from total agricultural products. It is too low by amounts between 1 and 5 per cent, judging from the evidence of the period after 1879, because some of the manufactured foods subtracted had never been included in the agricultural total.

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more relevant for understanding the trade in manufactured foods than changes within manufacturing.

Despite the industrial development of the United States, exports of manufactures (nonfood manufactured products) had not, by the late 1890's, encroached substantially on the overwhelming share of agricultural products. In the next fifty years, however, manufactures became the leading export, accounting for more than all the other classes combined (Chart 15). Since World War II, the share of manufactures in total exports seems to have leveled off at about 60 per cent.

TABLE 7

MATERIALS AND OTHER COSTS IN RELATION TO VALUE OF PRODUCT:
COMPARISON OF MAIN FOOD INDUSTRIES WITH OTHERS,
1880-1900
(dollar figures in thousands)

	Value of Product	Cost of Materials	Other Costs	Other Costs as Per Cent of Value of Product
<i>Slaughtering and meat packing excl. retail butchering</i>				
1900	790,253	686,861	103,392	13.1
1890	564,667	482,897	81,770	14.5
1880	303,562	267,739	35,823	11.8
<i>Flour and grist mill products</i>				
1900	560,719	475,826	84,893	15.1
1890	513,971	434,152	79,819	15.5
1880	505,186	441,545	63,641	12.6
<i>All other industries</i>				
1900	11,653,428	6,182,727	5,470,701	46.9
1890	8,293,799	4,244,995	4,048,804	48.8
1880	4,560,831	2,687,540	1,873,291	41.1

SOURCE: U.S. Census Office, *Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, Manufactures*, Part 1 (1902), pp. 3, 8, and 14.

The ratio of manufactured exports to deflated GNP behaved similarly; it grew rapidly over the period as a whole, reaching its highest levels in the postwar period. But again, there is no evidence of a rising trend within the postwar years.

The rise of manufactures to a leading role in exports was partly a reflection of the increasing importance of manufacturing in the economy,

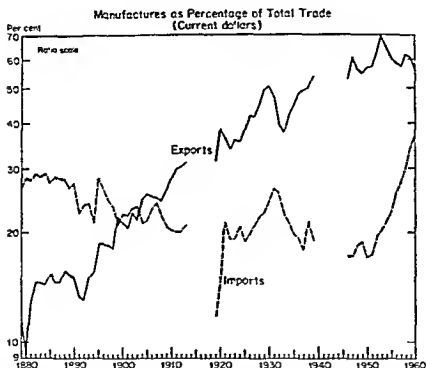
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as exemplified by its growing share of the labor force and of national income. But the share of manufactures increased much more rapidly in exports than in the domestic economy as the growth of manufactured exports outstripped that of manufacturing output.

This difference in rate of growth is reflected in the ratio of exports to gross manufacturing output,²⁴ which more than doubled between the early years

CHART 15

Trade in Manufactures Compared with Total Exports and Imports and GNP



²⁴ This calculation is more hazardous for manufactured than for agricultural products because the valuation questions are more important (see footnote 10). We have evaded the problem posed by valuation by comparing only indexes of export and import quantities and manufacturing output.

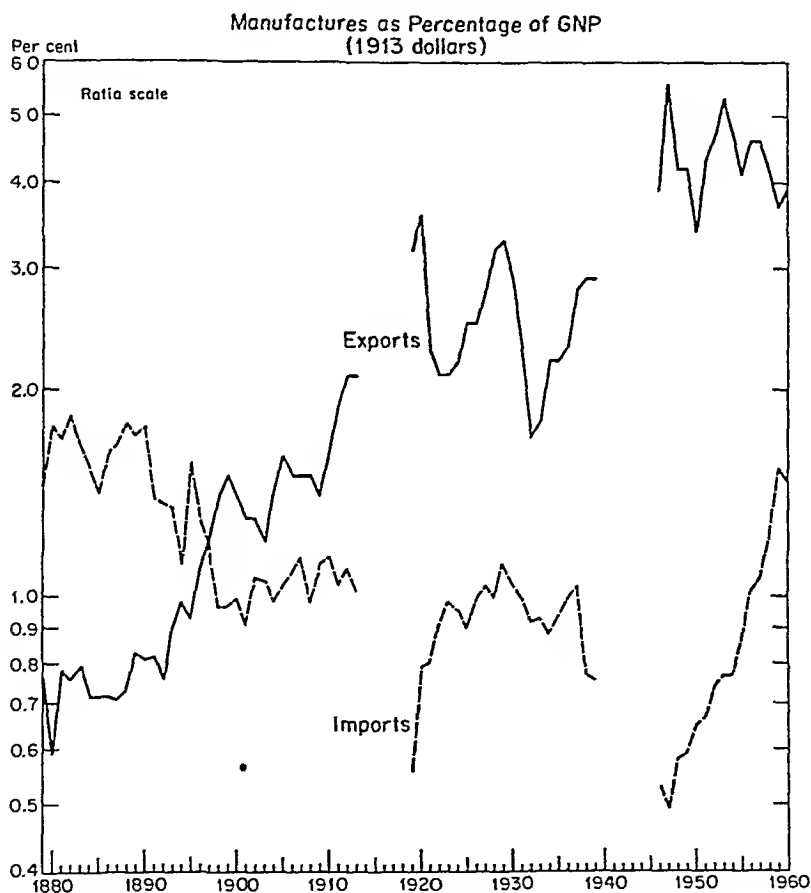
The ratio of value added to value of product is much higher in agriculture than in manufacturing. Therefore, the comparison of exports, which are a value-of-product measure, with gross output, which is a value added measure, is more appropriate for the farm sector. Comparisons of exports and imports with value of production, by industry, were made in an unpublished study, by Phyllis A. Wallace, reported on briefly by Solomon Fabricant in the National Bureau's 33rd Annual Report, May 1953, pp. 77-78. Some of the results of this study were published in an article by Irving B. Kravis on "Wages and Foreign Trade" in *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1956.

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of our period and 1911-13 and rose another 50 per cent by the postwar period (Chart 16).

Manufactured products are an enormously varied collection of commodities, ranging from the simplest transformation of agricultural or mineral products to complex machinery or scientific equipment in which the cost of the original raw material is insignificant. The composition

CHART 15 (Concluded)



Source: Appendix Tables A-6, A-8, A-10, and G-13.

of manufactured exports has been changing ceaselessly since 1879 in a fairly consistent direction—away from products of animal or vegetable origin and toward those of mineral origin. Among those of mineral origin, the trend has been away from commodities closely tied to the production of raw materials, such as petroleum products, to metal products, including

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machinery and vehicles, and within the metal products group the shift has been to the more complex machinery and vehicles

In 1879-81, manufactured petroleum products and articles of animal or vegetable origin (mainly textiles, wood, and tobacco products) represented more than 65 per cent of American exports of manufactures, while all metal products accounted for only 21 per cent. But the leading commodities of 1879 contributed very little to the great surge in manufactured exports that followed of the increase between 1879-81 and 1910-13, petroleum products, which were over 40 per cent of the total at the beginning, contributed only 13 per cent, textiles, which had been 16 per cent, added only 8. Metal products were responsible for 73 per cent of the gain, and doubled their share.

By the end of World War II, commodities of agricultural origin had dwindled still further in importance. Petroleum products had fallen to 5 per cent of the total, while metal products had soared to over 60 per cent. By 1957, petroleum and textiles combined were less than 8 per cent of manufactured exports, and textiles had declined even in absolute terms. The metal products group reached two-thirds of manufactured exports and, in 1949-1957, accounted for almost 75 per cent of the growth in this class.²⁵

The very steep rise in exports of manufactures was not matched on the import side, although imports have increased almost continuously since 1870. Rapid advances occurred immediately after both world wars, the recent increase considerably surpassing the earlier one in quantity and, even more, in value and length.

For about seventy years (from 1879 to 1950), the share of manufactures in total imports showed a declining trend (Chart 15), except during the late 1920's, when skidding prices reduced the share of agricultural imports. Since 1950, however, manufactures have jumped from 17 per cent of imports to more than 35 per cent—considerably above the levels of the 1880's. One must go back to the early 1870's to find percentages as high.

²⁵ Many complex phenomena are buried in this summary. For example, the United States has steadily lost ground as a supplier of petroleum products according to the usual international trade statistics. But American-owned companies continue to supply capital, entrepreneurship, and technical skills for petroleum production abroad.

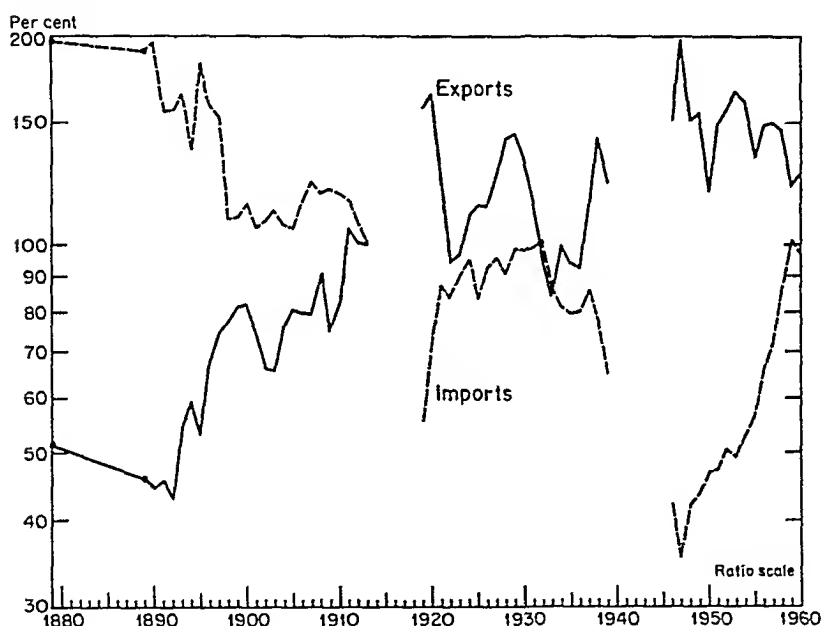
Another interesting case is that of rubber products exports, the main component of which was automobile and truck tires. Despite the growth in use of automobiles outside the United States between 1949 and 1957, this class did not even keep up with total manufactured exports. But exports of synthetic rubber, which appears among semi-manufactures, grew more than tenfold in the same period. Both groups consist of rubber products which are the output of domestic manufacturing industry and which contain a large technological component, but the shift from a finished to a semifinished product reduces the manufactured goods category.

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The ratio of manufactured imports to GNP in 1913 dollars also suffered a great decline from the 1880's to the late 1940's. It has recovered strongly since then, reaching the level of the 1880's in 1959 and 1960.

By comparison with domestic gross output in manufacturing, imports of manufactures had dwindled by the early postwar years, to less than one-quarter of the 1880-89 level (Chart 16). Since then they have recovered to the level of the 1920's but not to that of the prewar period.

CHART 16
Ratio of Manufactured Export and Import Quantity Indexes
to Manufacturing Output Index
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables A-2 and A-4, and John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends*, output index on a 1913 base. (1955-60 from unpublished Kendrick tables.)

Imports of manufactures, like exports, have changed radically in composition. In both 1879-81 and 1890-94, textile products alone accounted for more than two-thirds of the total; by 1910-13 they had fallen to a half, and by 1949 to 20 per cent. Paper and paper products rose from 6 to more than 36 per cent, and metal manufactures from 8 to 13 per cent between 1910-13 and 1949.

The postwar resurgence of manufactured imports is of interest for a number of reasons. One is that reversal of the long-standing trend away

from manufactures would have implications for the stability of import demand and prices and for the US balance of trade with other industrial nations. Another is that the changing composition of imports since 1949 has involved shifts almost identical with those in exports—away from products of agricultural or organic origin and towards products of mineral origin, particularly metal products (including machinery and vehicles). Textile and paper products, which constituted 60 per cent of all manufactured imports in 1949, shrank to 35 per cent by 1958, and accounted for only 22 per cent of the increase in imports of manufactures. But machinery, vehicles, and other metal products, the mainstays of American manufactured exports, increased their share of manufactured imports from 13 per cent to over a third during the same period, and were responsible for over 44 per cent of the increase in manufactured imports.

X 540j76.73^cN39

Price-Quantity Relations

K3

PRICES AND QUANTITIES WITHIN US TRADE

We have collected in this study an array of matched price and quantity data covering a wide variety of commodity groups within US exports and imports. No attempt has been made, except in a few cases, to go beyond US trade data for the information on incomes and prices in other countries which could be built into a more complete analysis of price-quantity relations. And no attempt has been made to estimate the underlying supply and demand elasticities.

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It has become a commonplace that a set of price-quantity observations cannot be assumed to trace out either the supply curve or the demand curve. However, these observations can be and are used to suggest inferences about the underlying functions.²⁸ Here we will only call attention to some of the empirical regularities in the data, and offer a few tentative explanations or interpretations of them. In particular we shall note the pervasiveness and strength of negative relations between prices and quantities, particularly over the long run.

This section deals only with evidence for commodity aggregates. Some inferences concerning price-quantity relations for individual commodities are drawn in Chapter 3. By examining the relation between Paasche and

²⁸ A recent example is an attempt to infer supply elasticities from price and acreage data for British wheat in the prewar period. See Mancur Olson, Jr., and Curtis C. Harris, Jr., 'Free Trade in 'Corn': A Statistical Study of the Prices and Production of Wheat in Great Britain from 1873 to 1914' *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1959.

Laspeyres price indexes, we find that substitution in favor of commodities with relatively declining prices was an almost universal feature in total exports and imports and within virtually all of the commodity classes.

The expectation of inverse price-quantity relations usually involves the response to relative price changes of relative quantities sold. But before 1913 there are quite clear examples of inverse relations between absolute volumes and prices for total exports and individual commodity classes. Total exports, for example, showed a rising trend from 1879 to 1913 (Chart 17). But there was a noticeable slackening in the rate of growth after 1898—the year in which export prices ended their long post-Civil War decline and turned upward. Before 1898 the only marked reversal in the growth in quantity was in the early 1880's. This was accompanied by a corresponding temporary reversal in the price decline.

Over shorter time periods, some parallel, instead of inverse, price and quantity movements emerge. Two sharp increases in export quantities (which occurred in 1888-92 and 1895-98, during the long-term downswing in prices) were accompanied by pauses in the price decline rather than by severe price cuts.

Exports of agricultural products and manufactured foods exhibit negative price-quantity relations more clearly, without the obscuring presence of strong trends. The period of rising agricultural exports coincides with the period of falling prices between 1882 and 1897-98, after which time, quantities declined slightly until World War I. It was as if the rising prices after 1898 (which, as noted in Chapter 1, were associated with a slowing in the growth of output and a decline in per capita output) choked off the growth of exports. Once again, however, short, sharp rises in export quantities temporarily stabilized prices in the course of the long-term decline.

For manufactured food exports, the period of rising prices before World War I was clearly associated with a decline in quantities rather than a retardation or cessation of growth. Again, short spurts in export quantities seemed to bring a slight increase in prices.

The difference between the long- and short-term patterns of price-quantity behavior suggests that the long-term changes represented shifts mainly in the supply function and the short-term changes, shifts mainly in the demand function. One would expect a negative price-quantity relation from the former and a positive one from the latter.

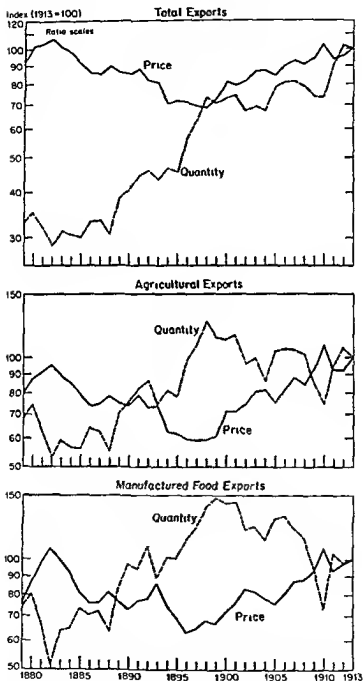
In the sphere of relative, instead of absolute, price-quantity relations a striking illustration was given by Folke Hilgerdt²⁷ of the inverse relation between the relative prices of primary and manufactured products and

²⁷ *Industrialization and Foreign Trade*, p. 18.

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CHART 17

Price and Quantity Indexes for U.S. Total, Agricultural, and Manufactured Food Exports



Source: Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-5.

their relative quantities in international trade. Using three- to five-year averages, he showed that prices of primary products relative to those of manufactured goods fell between 1876-80 and 1896-1900, between 1911-13 and 1921-25, and between 1926-29 and 1931-35; they rose between 1896-1900 and 1911-13, between 1921-25 and 1926-29, and between 1931-35 and 1936-38. In each case the relative quantities moved in the opposite direction.

Hilgerdt's method of estimating quantities was probably biased in favor of an inverse price-quantity relationship. He constructed his estimates by deflating the value of world trade in manufactured goods by a price index. This price series, which related to Great Britain alone during much of his period, was probably a poor approximation of the true world price index, as we have suggested in Chapter 1. To the extent that it was, Hilgerdt introduced in his quantity estimates spurious changes inverse to those in the price index.³⁸

However, we have encountered similar inverse relations in many instances where the likelihood of such bias was much smaller. A purely technical explanation, therefore, seems inadequate; an economic one is required.

Over short periods, changes in demand might be expected to outweigh those in supply. Yet, inverse price-quantity relations between primary (or agricultural) products and manufactured goods are frequent. One explanation is that supply elasticities are lower for agricultural than for manufactured products. As a result, the effects of changes in demand will appear mainly in prices for primary products, but in quantities for manufactured goods. Thus, in both world wars prices of agricultural products far outdistanced those of manufactured goods, but quantities lagged behind. In the early 1930's, prices of manufactured goods fell much less than agricultural prices but quantities dropped more sharply. Some of these inverse movements go beyond short periods and encompass swings of ten or twenty years' duration.³⁹ Presumably these represent changes in supply conditions.

Along the same lines as Hilgerdt we have compared manufactured and agricultural products within exports and within imports. The export and import price trends differed markedly, as has been mentioned earlier. Within exports, manufactured goods became cheaper by comparison with

³⁸ The danger of spurious correlation is discussed further in Chapter 4.

³⁹ The influence of differences in supply elasticities may persist over longer periods because of differences in ease of entry and exit between agriculture and manufacturing. See Kindleberger, *The Terms of Trade*, pp. 227-231.

agricultural products, *within imports* they became more expensive. Since the 1930s, the direction of the import trend has been reversed.

Changes in export quantities have been broadly the opposite of those in prices (Chart 18). Over the long run the quantity of manufactured exports has increased rapidly relative to that of agricultural products, while the price of manufactured goods has fallen. Even the rate of growth of manufactured exports seems to have been related to price changes. After 1882, both quantity and price ratios were comparatively stable for ten or twelve years. Between the 1890s and 1913, manufactures prices fell and quantities rose rapidly relative to agricultural products. The interwar period was dominated by large fluctuations in the price and quantity ratios, mostly in opposite directions. Relative quantities of manufactures fluctuated about a higher level, and prices about a lower level, in the interwar period than in prewar years. In the postwar period manufactured exports were again much higher, relative to agricultural exports, while the price ratios hovered around the lowest level of the interwar period. Postwar short term fluctuations, in relative quantities and prices, however, seem to have been completely independent.

The shares of manufactured and agricultural products in total exports have fluctuated inversely to the price ratios. Like the quantity and price ratios, they were stable for a time after 1882. Between the 1890s and 1913, the share of manufactures rose from 20 to over 30 per cent, while the relative price of manufactured exports declined.

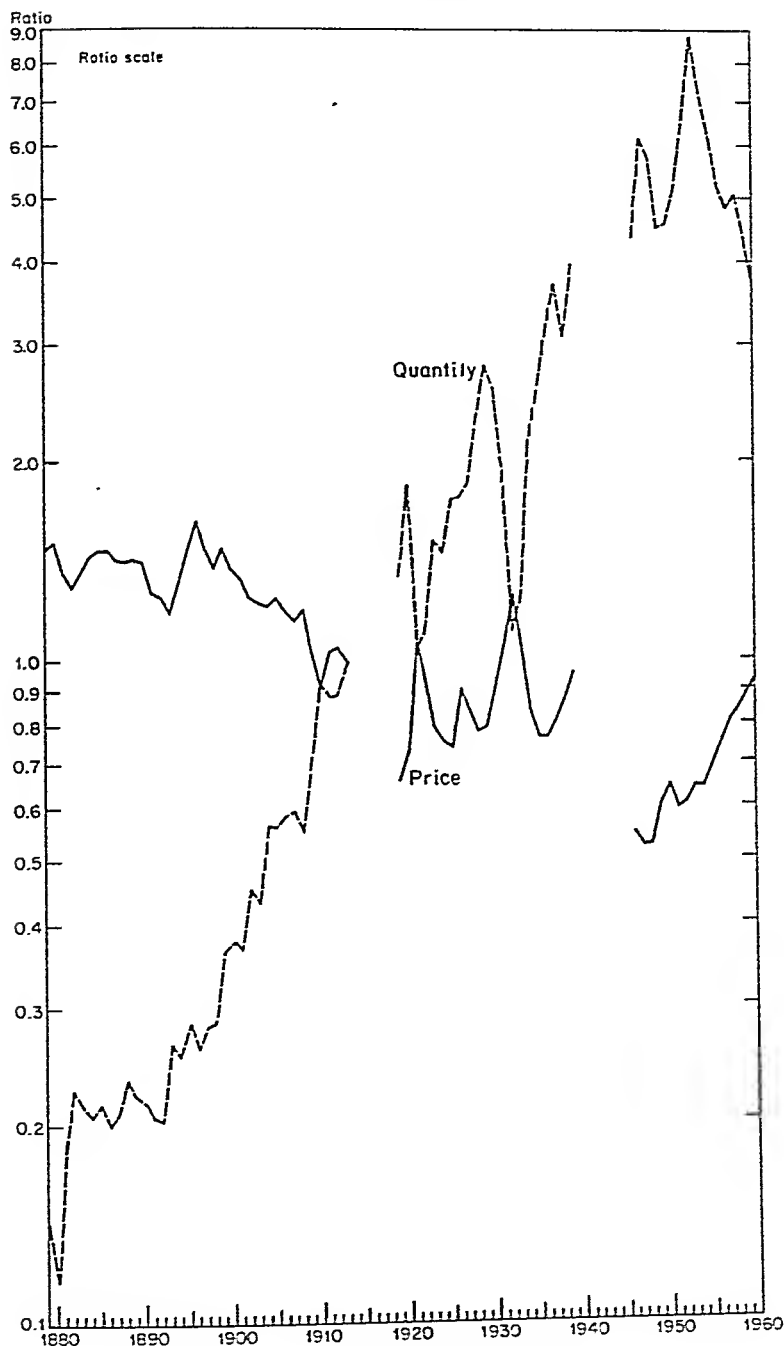
Within imports, inverse behavior of prices and quantities was much less visible, even quite large movements in one variable were without reflection in the other (Chart 19). But taking whole periods at a time, one can observe the phenomenon here too.

The strength of the inverse relationship in Chart 18 is not easy to explain, since agricultural and manufactured exports do not, to an important extent, *compete with one another for markets*. There are some elements of competition, however: all industries compete for some resources and, to some extent, all commodities compete for the consumer's dollar. In addition, there may be a choice as to whether a particular product should be exported before or after processing. The decision would be affected by changes in the productivities of processing industries. For example, in the last half of the nineteenth century a larger and larger proportion of wheat was exported as flour. The change presumably was linked to the increasing efficiency in the US flour milling industry.

Within agricultural products, where substitution between exports and

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CHART 18
Ratio of Manufactured to Agricultural Export
Price and Quantity Indexes
(1913 ratio = 100)

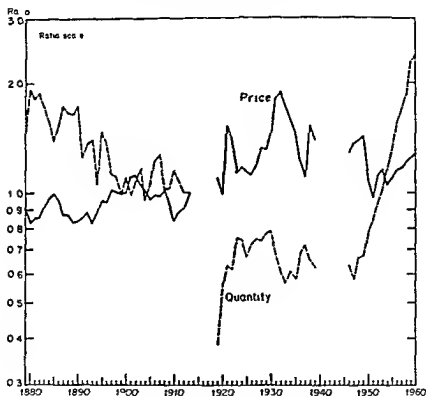


Source: Appendix Tables H-9 and G-15.

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imports is plausible,⁴¹ no trend appears in the quantity or price ratios before 1900 (Chart 20). But from then until the late 1930s, agricultural export prices rose steeply in comparison with imports, and export quantities fell even faster. After World War II the price ratio reversed direction and fell most of the way back to the 1913 level, while the quantity ratio regained most of its loss since that date.

CHART 19
Ratio of Manufactured to Agricultural Import
Price and Quantity Indexes
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables H 9 and G 15

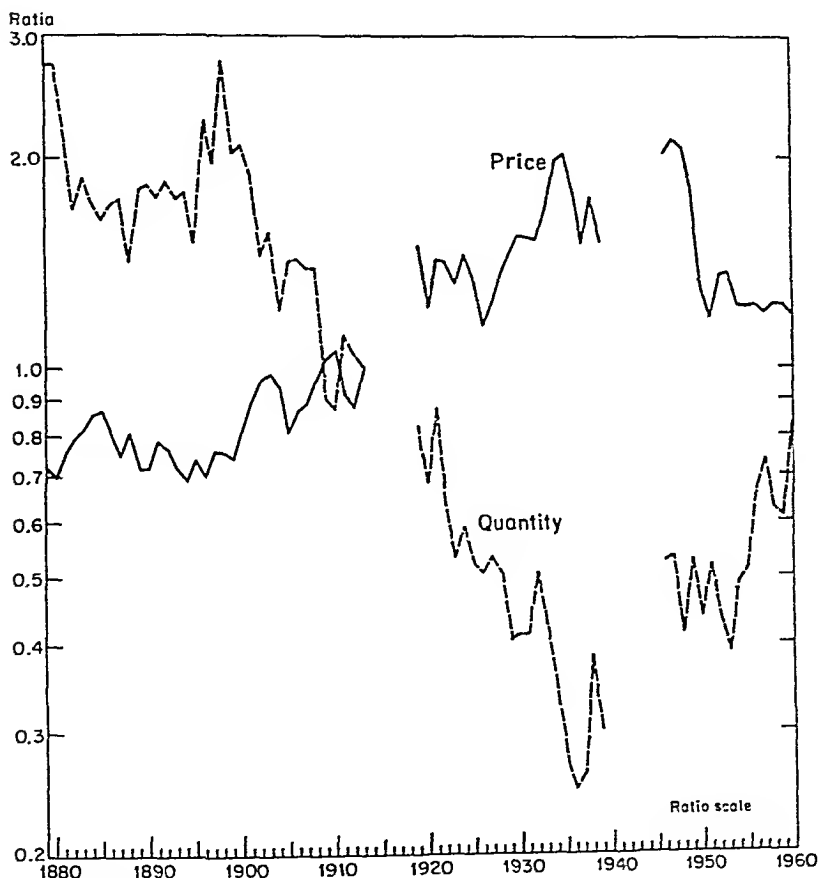
At first glance the relation between export and import price and quantity ratios for manufactures appears weak before World War II because the changes in price ratios were so small compared with those in quantity ratios (Chart 21). On closer examination, however, it is clear that the

⁴¹ Although a large proportion of agricultural imports are considered by the Department of Agriculture to be "complementary."

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changes were definitely inverse. A period of comparative stability, until about 1886, was followed by a drop in the price ratio and a sharp increase in the quantity ratio. From 1898 to 1910 there was another period of stability for both, followed by another drop in price and jump in the quantity ratio. Only the very great rise in the quantity ratio between

CHART 20
Ratio of Agricultural Export to Import
Price and Quantity Indexes
(1913 ratio = 100)



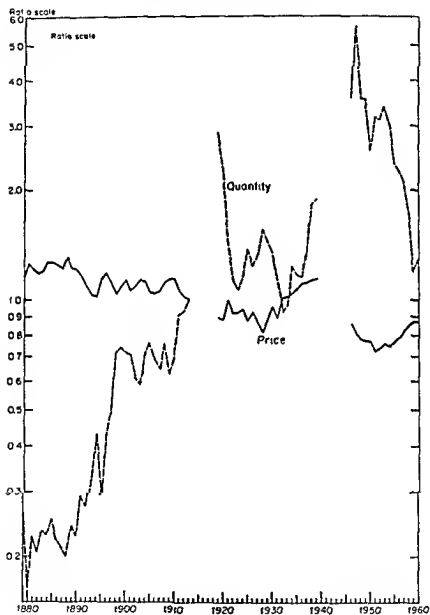
Source: Appendix Tables H-20 and G-16.

1894 and 1898 seems eccentric; it might have been a product of the sharp increase in tariffs that took place at that time.

A surprisingly high elasticity of substitution between exports and imports of manufactures is implied by the fact that quantity-ratio fluctuations

CHART 21

Ratio of Manufactured Export to Import
Price and Quantity Indexes
(1913 ratio = 100)



Source: Appendix Tables H-20 and G-16.

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were so much larger than price-ratio movements.⁴¹ If our data had ended with the interwar period, the negative price-quantity relation might be attributed to a spurious correlation between two series with trends in opposite directions. But the reversal of the price-ratio trend after 1950—the rise in manufactured export prices relative to import prices—was accompanied by a great relative increase in imports of manufactures. This fact suggests that the large implied response of quantity to price ratios may have been quite genuine.

COMPARISON OF U.S. AND FOREIGN PRICES AND QUANTITIES

The rise in world trade of a new country, a new commodity, or a new supplier of a commodity is often accompanied by declining prices and terms of trade. We might think of the lowering of price as the way in which the newcomer forces its way into world markets. Or, perhaps more appropriately for a competitive economy, we might say that technological advances or the opening of new lands to cultivation have, by reducing prices, pushed the new country or commodity into world trade.

This phenomenon has often been noted in such cases as the growth of American raw cotton and British cotton goods exports in the first half of the nineteenth century, and in the rise of the American provision trade in the second half. The inverse movement of the volume of British exports with the terms of trade was commented on by Schlote,⁴² for example, and we noted (in Chapter 1) the relative fall in American export prices and terms of trade as the United States overtook and passed Great Britain as an exporter.

For the years covered by our new indexes it is possible to examine the behavior of some components of the major import and export classes. A few of many possible comparisons for the period before World War I are discussed below.

American exports of manufactures have been the main force behind the rise in this country's foreign trade since the 1890's. If we compare U.S. export prices and quantities with those of Great Britain (Chart 22), we note that both ratios were steady until the late 1880's. Between the 1890's and 1913, the ratio of American to British prices fell by almost a third, while the quantity ratio increased almost four times. Two brief reversals of the

⁴¹ See, however, the substantial elasticities of substitution (of the order of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3) between U.S. and U.K. exports of manufactures found in G. D. A. MacDougall, "British and American Exports: A Study Suggested by the Theory of Comparative Costs," *Economic Journal*, December 1951. Our "elasticity of substitution" here is a somewhat strange construction, since exports and imports of manufactures are sold in different markets.

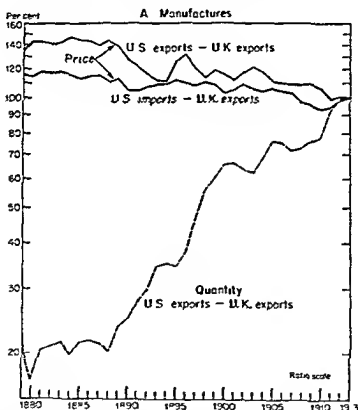
⁴² Werner Schlote, *British Overseas Trade*, pp. 46-47.

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price ratio decline were reflected in interruptions of the rise in quantity ratios.

Similarly, U.S. import prices for manufactures declined relative to British export prices, even though Great Britain supplied an important part of U.S. manufactured imports. Unless British export prices of manufactures to the U.S. fell relative to those of exports to other countries,⁴¹ this means that U.S. import prices from countries other than Great Britain fell by

CHART 22
Ratio of U.S. to U.K. Export and Import Price and Quantity
Indexes, Total Manufactures and Textiles
(1913 ratio = 100)



⁴¹ Kindl-berger's figures (*The Terms of Trade*, p. 33) do not suggest that they do. He gives export unit values indexes for total United Kingdom exports and exports to the U.S. for 1900/1876 and 1913/1900 which can be combined into the following indexes (1872 = 100) for the two main manufactured goods categories.

Exports To	Metals and Manufactures	Textiles
U.S.	133	72
World	130	74

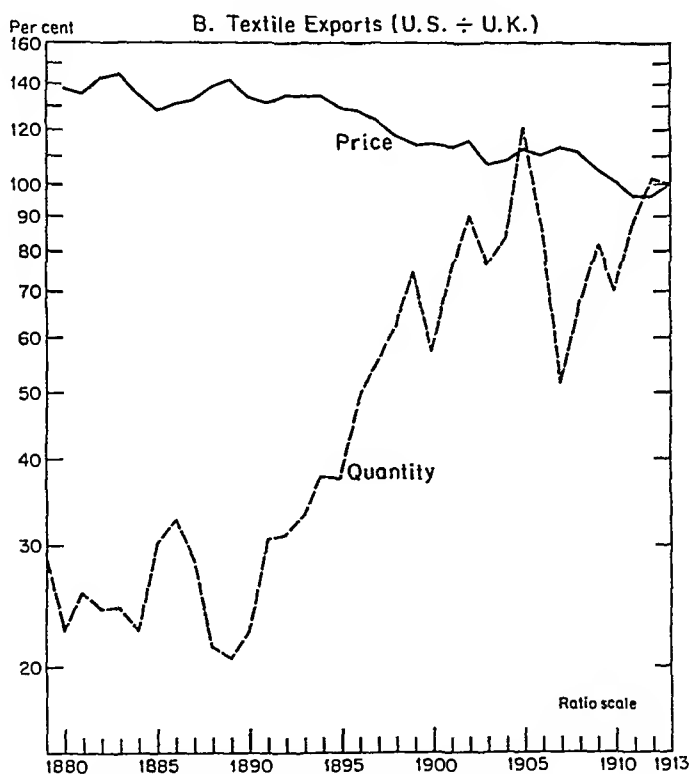
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more, and probably substantially more, than the 15 per cent decline in total import prices.

A narrower comparison⁴⁴ can be made of British and American exports of textile products. Again the fall in relative prices for U.S. exports over the period as a whole was accompanied by a great relative expansion in exports (Chart 22). Short reversals of the fall in prices were clearly reflected in the quantities. Relative prices of American textile exports rose in 1881-83, 1885-89 and 1903-07; relative quantities fell in 1881-84, 1886-89 and 1902-07.⁴⁵

CHART 22 (Concluded)

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Source: Appendix Tables H-21 and G-17.

⁴⁴ One of many possible such comparisons using the data in Appendixes A to C.

⁴⁵ A number of other comparisons could be made between groups of British and American exports, using the indexes of Schlote (*British Overseas Trade*) and A. G. Silverman ("Monthly Index Numbers of British Export and Import Prices, 1880-1913," *Review of Economic Statistics*, August 1930). Textiles could be subdivided further, and comparisons might also be made of groups of metal products. The range of comparison could be widened a great deal by using domestic price data for narrow classes of commodities and both price and unit-value data for individual commodities.

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These observations on American import and export prices of manufactures cast further doubt on the representativeness of British export prices of manufactured goods. By showing the decline in Great Britain's share in world trade, the quantity trends illustrated here, as well as those shown by Hilgerdt,⁴⁴ reinforce the impression that British export prices of manufactures must have been rising relative to those of other countries. Thus, the improvement in Great Britain's terms of trade before World War I may have been more a reflection of the decline in the competitive position of her exports than a source of increasing real income.

The use of U.K. data to represent the whole world results in errors, which can be seen when the League of Nations indexes for U.S. manufactured exports and imports are compared with the NBER indexes (Table 8). The League's export-quantity index for 1881-85, derived by dividing U.S. export values by a price index constructed from U.K. data, was more than 40 per cent higher than the NBER index. On the import side the League's index falls by 11 per cent between 1881-85 and 1896-1900, while the NBER import-quantity index rises by over 30 per cent.

TABLE 8
LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND NBER ESTIMATES OF VOLUME OF U.S. TRADE IN
MANUFACTURES, 1881-1913
(1913 = 100)

	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	NBER	League of Nations	NBER	League of Nations
1881-1885	11.8	16.8	52.8	59.2
1886-1890	14.1	18.9	64.2	63.2
1891-1895	19.4	21.9	57.8	61.1
1896-1900	35.2	34.4	70.3	52.6
1901-1905	47.5	52.1	70.3	69.1
1906-1910	62.1	65.6	91.5	87.6
1911-1913	93.1	90.2	98.7	94.7
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: League of Nations indexes from *Industrialization and Foreign Trade*. NBER indexes from Appendix A.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRICE-QUANTITY RELATIONS

We have discussed a number of cases in which price and quantity changes showed a strong negative correlation. The direction of the relation is in

⁴⁴ *Industrialization and Foreign Trade*, pp. 157-158. Because of Hilgerdt's method of estimating quantity, these are essentially value trends.

accord with the hypothesis that the changes represent shifts in supply functions. However, two questions arise. Should it be possible to observe the effects of supply changes through price changes? And why are these price-quantity relations often characteristic of commodity aggregates even when not of the individual commodities?

If product *A* exported by country *X* is a perfect substitute for product *A* exported by country *Y*, their prices in country *Z* must, by definition, be equal. If there are no transportation costs, the export unit values for commodity *A* from the two countries will be equal also. An increase in productivity in country *X*, which results in a fall in the export price of commodity *A*, will cause a fall in the export price of *A* from country *Y*, if *Y* is to remain in the market. No interrelations between price and quantity changes will be observable.⁴⁷

What then accounts for the many negative price-quantity relationships that were found? It is the incomplete adjustment of prices in the two countries, because of such factors as transportation costs and imperfect substitutability. If transportation costs are introduced in the example above, the fall in *X*'s export price of *A* will widen *X*'s market area and contract *Y*'s market area. After the adjustment they will still be selling at the same c.i.f. price in any market they share, but *Y*'s export price need not have fallen to the same degree as *X*'s price.

Imperfect substitutability operates in the same manner. The fall in *X*'s price of commodity *A*₁ will drive *Y*'s exports of *A*₂ out of some uses or reduce its share in some areas, but will not eliminate it completely. One can therefore observe a fall in *X*'s export price relative to *Y*'s associated with a rise in *X*'s relative quantity of exports.

Even where there are no frictions (and every decline in *X*'s export price for *A* is matched by *Y*, but accompanied by a decline in *Y*'s volume of exports) a negative price-quantity relation may be observed for commodity aggregates or total trade. *A* will gain in importance among *X*'s exports and lose in importance among *Y*'s exports. In a price index which reflects this shift, the price of *X*'s exports will decline relative to that of *Y*'s exports. The quantity index of country *X* will rise correspondingly.

We conclude, then, that these negative price-quantity relations are not freaks or accidents. While they may not directly measure elasticities of substitution, they reflect them and may serve as approximations to them.

⁴⁷ Several attempts were made in the early stages of this study to explain the growth of particular U.S. food exports in terms of changes in export price relations between the U.S. and foreign competitors. Most of them failed because of the similarity between U.S. and foreign price movements.

Summary of Main Findings

Before going into some of the more technical aspects of the NBER indexes, it may be worthwhile to recapitulate the main findings of the first two chapters

Two widely held beliefs regarding net barter terms of trade found no confirmation in the data for the United States. One is that there has been a substantial long-term improvement in the terms of trade of developed countries, including the United States, the other, that there has been a significant long term deterioration in the terms of trade of primary as compared to manufactured products.

Although there have been very large swings in U.S. terms of trade since 1879, no long run trend has emerged. The average level of U.S. terms of trade since World War II has been almost the same as before World War I. However, the terms of trade have been improving quite steadily since 1951.

The preponderance of our data appeared to be contrary to the accepted view regarding the terms of trade between primary and manufactured products. Manufactured products in U.S. trade became cheaper relative to primary products, particularly before World War I. The purchasing power of U.S. manufactured exports fell with respect to both exports and imports of primary products, export prices of primary products rose compared with those of imported manufactures.

Neither of these findings prove that less developed or primary producing countries have experienced favorable shifts in their terms of trade. Like most of the original evidence on this question, ours is indirect. A regional or country breakdown of trade would be required to ascertain the course of U.S. terms of trade vis-a-vis particular areas or countries.

For only one of the comparisons of agricultural and manufactured prices—that within exports—was it possible to test roughly whether the trend represented mainly productivity or real income changes. It appeared that most of the long-run relative decline in export prices of manufactures could be accounted for by the fact that manufacturing productivity advanced at a more rapid rate than agricultural productivity, particularly before World War I. The reversal of the productivity relation since World War II has been accompanied by a reversal of the price relation as well. However, it was evident that the price ratio understated the plight of the agricultural sectors in the 1930's. By comparison with manufactured exports, agricultural exports suffered a drop in purchasing power per unit of input not only back to the prewar level, as indicated by the price ratio, but far below any level we have observed here.

The productivity data suggest that declining long-run net barter terms of trade are far from a certain sign of declining real income—they may well represent growing productivity and competitiveness. This impression is confirmed by the frequency with which declines in relative prices are associated with growth in relative quantities. This negative price-quantity relation appeared not only between agricultural and manufactured exports but between agricultural and manufactured imports, between exports and imports of agricultural products, and between exports and imports of manufactures. Similarly, the growth of U.S. exports of manufactured products (for example, textiles) relative to those of the U.K. was accompanied by a relative decline in U.S. export prices. These events, in conjunction with other evidence that negative relations between price and quantity changes are quite pervasive, suggest that productivity changes were the most frequent cause of long-term relative price movements.

A comparison of the value of exports and imports with the value of domestic output confirmed the view that there has been a decline in the ratio of trade to output. Import ratios have been falling for more than a century, while export ratios reached something of a peak in the last half of the nineteenth century before receding.

The volume of trade, however, shows no such long-run decline in importance. Recent export ratios have been among the highest since 1879; import ratios, very low just after World War II, have recently recovered strongly, reaching the pre-World War I levels in 1958-60. However, they have not repeated the higher levels of the interwar years.

The contrasting behavior of current- and constant-dollar trade ratios, caused by the substantial decline in the ratio of export and import prices to domestic prices, demonstrates how misleading the common practice of using them interchangeably can be. Most of the decline in this ratio occurred during the interwar period. The subsequent recovery in foreign trade prices fell far short of restoring the prewar relations.

Although no long-term trend was observed in aggregate trade-output ratios, there was evidence of a connection between export ratios and rates of growth in output for the agricultural sector, as well as for agricultural products individually. It took the form of a peak in the importance of the foreign market when the growth rate of domestic output was at its highest. Foreign markets took large shares of additions to output, even for commodities in which their initial share was not so great. In such commodities as cotton, grains, and meats it appeared that the wide extent and penetrability of the foreign market was a prerequisite for the rapid growth of

American agriculture, particularly in view of the presumably low elasticity of demand for agricultural products. American economic growth was thus aided not only by the frequently cited size of the domestic market but by the opportunity the foreign market provided for rapid expansions in specialized fields of production.

CHAPTER 3

NBER Indexes: Methods of Construction and Comparisons Among Them

CHAPTERS 1 and 2 summarize long-term trends in the foreign trade of the United States as they are described by the new NBER indexes in conjunction with data previously available for later years. The remaining chapters deal mainly with the NBER indexes themselves, and thus with the period they cover : 1879 to 1923. The process of studying the technical characteristics of the indexes uncovers additional substantive findings relevant to the earlier chapters.

How the NBER Indexes Were Constructed

The NBER price and quantity indexes used in Chapters 1 and 2 are Fisher "ideal" index numbers. Paasche and Laspeyres indexes, employed later in this chapter, were an intermediate product in the computation of the Fisher indexes.

All the indexes were constructed in four segments : 1913-23, 1899-1913, 1889-99, and 1879-89, using the final year of each as the base. The segments were then linked at the overlapping years. The use of a single base for a period of ten or fifteen years has great computational advantages over annual linking, and also simplifies the interpretation of changes extending over several years. While avoiding the arbitrary character of bases far removed from the period studied, it does introduce into year-to-year comparisons some elements extraneous to the years compared.

A change in the price of an article which is of negligible importance in both of two years being compared could cause a substantial change in the Laspeyres index if the article were important in the base year. The Paasche index comparing two years can change even when all individual prices have remained the same, if the importance of the commodities has altered. Neither of these somewhat odd phenomena could occur in a direct comparison between two years.¹

¹ In a direct comparison between years 1 and 2 the Laspeyres price index is $\frac{\sum P_2 Q_1}{\sum P_1 Q_1}$. In an indirect comparison of years 1 and 2 with year 0 as a base, the Laspeyres index is $\frac{\sum P_2 Q_0}{\sum P_1 Q_0}$. The Paasche index under indirect comparison, is

$$\frac{\sum P_2 Q_2}{\sum P_0 Q_2} \bigg/ \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1} \left(\text{or } \frac{\sum P_2 Q_2}{\sum P_1 Q_1} \bigg/ \frac{\sum P_0 Q_2}{\sum P_0 Q_1} \right),$$

instead of, as in direct comparison,

$$\frac{\sum P_2 Q_2}{\sum P_1 Q_2} \left(\text{or } \frac{\sum P_2 Q_2}{\sum P_1 Q_1} \bigg/ \frac{\sum P_1 Q_2}{\sum P_1 Q_1} \right)$$

Comparison of years from different segments is conceptually quite complicated, since it involves different sets of base year weights. It may be thought of as implying the assumption that the index for one period, if extended, would be roughly parallel to the index of the adjoining period.

The main advantage of the backward looking character of the index—the property that the base is the final year of a period rather than the initial year—is that it permits the fullest use of the steadily increasing detail in which trade data were published. In the first quarter of 1879, for example, there were slightly over 200 import commodities and 230 export commodities listed in the official trade returns, in 1923 there were more than 800 import and 1200 export commodities.

Indexes constructed with the terminal year instead of the initial year as the base have a number of peculiarities which must be kept in mind when the different types of indexes are compared. For example, the substitution effects which are expected on theoretical grounds (price and quantity changes negatively correlated), will cause our Paasche price indexes to rise relative to the Laspeyres indexes, the opposite of the usual case with initial year weights. On the other hand, where quantity and price changes are positively correlated, the Laspeyres price index will rise in comparison with the Paasche, again the reverse of the results with initial year weights.¹

The commodity classification used here is the result of compromise among several objectives: comparability with other indexes, the isolation of economically significant classes of commodities, and reliability.

We constructed the classification to fit, with the proper combining of indexes, into the classifications used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Thus, none of our minor groups were entered in more than one of the five economic classes or the eleven commodity groups of the Department of Commerce.² The distinction between agricultural and nonagri-

¹ This is the phenomenon of "weight bias." Mills suggests that it is characteristic of short and medium periods, including business cycles, while the substitution relationship may prevail over long periods. (Frederick C. Mills, *Statistical Methods*, 3rd Ed., New York, 1955, p. 452 n.) It is, of course, the substitution relationship that is familiar from theoretical discussions of index numbers assuming constant tastes.

We could interpret these phenomena in another way. Substitution relationships are more likely to be observed when supply conditions are changing rapidly and demand is relatively stable, and weight bias when demand is shifting more rapidly (the 1913-23 period for many commodities).

² The five economic classes are: crude materials, crude foodstuffs, manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, semimanufactures, and finished manufactures. The eleven commodity groups are: animals and animal products, edible, animals and animal products, inedible, vegetable food products and beverages, vegetable products, inedible except fibers and wood, textile fibers and manufactures, wood and paper, nonmetallic minerals, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, machinery and

cultural products was also maintained. Classes were set up for groups that seemed interesting from an economic point of view, or that demanded separate treatment on sampling grounds. The latter groups would otherwise have been combined with others exhibiting substantially different price behavior. The separation of such groups both improves estimates of the price behavior of larger classes, and narrows the margins of doubt surrounding these estimates (see Chapter 5). The next step was the selection of "covered" commodities—those for which unit values were accepted as representing prices or for which price data could be obtained from other sources.⁴ The other commodities are referred to as "uncovered."

The list of covered commodities rarely remained constant throughout a period. It was therefore often necessary for the index computation to have several base-year value totals [$\sum P_0 Q_0$ (covered items)], each comparable in commodity composition to a different segment of the period.

When the selections had been made and matching base-year values computed, Paasche, Laspeyres, and Fisher "ideal" price indexes were calculated for the covered items in each minor class.

Following this, value indexes were calculated for each minor class, encompassing both covered and uncovered items. These indexes compare the total value of all commodities in the class with the base-year value for the same commodities. As was true of the covered items, the total list of commodities in a class changed during a period, mainly because items disappear from the published listing as one goes back in time. Such items were assumed to fall into the catchall class "all other articles."⁵ As a result of these shifts, several base-year values— $\sum P_0 Q_0$ (All items)—often were required for a minor-class value index, as well as for the price index.

Quantity indexes for minor groups were computed by dividing value indexes by the Fisher price indexes. The assumption underlying this operation was that changes in the prices of items not covered were parallel to those of covered items.⁶

vehicles; chemicals and related products; miscellaneous. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States*, January 1, 1954, pp. VII and XVII and *Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States*, Part II, January 1, 1949, pp. XXIV and XXVII.

⁴ The selection of covered commodities and the use of outside price data are discussed in Chapter 4.

⁵ Sometimes a commodity disappeared by merger with another. In most such cases we placed them both in the same class during that period to minimize shifts in composition within periods.

⁶ This is identical to the "coverage adjustment" used, for example, in Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937*, New York, NBER, 1940. See *ibid.* pp. 362-372 and Chapter 5, below, for a justification of this procedure in terms of the sampling assumptions used.

Price indexes for larger groups (the intermediate classes of Appendix B) were computed from data for the minor classes, giving each class the weight of both its covered and uncovered commodities. In effect, each minor class was treated as a commodity, with $\Sigma P_1 Q_1$ (All items) as its $P_1 Q_1$, and $\Sigma P_1 Q_1$ (All items) as its $P_1 Q_1$. The $P_1 Q_1$'s were calculated by multiplying $P_1 Q_1$'s by the Laspeyres price indexes, and $P_1 Q_1$'s were calculated by dividing $P_1 Q_1$'s by the Paasche price indexes. Those minor classes for which price indexes were computed were considered "covered" classes, analogous to covered items within minor classes. The calculated cross-products were summed across the minor classes to give the price and quantity indexes for intermediate classes, and these, in turn, were used to build the indexes for major classes and total exports and imports.

The base year dates were selected on a number of grounds. The final year of the study—1923—was selected as the base year for the last period, because we felt that Cowden's indexes for exports⁷ and an interpolation of the annual Department of Commerce series for imports could adequately fill the gap between that date and the beginning of the quarterly Department of Commerce series in 1929. The year 1913, the last year unaffected by the beginning of the European war, has been used as a base for many other prewar series. The years 1899 and 1889 which divided up the remaining period fairly evenly, were United States Census years, and therefore convenient for comparisons with domestic data.

Some other characteristics of the base years may be of interest. Three of them—1923, 1913, and 1899—are peak years in the NBER business cycle chronology, while the fourth, 1889, is roughly midway between a trough in April 1888 and a peak in July 1890. Against the more specific background of trade fluctuations, 1923 comes just after the trough in exports and imports following World War I, but is considerably above 1913. The latter comes at the end of a period of rising values, prices, and quantities for both imports and exports. The two decades from 1879 to 1899 mark something of an interruption in the very great rise in import and export values which characterized the post-Civil War period as a whole—an interruption resulting from a combination of increasing quantities and declining prices. The base year 1899 is situated just after the upturn in prices and import values, but several years after the upturn in export values. For import quantities, 1899 is in the middle of a fairly steady increase which covered the whole period 1879-1913, for export quantities it follows a period of very rapid growth and precedes a decade of retardation.

⁷ Dudley J. Cowden, *Measures of Exports of the United States*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1931.

Comparison of Paasche and Laspeyres Indexes

The Paasche and Laspeyres indexes shown in Appendix A are of interest for two reasons. One is that they show the range of error arising from the comparison of our Fisher indexes with Paasche and Laspeyres price and quantity indexes from other sources. The second, discussed later in this chapter, is that the differences between the two types of indexes shed some light on relations between price and quantity changes.

Many series with which one might compare export or import prices (such as the GNP deflator, the wholesale price index, and most foreign indexes) are Paasche or Laspeyres price indexes. It is not immediately clear, therefore, to what extent the apparent differences between the U.S. indexes and other series, such as those discussed in Chapter 1, represent real divergences in behavior or only the results of comparing dissimilar types of index numbers. The computation of Paasche and Laspeyres indexes permitted us to judge, in any specific case, whether the latter was the case, and to note that fact in the text. Even where no specific comparisons are made, the extent of Paasche-Laspeyres differences indicates whether any relations found are strong enough to make this type of "formula error" unimportant.

Ratios of Paasche to Laspeyres indexes, which measure the percentage differences between them, fluctuated much more violently between 1913 and 1923 than before, according to the data for agricultural products, nonagricultural products, and the five Department of Commerce economic classes (Table 9). In ten out of sixteen cases the swings were wider in those ten years than in the previous thirty-four. All the cases in which the range was over 21 per cent occurred in the later period.

The most spectacular range was in manufactured goods exports, where the Paasche index reached a level 50 per cent higher than the Laspeyres in 1916 (on a 1913 base). Most of this great discrepancy can be traced to manufactured chemical products (Export Class 075 in Appendix C), in which the Paasche index soared to twice the Laspeyres in 1916 and remained almost as high in 1917. Within this class the responsibility can be placed on one commodity: smokeless and other powder (item 6 in class 075). Its price rose much more than the average for all chemicals, while the value of its exports, less than one million dollars in 1913 and 1923, reached 262 million in 1916 and 338 million in 1917.

This one commodity was thus of negligible importance in the 1913-23 comparison and in the Laspeyres index for 1916 (weighted by 1923 values), but was of overwhelming importance in the Paasche index for 1916. Its

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influence in total manufactured exports was reinforced by the weight of exports of fuses and explosive shells and projectiles (items 25, 26, and 28 in class 075), which were uncovered commodities in the same class. They amounted to only \$652,000 in 1913 and \$663,000 in 1923, but reached \$394 million in 1916 and \$256 million in 1917.

TABLE 9
RANGE OF VARIATION OF RATIOS (IN PER CENT) OF PAASCHE TO LASPEYRES
PRICE INDEX
(1913 = 100)

Major Class*	1879-1913	1913-1923	1879-1923
Exports, total	12.3	31.2	43.5
Agricultural prod. (209)	12.1	17.2	21.0
Nonagricultural prod. (222)	17.3	37.7	55.0
Crude foodstuffs (201)	20.6	11.4	27.3
Manuf. foodstuffs (203)	18.4	10.3	23.2
Crude materials (212)	4.8	8.6	12.9
Semimanufactures (213)	12.8	20.7	33.5
Manufactures (215)	13.2	50.5	63.7
Imports, total	11.4	12.3	23.7
Agricultural prod. (209)	8.8	20.4	29.2
Nonagricultural prod. (223)	10.4	7.9	15.3
Crude foodstuffs (201)	20.9	13.1	34.0
Manuf. foodstuffs (203)	8.6	7.0	10.1
Crude materials (212)	6.0	24.3	30.3
Semimanufactures (213)	11.3	19.9	19.9
Manufactures (220)	9.3	6.3	14.9

Source: Tables A-20—A-23

* Numbers following class titles are NBER major class designations as shown in Table A-30.

Because of the growth of these commodities, manufactured chemicals accounted for over a third of the total weight of covered classes in "manufactured products of mineral origin and rubber" (Export Class 147 in Appendix B) in 1916 and over 30 per cent in 1917, as compared with roughly 4 per cent in 1913 and 4½ per cent in 1923. The wide fluctuations in the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio, illustrated by this extreme case, are the direct result of wartime changes. At no other time does an insignificant commodity become a staple of international trade in a few months.

The Paasche-Laspeyres ratios were higher in 1923 than in 1879 for every major export and import class, for all but two of forty-five classes, they were higher in 1913 than in 1879 and higher in 1923 than in 1913 (Table 10). The only exceptions in the prewar period were two closely related export classes—agricultural products (Class 209) and products of

animal or vegetable origin, except printed matter and rubber products (Class 210). The two exceptions in 1913-23 were Import Classes 203 and 204 (manufactured foods, including and excluding tobacco products).

Column 3 of Table 10 shows how different the changes in price would appear if measured by a Paasche instead of a Laspeyres index.⁸ The Paasche index always shows a larger change, ranging from 2.7 per cent greater for Import Class 203 (manufactured foodstuffs) to more than 40 per cent for Import Class 202 (crude foodstuffs, including tobacco products).

Differences between Paasche and Laspeyres indexes not only shed light on the range of possible "errors" in comparisons of one type of index with another, but provide economic information as well. Both indexes are averages of identical price relatives for individual commodities, differing only in the weights they assign to each. In the Laspeyres indexes the price relatives are weighted by base-year values—those of the last year of each period in our indexes. (Alternatively, one could say that the prices are weighted by base-year quantities.) In the Paasche indexes each price relative is weighted by P_0Q_1 , the base-year price multiplied by the given (earlier) year quantity; each price is weighted by the given-year quantity. The Paasche index thus gives more weight than the Laspeyres to those commodities which have declined in quantity relative to the average—those for which Q_1/Q_0 was greater than the average.

What does this difference in weighting imply as to the meaning of discrepancies between the two indexes?⁹ Suppose, for example, that the Laspeyres index for a class is higher than the Paasche. Since the base year in our indexes is at the end, this means that the Laspeyres index has declined relative to the Paasche. It follows that the base-year weights were heavier than given-year weights for those commodities with the highest P_1/P_0 —those for which prices fell the most or rose the least. There was a shift in quantity terms toward those commodities that fell relatively in price.¹⁰ If, on the other hand, the Paasche index is higher, the base-year weights were lower for commodities with high P_1/P_0 , that is, there was a shift in quantity terms toward those commodities that rose most in price or fell least.

It is clear, then, that a higher (relatively falling) Laspeyres index suggests that substitution (or changes in supply conditions) was of predomi-

⁸ The Fisher index is of course closer to each of them than they are to each other.

⁹ It is simplest, in this connection, to think in terms of the original indexes for the four periods prior to linking.

¹⁰ This does not imply a shift in value terms. Evidence of such a shift could be found by comparing the Laspeyres index to an index with given-year value weights.

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TABLE 10
RELATION OF PAASCHE TO LASPEYRES PRICE INDEXES
1879 AND 1923, MAJOR CLASSES
(1913 = 100)

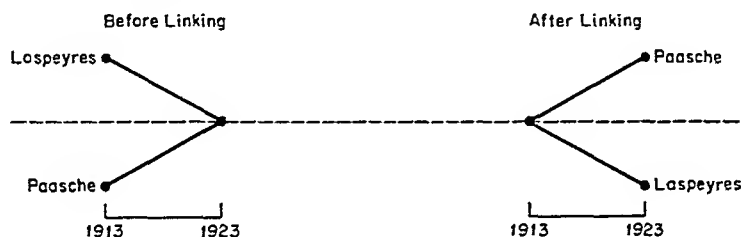
Class	Paasche Index as % of Laspeyres		1923 Ratio	
	1879	1923	As % of 1879 Ratio (Col 2 — Col 1)	Minus 1879 Ratio (Col.2 minus Col 1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
EXPORTS				
201	95 0	100 6	105 9	5 6
202	98 4	101 6	103 3	3 2
203	82 7	104 8	126 7	22 1
204	82 1	105 4	128 4	23 3
205	97 1	103 3	106 4	6 2
206	97 3	104 9	107 8	7 6
207	92 3	103 6	112 2	11 3
208	92 4	105 5	114.2	13 1
209	108 3	113 1	104 4	4 8
210	104 2	112 5	108 0	8 3
211	95 0	105 1	110 6	10 1
212	96 0	103 7	108 0	7 7
213	96 6	105 6	109 3	9 0
214	91.3	123 4	135 2	32 1
215	91 0	123 6	135 8	32 6
216	95 7	100 4	113 3	12 7
217	95 9	107 1	111 7	11 2
218	97 8	111 0	113 5	13 2
219	92.2	116 7	126 6	24 5
220	92 2	116 7	126 6	24 5
221	91 3	117 5	128 7	26 2
222	84 9	116 4	137 1	31 5
IMPORTS				
201	82 7	106 2	128 4	23 5
202	77 4	108 5	140.2	31 1
203	95 9	98 5	102 7	2 6
204	93 7	99 0	105 7	5 3
205	91 5	103 5	113 1	12 0
206	88 8	103 9	117 0	15 1
207	89 8	104 8	116 7	15 0
208	86.2	105 2	122 0	19 0
209	93 8	117.2	124 9	23 4
210	89 7	114 4	127 5	24 7
211	99 0	120 0	121.2	21 0
212	97 9	120 6	123 2	22 7
213	91 0	104 7	115 1	13 7
214	95 1	115.2	121 1	20 1
215	94 5	115 5	122 2	21 0
216	90 3	113 1	125 2	22 8
217	91 7	105 5	115 0	13 8
218	91 1	105 6	115 9	14 5
219	89 7	112 0	124 9	22.3
220	91 0	105 6	116 0	14 6
221	89 7	112 0	124 9	22 3
222	90 9	104 7	115 2	13 8
223	89 6	104 9	117.1	15 3

SOURCE Tables A-20—A-23

nant importance, while the higher Paasche index implies that changes on the demand side were a stronger influence.¹¹

The difference between these indexes and conventional formulations (with the base year at the beginning) should be kept in mind. In both cases a higher Laspeyres index implies substitution in response to relative price changes. But in our indexes, $\text{Laspeyres} > \text{Paasche}$ means that the Laspeyres index is declining relative to the Paasche, while in the usual formulation, the reverse is true.

The interpretation of the Paasche-Laspeyres ratios is more complicated when the indexes are placed on a 1913 base by linking (Tables 9 and 10). For example, in the 1913-23 period the shifting of the base to 1913 transforms the situation as follows.



The interpretation must be reversed: the higher Paasche index implies substitution and the higher Laspeyres index, changes in demand. A preferable procedure is to concentrate attention on changes in the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio between any year and its matching base year. A relatively declining Laspeyres index, or a rising Paasche-Laspeyres ratio, implies shifts toward commodities becoming relatively cheaper. A decreasing ratio implies a shift in the opposite direction.

These relationships suggest that the upward drift of the Paasche-Laspeyres ratios, evident in most of the series (Table 10), is the result of substitution in favor of commodities with relatively falling prices. Although, strictly speaking, each year can be compared only with the base year of its period, a steady drift in the ratio can be identified with a gradual change in composition.

Several of the exceptions to the upward trend are associated with changes in demand. Most of the substantial declines in the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio occurred between 1916-18 and the 1923 base year (see basic tables, Appendix A). This means that high relative prices in 1916-18

¹¹ The observed price predominance does not necessarily imply a larger shift in the schedule, since the slopes of the supply and demand curves also influence the direction of the price-quantity relation.

were positively correlated with high relative quantities, many of the highest wartime prices were for those commodities (for example, gun powder) which experienced spectacular increases in demand

The cause of the downward trend in the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio for agricultural exports before 1913 is less clear. The relative increase in tobacco exports may be responsible. Tobacco was one of the few commodities whose prices increased even between 1879 and 1899, and one of the few to show a strong positive correlation between price and quantity relatives. These relations, together with the rapidly increasing consumption per capita, particularly of cigarettes, suggest that there were large increases in demand for tobacco products. A similar explanation can account for the fall in the Paasche-Laspeyres ratio for imports of manufactured foodstuffs. Here the main influence was the relative growth of sugar imports in the face of relatively increasing prices.

One of the sharpest declines in the ratio occurred in exports of crude foodstuffs after 1880-81. The high level during the first three years was clearly a demand phenomenon, when "a failure during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, of the cereal crops of Europe and most other countries of the world, with the exception of the United States—a failure for which, in respect to duration and extent, there has been no parallel in four centuries—occasioned a remarkable demand on the latter country for all the food products it could supply at extraordinary prices"¹³

The information on price-quantity relations provided by the NBER indexes can be put in more formal terms. The Paasche-Laspeyres ratio, since it involves the extent and direction of responses of quantity changes to price changes, could be expected to bear some relation to the covariance between the two. And, in fact, a weighted covariance can be calculated from the two indexes.

The weighted covariance between price and quantity relatives for any year "1" is

$$Cov_w = \sum \left[\frac{P_0 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} - \frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \right) \left(\frac{Q_1}{Q_0} - \frac{\sum P_0 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \right) \right]$$

If we use the following abbreviations

Value index	$(\sum P_1 Q_1 / \sum P_0 Q_0)$	=	V
Laspeyres price index	$(\sum P_1 Q_0 / \sum P_0 Q_0)$	=	L_p
Laspeyres quantity index	$(\sum P_0 Q_1 / \sum P_0 Q_0)$	=	L_q
Paasche price index	$(\sum P_1 Q_1 / \sum P_1 Q_0)$	=	P_p
Paasche quantity index	$(\sum P_1 Q_1 / \sum P_1 Q_1)$	=	P_q

¹³ David A. Wells, *Recent Economic Changes*, New York, 1890, p. 6

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} Cov_w &= \sum \left[\frac{P_0 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} \left(V - \frac{P_1}{P_0} L_q - \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} L_p + L_p L_q \right) \right] \\ &= V \sum \frac{P_0 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} - L_q \sum \frac{P_1 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} - L_p \sum \frac{P_0 Q_1}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} + L_p L_q \sum \frac{P_0 Q_0}{\Sigma P_0 Q_0} \\ &= V - L_q L_p - L_p L_q + L_p L_q \end{aligned}$$

$$Cov_w = V - L_p L_q^{13} \text{ or } \Sigma P_1 Q_1 / \Sigma P_0 Q_0 - (\Sigma P_1 Q_0 / \Sigma P_0 Q_0)(\Sigma P_0 Q_1 / \Sigma P_0 Q_0)^{14}$$

The weighted covariance, then, is the value index minus the product of the Laspeyres price and quantity indexes. Since we do not list the Laspeyres quantity indexes in Appendix A, the covariances can be computed for the NBER indexes as $Cov_w = V(1 - L_p/P_p)$.

The covariances are related to the Paasche-Laspeyres ratios as follows :

$$\frac{P_p}{L_p} = \frac{V}{V - Cov_w}$$

We have not computed covariances for many of the classes in Appendix A. From the Paasche-Laspeyres ratios, it can be inferred that those for the major classes, at least, were almost all negative once the effect of linking to a 1913 base is removed. The covariances, in combination with the variances among price ratios calculated in Chapter 5 and Appendix E, permit one to estimate the slope of the relationship between price and quantity relatives, comparing each year with the corresponding base year. Thus

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{Cov_w}{\sigma_w}$$

where σ_w is the weighted variance of the price relatives.

To summarize, this chapter gives further evidence of the pervasiveness of negative relations between price and quantity changes. To the comparisons among countries and among major classes in Chapters 1 and 2, it adds indirectly derived information on price-quantity relations within

¹³ This expression is Irving Fisher's factor-reversal test. The Laspeyres index passes this test (the expression is equal to zero) only when the covariance of price and quantity relatives (weighted by base year values) is zero, that is, when there is no correlation between price and quantity changes.

¹⁴ A recent paper by Victor Zarnowitz, "Index Numbers and the Seasonality of Quantities and Prices," in *The Price Statistics of the Federal Government*, New York, NBER, 1961, points out that these relationships between the Paasche and Laspeyres price indexes and the covariance of price and quantity changes were originally derived by Ladislaus von Bortkiewicz in *Nordisk Statistisk Tidskrift*, II, 1922, pp. 374-379, and III, 1924, p. 218.

major classes. It suggests, furthermore, that these indirect methods, using the differences between Paasche and Laspeyres indexes, could reveal more information on these relationships within intermediate and minor classes, and could, in addition, be applied to problems outside the area of international trade wherever the two types of indexes are available.

CHAPTER 4

Characteristics of Basic Foreign Trade Data

Nature and Testing of Customs Data

THE raw materials for this study, as for almost all investigations into international commodity trade, are the official monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on foreign commerce published first by the Treasury Department and in later years by the Commerce Department.¹ These reports show the value of exports and imports under several hundred (thousands in recent years) commodity titles. For some of them, quantities (and therefore, by implication, unit values) are also given.

The need for quarterly series, particularly for business cycle analysis, led to our use of imperfectly matching concepts of imports and exports. Exports of domestic (rather than domestic and foreign) merchandise were used because they seemed more logically related to the development of the domestic economy and because the inclusion of re-exports would have necessitated an extensive additional compilation of data. However, the corresponding import concept, imports for consumption, could not be used because quarterly data were available only for general imports.²

The principal type of import valuation required by the customs regulations is foreign selling price (the actual transaction price or wholesale price) plus expenses necessary before shipment to the U.S. Exports are valued at American selling price plus freight and other expenses between the source and the border of the United States. For some import items other value concepts are used, such as the price of comparable merchandise produced in the United States ("American valuation") or foreign cost of production. It is clear that, despite the regulations, many exporters and importers make up their own valuation rules.³

These customs data, compiled from declarations filed by exporters and importers or their agents, have not generally received very high marks for

¹ A detailed list of these reports is given in Appendix C.

² General imports are those coming directly through customs from foreign countries plus those entering customs warehouses. They exclude imports withdrawn from customs warehouses for domestic use. Imports for consumption include the same directly imported goods, but exclude those going from foreign countries into customs warehouses, and include withdrawals from warehouses for domestic consumption. For more extended discussions see R. G. D. Allen and J. Edward Ely, *International Trade Statistics*, New York, 1953, pp. 44-50, and Lawrence F. Schmeckebier, *The Statistical Work of the National Government*, Baltimore, 1925, pp. 327-329.

³ For an extensive discussion of import valuation, see R. Elberton Smith, *Customs Valuation in the United States*, Chicago, 1948.

accuracy from scholars who have examined them closely. They are often prepared carelessly especially for duty free goods. Where tariff questions do arise there is often incentive for undervaluation or incorrect description of merchandise. Furthermore requirements for valuation change from time to time are often ambiguous and in some cases differ among classes of commodities.

In the period covered by the NBER indexes the effects of respondents' errors were compounded by the procedures of the collecting agencies. When these agencies fell behind on the processing of reports shipments were sometimes entered in the data for the months in which they were processed rather than the month of entry into the country.⁴

The only study which examined in any detail the accuracy of traders' reports to the customs authorities was one published by the Department of Commerce in 1939.⁵ Values on more than 12 000 invoices, a sample of imports of nine commodities between 1913 and 1937, were compared with those of corresponding customs reports. In terms of numbers the results were discouraging, 60 per cent of the entries were incorrect (by balance of payments standards but not necessarily according to customs regulations) and another 20 per cent lacked data necessary for the comparison. The most frequent discrepancies involved transportation costs, the failure to include the cost of transport to the customs border of the exporting country or the incorrect inclusion of the cost of ocean freight to the U.S. Other differences involved the inclusion in whiskey import values of taxes payable by British consumers but not paid by American importers.⁶

There is however a brighter side to the results of this study. The discrepancies, although frequent, were not usually very important in value terms. This was partly because positive and negative errors cancelled each other out to some extent. The net discrepancy was very important only in the case of whiskey (47.5 per cent) in all the other commodities it was below 5 per cent. It should be noted however that in all of the transactions in petroleum and most of those in bananas (both of which involved

⁴ Questions of the accuracy of the data are discussed in more detail in the following sources: Schmeckebner *Statistical Work*, pp. 332-339, 355; Dudley J. Cowden, *Measures of Exports of the United States* (New York, 1931) pp. 18-21; Eliot G. Mears, "The Foreign Trade Statistics of the United States," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, pp. 501-516; Frank R. Rutter, "Statistics of Imports and Exports," *Publications of the American Statistical Association*, March 1916, pp. 16-34; and Smith, *Customs Valuation*.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Merchandise Import Statistics in the Balance of International Payments* (Report on Office Project No. 365-97, 320 conducted under the auspices of the W.P.A.) mimeo, 1939.

⁶ This was correct according to customs regulations but did not, of course, represent purchase prices.

intracompany rather than real commercial transactions), as well as roughly a quarter of those in rubber, sugar, and whiskey, the information needed for assessing the reports was not available.

Although we are aware of the frequency of these errors, we are unable to measure their direction and importance and therefore cannot correct for them. We are, however, able to test the data indirectly by methods described later in this chapter.

The sources of error listed thus far are probably of secondary importance, since they are likely to be random in relation to price changes. The fundamental difficulty, even if all the declarations and compilations were made correctly, is that we are attempting to construct a price index without price data. The unit values used instead apply to commodities defined in terms of the requirements of tariff legislation. They usually lack the precise specification typical of price quotations.

Most of the commodity titles in the export and import classifications are broad enough to include items of widely varying unit value. Where this is true, we cannot be sure whether a change in the unit value represents a change in price or merely a shift in importance among the items included.⁷

It cannot be assumed that differences between the movements of unit values and those of prices are scattered randomly over the commodity universe. The downward bias caused by a shift to a lower grade of product (see footnote 7), probably occurs more frequently among crude products than among manufactured goods. It seems likely that an upward bias would be more frequent among manufactured goods, as consumers, with secularly rising incomes, shift toward higher-quality goods within, as well as between, commodity categories.⁸

The problem posed by heterogeneity within commodity titles is not

⁷ Crude petroleum exports illustrate this problem. Unit values fell by about 25 per cent between 1902 and 1923, while the export unit value of illuminating oil, the BLS price for "refined petroleum for export," and the BLS price for Pennsylvania crude petroleum all rose by 40 per cent or more. The divergent behavior of the crude oil unit value was due to a shift from high-grade, high-priced Pennsylvania crude to cheaper grades from other fields.

⁸ Several examples of striking changes in quality, perhaps associated more with fashion than with rising incomes, can be found among the commodities listed in imports for consumption. For example, in the narrowly defined category "ladies' or children's gloves, lamb or sheep, glacé finish, unlined," the unit value increased by 29 per cent from 1899 to 1913. But the increase was not a change in price. It was caused principally by a shift from short gloves (under 14 inches in length), whose unit value rose by 8 per cent, to much more expensive long gloves (over 17 inches in length), whose unit value fell by 16 per cent. The shift was even larger between 1899 and 1907, when total unit value rose by 77 per cent, while that for gloves 14 inches or shorter rose by only 12 per cent and that for gloves over 17 inches fell by 11 per cent.

movements of related price or unit value series. Groups in which such interpolations played an important part have been indicated in the appendixes. They cannot, of course, be used for quarterly analysis.

Comparison of Customs Data with Price Series

Throughout this study two types of data have been used as equivalents: foreign trade unit values for broadly defined commodities and domestic prices for narrowly defined commodities. Both have appeared in previous studies of export and import prices,¹¹ but there has been little discussion of their relationship or of the consequences of using one instead of the other.

We have made some crude tests of these data to answer two questions: (1) How well do price and unit-value data agree in the prices they report?, and (2) when they do agree on price levels, how close is their agreement on the dating of transactions? The second question is of interest partly because timing discrepancies between value and price data might produce spurious quantity movements and partly because a knowledge of possible leads and lags might aid in interpreting cyclical behavior. The answer to the first question provides information on the accuracy of the foreign trade indexes. Although neither type of data is wholly satisfactory (the customs data are not prices and the prices are not foreign trade data), we have assumed that where two such different kinds of information agree closely, the truth cannot be far away.

Fluctuations in Prices and Unit Values

The question of agreement between price and unit value records, aside from timing, is a complicated one. Our confidence in the usefulness of the unit values rests mainly on the general agreement of hundreds of pairs of price and unit value series charted against each other. On the other hand there were many instances of violent disagreement. Because the degree of agreement was the main criterion for accepting or rejecting the unit

¹¹ Kreps used import unit values to represent import prices and U.S. wholesale prices to represent export prices (Theodore J. Kreps, "Import and Export Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1962). The currently published indexes of the U.S. Department of Commerce rely completely on customs data, as do most of the indexes for European countries used by Kindleberger in *The Terms of Trade*, pp. 322-333. Silverman's index numbers for the U.K. were based almost entirely on domestic market prices (A. G. Silverman, "Monthly Index Numbers of British Export and Import Prices, 1880-1913," *Review of Economic Statistics*, August 1930), as were some indexes mentioned by Kindleberger.

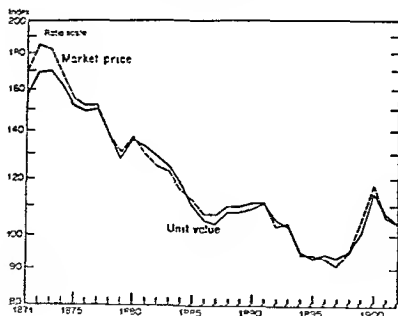
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values, formal comparisons are made here only for commodities whose unit values were not discarded.

There have been no comprehensive comparisons of the two types of data. Mitchell¹² did make one test in which he compared two indexes of British prices for the years 1871-1902. The indexes were arithmetic means of equally weighted price relatives, one set made up of export and import unit values and the other of Sauerbeck's market prices. He found that the unit values "pursue a more even course than market price series" and, in particular, that the market price series fell more steeply during the price decline from 1871-72 to the trough in 1897.

CHART 23

Market Price and Unit Value Indexes for 25 Commodities,
Great Britain, 1871-1902
(1890-99 = 100)



Source: Wesley C. Mitchell, *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries*, BLS Bulletin No. 284, Washington, D.C., 1921, p. 30.

¹² Wesley C. Mitchell, *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries*, BLS Bulletin No. 284, Washington D.C., 1921.

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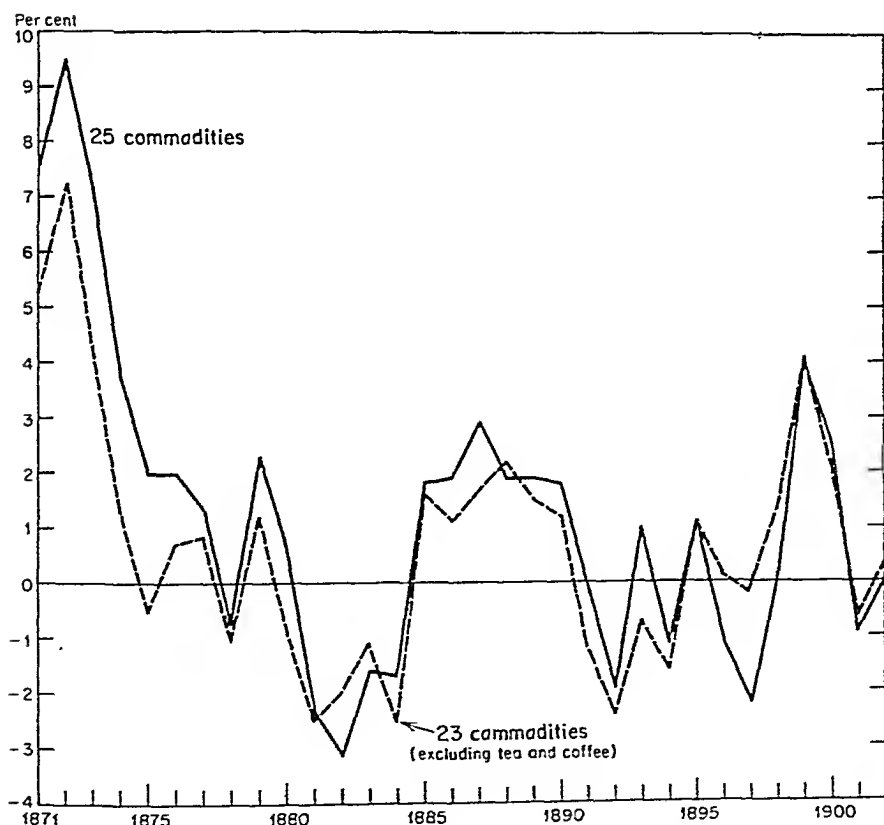
It is clear in Chart 23 that the two indexes agree quite closely, except in 1871-74, despite the fact that the set includes some pairs of prices and unit values (particularly coffee, tea, and bacon) so poorly matched that by our standards the unit values would have been discarded. There is very little indication that the market price index is more volatile than the unit value index except during the first few years.

The differences between the two indexes, taken as percentages of the

CHART 24

Difference Between Market Price and Unit Value Indexes,
Great Britain, 1871-1902
(1890-99 = 100)

Differences are taken as a percentage of the unit value index.



Source: Mitchell, *Index Numbers*; United Kingdom Board of Trade, *Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices in the United Kingdom in 1902 with Comparative Tables for a Series of Years*, London, 1903; A. Sauerbeck, 'Movement of Wholesale Prices in Great Britain,' *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States*, Bureau of Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, June 1904, pp. 4686-4692; and *Journal of the (Royal) Statistical Society*, Vol. XLIX, 1886, pp. 642-647.

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unit value index, are shown in Chart 24. It is clear again that they fall within a narrow range, except in 1871-74, particularly when the tea and coffee series are removed. No downward trend of the market price index relative to the unit value index is visible after the first three years.

A comparison by Kindleberger¹³ of postwar Swedish unit value and price indexes indicates some very wide discrepancies. The largest of these occurred in 1951, when the export price index was 27 per cent higher than the unit value index, even though "the indexes for Sweden based on price are weighted by the value of the commodities going into exports and imports." But this evidence is not as good as it appears: the price series is a Laspeyres index on a 1935 base, while the unit value series are Fisher "ideal" indexes on a 1948 base.¹⁴ It is not clear therefore, what is responsible for the differences between the two indexes, the type of data used, as Kindleberger implies, or divergent weights and index number formulas.

There are several possible measures of the degree of similarity between prices and unit values. The correlation coefficient and the associated standard error would, in their conventional form, give too favorable a picture of the degree of similarity. This is because the usual correlation equation includes both a slope and a y-intercept. The two types of data would be perfect substitutes only if the ratio between them were constant, that is, if the correlation equation passed through the origin.

One could compare the ratios of the two series with the base-year ratio (as the index number formally does). In other words, one could measure the scatter around a line passing through the origin with slope equal to the base year ratio. We have not used this measure because it gives no weight to intraperiod comparisons. For example, a price and a unit value series might be considered poorly matched even though they were identical in every year except the base.

Our method of examining the price/unit value relation was to fit to the two sets of data a line passing through the origin, that is, to study the scatter around a "best" estimate of the ratio between unit value and price. These lines were fitted to prices and unit values for eleven of the most important export commodities in the 1913-23 period.¹⁵

¹³ *Terms of Trade*, p. 318.

¹⁴ The Swedish indexes are described in United Nations, *Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, 1954, pp. 114 and 140.

¹⁵ The unit values were: wheat grain, wheat flour, hams and shoulders, cured, lard, leaf tobacco, unmanufactured cotton, bituminous coal, gasoline, 1913-21, extrapolated to 1923 by gasoline, naptha, and other light products, illuminating oil, and refined copper in ingots, bars, rods, or other forms. (For sources see Appendix C.)

The BLS price series were—wheat Cash, No. 2, red winter, Chicago, wheat flour

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In nine of the eleven cases the relationship was close, the "explained variance," or r^2 , being over 92 per cent. For two commodities, bituminous coal and leaf tobacco, it was only 71 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. When 1920 was dropped from the coal series and 1920 and 1921 from the tobacco series, the figures rose to 88 and 62 per cent.

More relevant for our purposes than the proportion of variance explained, is the relative error involved in estimating unit values from prices. This is measured by comparing "unexplained variation" in unit values with the unit values themselves.

For eight of the eleven commodities the ratio of the standard error of estimate¹⁶ to the mean of the unit values was less than 8 per cent. The ratio for lubricating oil was 10.4 per cent; for bituminous coal, 24.8 per cent; and for leaf tobacco, 45.7 per cent. When 1920 was removed from the coal comparison and 1920 and 1921 from that for leaf tobacco, the figures became 12.9 per cent and 28.4 per cent.

The leaf tobacco unit value and price series were the only badly matched pair in the group, and even these two series were consistent before 1913. Because of the wide range of wartime price changes, both the level of r^2 and the unexplained variation in the 1919-23 period were probably greater than would have been obtained in earlier years. In a more tranquil period, an unchanging price might serve as an excellent approximation to a slightly fluctuating unit value even though the r^2 were 0.

The distribution of the deviations around average unit value/price ratios is of interest because it reveals the frequency with which these ratios differed substantially from their mean in this sample of commodities. Most of the large discrepancies were concentrated in bituminous coal and leaf tobacco (Table 11). Half the deviations in these commodities were greater than 15 per cent, as compared with one out of ninety-eight in other commodities.

Chart 25 shows the similarity in time pattern of the wide deviations in leaf tobacco and bituminous coal. These follow, in general, the movements of the unit value series themselves. This is particularly true around the peaks of the two series and is a reflection not only of differences in timing

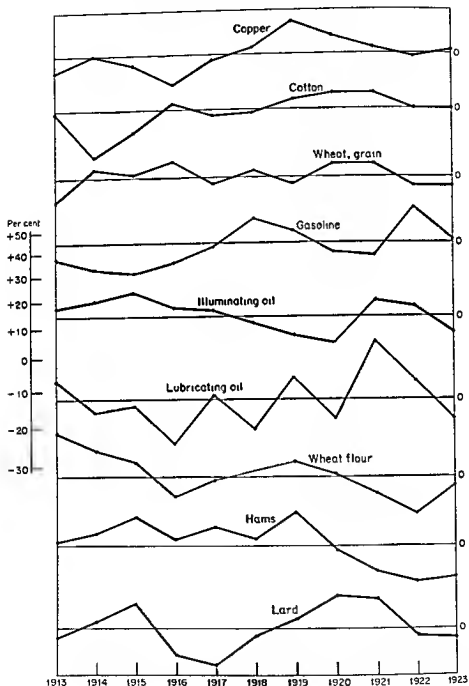
standard patents, Minneapolis; hams: smoked, Chicago; Lard: prime contract, New York; tobacco: leaf, average warehouse sales, Kentucky; cotton: Middling upland, New York; bituminous coal: Pocahontas, f.o.b. Norfolk, Va.; gasoline: motor, New York; petroleum: refined, standard white, 110° fire test, New York; lubricating oil: paraffin, 903 gravity, New York; Copper: ingot, electrolytic, refinery. These were all taken from U.S. Department of Labor, *Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1923*, BLS Bulletin No. 367, 1925, and earlier issues.

¹⁶ Allowing for the loss of only one degree of freedom in the fitting of the line because only one constant was used.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

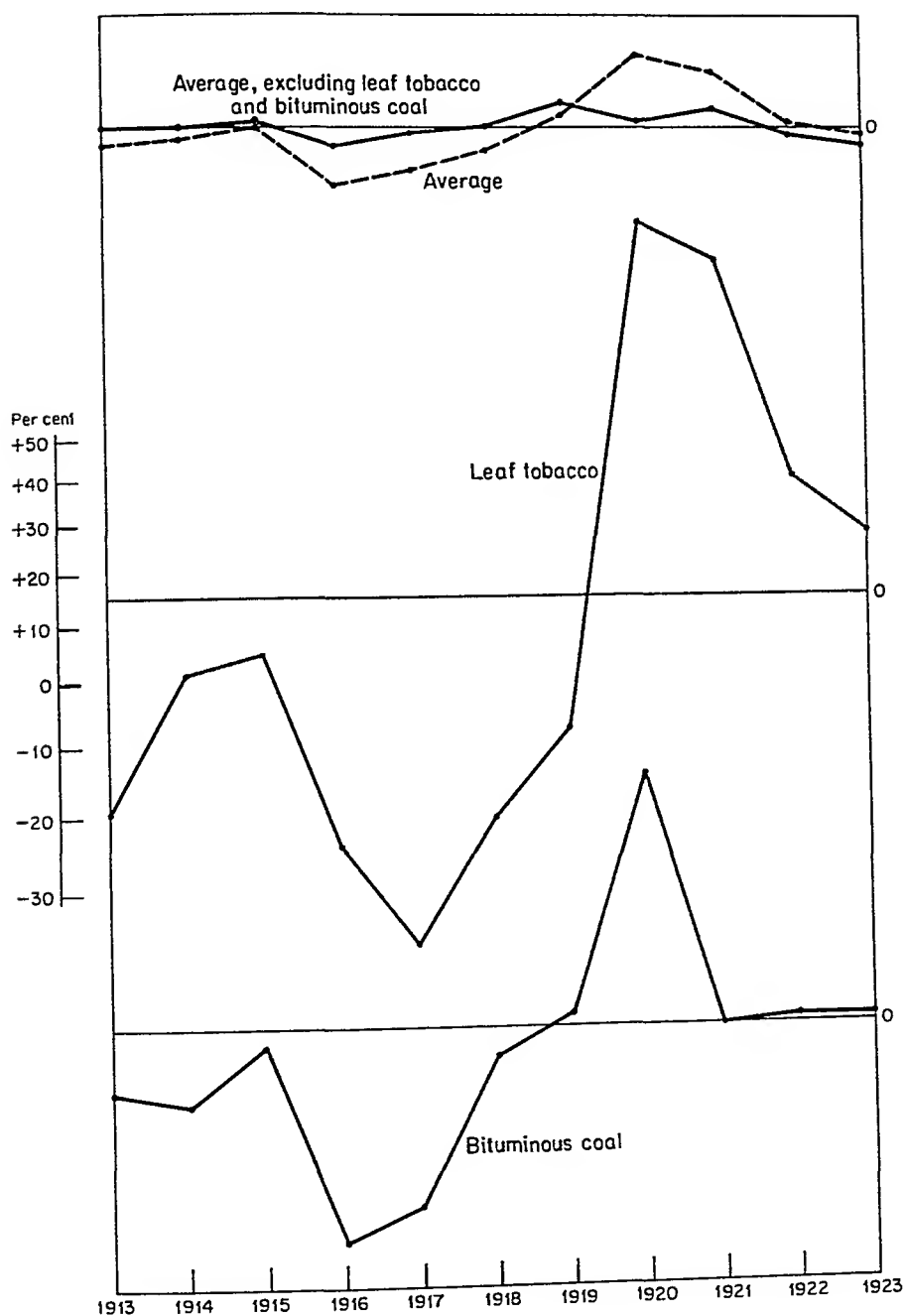
CHART 25

Percentage Variation in Ratios of Unit Values to Prices
11 Commodities, 1913-23
(average ratio for 1913-23 = 100)



CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

CHART 25 (Concluded)



Source: See Chapter 4, footnote 15.

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TABLE II
RATIOS OF UNIT VALUES TO PRICES DEVIATIONS
FROM COMMODITY MEANS, 1913-23

Percentage Deviation From Mean Ratio	All Commodities	Bituminous Coal & Leaf Tobacco	Others
1 or less	18	3	15
2-3	31	2	29
4-5	18	1	17
6-10	28	2	26
11-15	13	3	10
16-20	2	1	1
Over 20	10	10	0
Total	120	22	98

SOURCE See Table 12

between prices and unit values but also of the fact that the unit values, contrary to expectations, fluctuate more violently and over a wider range than the prices. The average of all commodities other than bituminous coal and leaf tobacco, moving in a narrow range between 3 per cent below and 4 per cent above the mean, shows a time pattern quite similar to that of coal and tobacco. This is certainly not conclusive evidence, but it does suggest that, in these commodities too, unit values tend to be more volatile than prices.

Timing Differences between Prices and Unit Values

It has been suggested¹⁷ that unit values from customs reports might be expected to lag behind wholesale prices because of the lag between transactions and shipments. In order to judge whether this lag existed and, if so, how large it was, we made a number of tests on American data for the 1913-23 period, which contained several violent price fluctuations. Since timing was the question here rather than the quality of the data, we chose commodities for which the two sets of data were comparable—where the annual prices and unit values traced out similar paths. In each test we compared the dates of turning points for corresponding fluctuations in pairs of monthly price and unit value series. No minimum length or amplitude of fluctuation was imposed—only the condition that there should be matching turns in both series.

One test, based on seven export unit value series and their corresponding BLS wholesale prices, indicated that wholesale prices do tend to lead unit values (Table 12). Fifty-three of the matching turns were coincident, however, wholesale prices led in fifty of the remaining fifty-nine cases. Most

¹⁷ For example, by Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*, pp. 317-318.

TABLE 12
TIMING RELATION OF EXPORT UNIT VALUES^a AND WHOLESALE PRICES^b
(monthly data)

	Cotton	Copper	Illumina- ting Oil	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat	Total
No. of corresponding turns	23	20	7	13	16	17	16	112
Wholesale price leading	14	7	2	6	8	5	8	50
Coincident	9	12	4	4	5	11	8	53
Unit value leading	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	9
Average lead of wholesale price (months)								
All turns	1.04	.45	-.29	.15	.38	.29	.81	.51
Turns with wholesale price leading	1.71	1.29	1.00	1.17	1.38	1.20	1.62	1.46

SOURCE: For BLS data, *Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1923* and earlier issues. For NBER data, see sources in Appendix C.

^a Cotton, unmanufactured; refined copper in ingots, bars, rods, and other forms; illuminating oil (kerosene); corn, grain; oats, grain; rye, grain; and wheat, grain.
^b BLS series for cotton, middling, upland, New York; copper, ingot, electrolytic; refined petroleum, for export; corn, cash, contract grades; oats, cash; rye, No. 2, cash; wheat, cash, Chicago, No. 2, red winter.

TABLE 13
TIMING RELATION OF IMPORT UNIT VALUES^a AND WHOLESALE PRICES^b
(monthly data)

	Tin	Cocoa	Sugar	Coffee	Silk	Rubber	Total
No. of corresponding turns	11	10	23	18	19	12	93
Wholesale price leading	9	5	14	13	15	9	65
Coincident	1	4	8	3	2	1	19
Unit value leading	1	1	1	2	2	2	9
Average lead of wholesale prices (months)							
All turns	2.09	.50	.65	.78	1.11	1.33	1.01
Turns with wholesale price leading	2.67	1.80	1.14	1.31	1.53	2.56	1.78

SOURCE: See Table 12.

^a Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, etc.; cocoa or cacao beans; cane sugar; coffee; rubber, crude; and raw silk.
^b BLS series for tin, pig; cocoa beans, Arriba; sugar, 96° centrifugal; coffee, Rio, No. 7; raw silk: Japanese—filatures, special and extra extra; rubber, Para island, fine, N.Y.

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of these leads were quite short—forty six of the fifty were one or two months, the average lead for all turns was half a month. For those cases in which wholesale prices led, the average was a month and a half.¹⁸

The results of a similar test, comparing U.S. wholesale prices with import unit values, are given in Table 13. Unit values lag more consistently than for exports (sixty five of ninety-three turns) and by a longer interval—a month on the average. The average lead of wholesale prices, for those turns in which they do lead, is 1.78 months. Wholesale prices lead in a majority of turns for every commodity in the list except one. Furthermore, these leads are not only more frequent than in exports, they are longer on the average, there are thirteen leads of more than two months as compared to only four among exports.

On the assumption that monthly data reveal the true leads of wholesale prices, an experiment was conducted to determine the extent to which our consolidation of the data into quarters hides or exaggerates these leads. Imports were used rather than exports because they showed longer, and therefore more troublesome leads. The results, in Table 14, indicate that one effect of the consolidation—as might be expected, is to convert many of the leads into coincident turns. There are thirty six in the quarterly data as compared with nineteen in the monthly data, despite the fact that there are fewer matching turns in the former. Those leads which still remain have increased in length because of the increase in the minimum size of lead, the average lead is now 1.20 months as compared with 1.01 in the monthly data. All but one of the leads in the quarterly data are one quarter, the average is 3.06 months.

Leads and coincidences are almost equally represented in the quarterly data but the leads are more frequent in four of the six commodities. Except for silk and rubber, where three of four price lags were eliminated the lags were not erased by the shift to quarterly data.

The turning points that appear in Table 13 differ from those in Table 14. Some were eliminated by averaging in the shift from monthly to quarterly data, almost all of these were coincidences or one month price leads. Other turns appearing in the quarterly series had not been identifiable in the more volatile monthly data. The effect of shifting from monthly to quarterly data on an identical set of turns is shown in Table 15 for sixty-eight matched turning points.

¹⁸ It would have been desirable to extend this analysis to manufactured goods, but because many of their prices are constant for several months at a time the selection of a monthly turning point is arbitrary and small leads and lags disappear. In addition manufactured-goods prices exhibit fewer and much milder fluctuations than prices of crude and semimanufactured products.

TABLE 14
TIMING RELATION OF IMPORT UNIT VALUES AND WHOLESALE PRICES
(quarterly data)

	Tin	Cocoa	Sugar	Coffee	Silk	Rubber	Total
No. of corresponding turns	12	13	15	15	17	9	82
Wholesale price leading	5	7	5	8	9	6	40
Coincident	6	6	9	5	8	2	36
Unit value leading	1	1	1	2	0	1	6
Average lead of wholesale price (quarters)							
All turns	0.33	0.43	0.27	0.40	0.53	0.44	0.40
Turns with wholesale price leading	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.02
Average lead of wholesale price (months)							
All turns	1.00	1.29	.81	1.20	1.59	1.32	1.20
Turns with wholesale price leading	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.51	3.06

SOURCE: See notes to Table 13.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

TABLE 15

EFFECT OF SHIFTING FROM MONTHLY TO QUARTERLY
DATA ON LEAD OF WHOLESALE PRICES

	Lead in Monthly Data (Months)	Average Lead in Quarterly Data (Months)	Number of Cases
	5	3 0	1
	4	2 4	5
	3	2 14	7
	2	1 71	14
	1	1.50	22
	0	27	11
	-1	.50	6
	-2	-3 0	1
	-6	-9 0	1
Total	82	81	68
Average	1.20	1 19	68

SOURCE: See notes to Table 13

The longer leads of wholesale prices were reduced, on the average, by the conversion. One month leads were stretched slightly, and coincidences and one month lags were turned into short leads. The longer lags, however, were extended. The conversion to quarterly data thus altered the distribution of leads and lags, but it had no effect on the average length.

The Combination of Price and Unit Value Data as a Source of Error

'Outside' prices may behave differently from unit values for a number of reasons. The domestic commodity might be very different from the export commodity, even though they travel under the same name, when the commodities are the same, market conditions might be such that domestic and export prices move differently, even if the price movements are similar, the domestic price might lead or lag behind the export price. Any of these phenomena could lead to misconceptions not only about prices but about the behavior of quantities as well, since quantities are not estimated independently of prices.

Table 16 and Chart 26 illustrate the effect of using an estimated price which is identical to the true one except that it leads the true price by one period.¹⁹ The distortion of the quantity series is marked, although the timing is not altered. The amplitude is doubled and artificial accelerations are introduced into both the expansion and the contraction.

The estimation and interpretation of price-quantity relations may also

¹⁹ Periods two through six in Table 11 may be viewed as a business cycle divided into five stages.

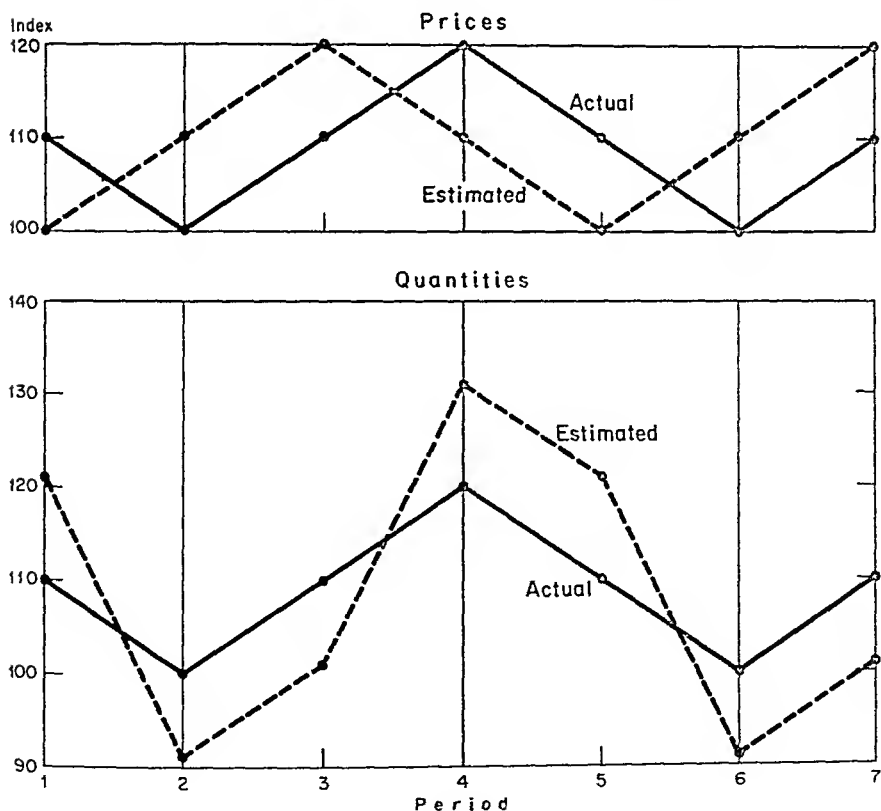
CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

be affected by such errors. If, for example, a series of arbitrary numbers called "value" is divided by another arbitrary series called "price" to get "quantity," the price-quantity relation will not be random. Since prices and values are independent, high prices will tend to be associated with low quantities, and vice versa. The price elasticity will tend toward one, and the level of the correlation between price and quantity will depend on the relation between the variance in value and the variance in price. The larger the latter compared to the former the higher the price-quantity correlation will be.

In terms of the indexes calculated here, there is some possibility that a spurious negative price-quantity relation has been introduced or that a positive relation has been obscured by such errors. At least the direction of bias, if not the extent, is clear.

CHART 26

Effect on Estimated Quantities of Using Estimated
Prices Leading Actual Prices by One Period



Source: Table 16.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

TABLE 16

EFFECT ON ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF USING ESTIMATED PRICES
LEADING ACTUAL PRICES BY ONE PERIOD

	Period						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Actual</i>							
Price	110	100	110	120	110	100	110
Quantity	110	100	110	120	110	100	110
Value	121	100	121	144	121	100	121
<i>Estimated from leading price series</i>							
Price	100	110	120	110	100	110	120
Quantity	121	91	101	131	121	91	101
Value	121	100	121	144	121	100	121

These difficulties, most evident where quantities are derived directly from values and prices, exist wherever there is a lack of independence between the estimation of price and that of quantity. For example, an output series that includes a coverage adjustment in which parallelism in the price movements of covered and uncovered items is assumed,²⁰ introduces an element of interdependence in price and quantity estimation. The same applies even to those of our series which are based on unit values. If a shift in quality has been mistaken for a change in the price of a commodity, a spurious quantity change in the opposite direction has been introduced.²¹

Conclusion

Despite the defects of customs unit values, we selected, through a number of tests, many which could properly be used as prices. In addition, price data from other sources were combined with customs data to improve coverage. The resulting series, therefore, are referred to as price, rather than unit value, indexes.

There is strong evidence for some lag of unit values behind prices. It is rarely more than a few months in monthly data, and in quarterly data, seldom more than one quarter. Although these lags are negligible for long-

²⁰ See, for example, Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries 1899-1937*, New York, NBER, 1940, especially pp. 362-372.

²¹ In the example of the gloves mentioned earlier, acceptance of the change in unit value indicated in the totals for 1899 to 1907, +77 per cent, would have meant an estimated change in quantity of about +40 per cent. When the data are broken down by length of glove, the highest possible estimate of the increase in average unit value is about +10 per cent, and the lowest increase in quantity, more than 100 per cent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BASIC FOREIGN TRADE DATA

term analysis, they may affect short-term comparisons of foreign trade prices with quantities or domestic prices.

Earlier studies indicating much greater sluggishness in unit values than in prices were examined and found to rest on weak foundations. A comparison of the two types of data in our period indicated little difference in most series. The differences that were observed pointed to the contrary finding : unit values may have been more volatile than prices.

CHAPTER 5

Sampling Characteristics and Accuracy of Index Numbers

Sampling Problems in the Construction of Price Indexes¹

QUESTIONS of sampling procedure almost always arise in the construction of price and other index numbers, but are rarely treated explicitly. They are, in fact, obscured by the use of index number terminology. Our consideration of sampling problems first arose in setting up standards for commodity classification. We also wished to say something about the accuracy of our indexes beyond the usual warnings that they must be used with care. Many of the decisions to be made in designing the indexes and the questions to be answered in appraising them were closely analagous to problems of sampling design and the measurement of sampling error. We have attempted, therefore, to translate our problems into a simplified sampling terminology.

A THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING FOR A PRICE INDEX

Suppose that, ignorant of the vast index number literature and unable to collect every price, one set out to measure the average change in prices between two dates.

The first procedure to come to mind might be to list all the commodities, choose from among them in some random fashion and strike an average of the price ratios, weighting them all equally. But this method is clearly unsatisfactory—the classification of commodities is arbitrary, and, there-

¹ The first part of this chapter is an expanded version of a paper on "Some Sampling Problems in the Construction of Price Indexes" read at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, December 1955. Several substantial discussions of this subject have since appeared, each treating it from a slightly different viewpoint and, in some cases, giving evidence that random sampling is a practical possibility. The following are some of the main contributions: Irma Adelman, "A New Approach to the Construction of Index Numbers," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, August 1958, 4. S. Banerjee, "Calculation of Sampling Errors for Index Numbers" *Sankhya*, January 1960, and "A Comment on the Sampling Aspects in the Construction of Index Numbers," *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 1960, two staff papers of the NBER Price Statistics Review Committee. Philip J. McCarthy, "Sampling Considerations in the Construction of Price Indexes with Particular Reference to the United States Consumer Price Index," and Victor Zarnowitz, "Index Numbers and the Seasonality of Quantities and Prices," published in *The Price Statistics of the Federal Government*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1961.

fore, the frequency with which any group of commodities is represented in such a selection depends on the fineness with which the group has been broken down, rather than on its importance. Each commodity would have an equal chance of being represented, but not each dollar of trade. If each commodity is thought of as a cluster of transactions, this procedure is one in which samples of equal size are drawn from each commodity cluster, even though some clusters are much larger than others. The probability of inclusion in the sample for a given dollar of trade, as well as the sampling fraction, would be inversely proportional to the size of the cluster.

What is needed is a method by which we can dip at random into the stream of trade, giving each dollar of transactions an equal opportunity to be represented in the sample, and, therefore, giving each commodity or group of commodities representation in proportion to the value of its trade. This might be achieved if the number of times a commodity appeared on the list was proportional to its importance (as measured by base-year value, given-year value, or some combination of the two, the choice depending on the type of index number used). Such a method would be equivalent to choosing from a list of dollars of trade, rather than commodities, and it would give each dollar of trade an equal chance of inclusion.

Of course this would be even more impractical than our first list of commodities. The same results could be achieved by selecting commodities from the first list and then weighting each price ratio by the importance of the commodity it represents. If we assume that all of the price ratios for a given commodity are identical (or that the sample of dollars of trade in that commodity would give an unbiased estimate of the mean or index for that commodity), the weighting achieves the same result as taking equal sampling fractions for each commodity. The equality of sampling fractions insures equal probability of inclusion for each dollar of trade.

The size (or importance) measure can be easily described for the Paasche, Laspeyres, Marshall-Edgeworth, and several other indexes. In the case of the Laspeyres price index, for example, it is the base-year value of (trade or exports in) the commodity. For the Paasche index it is the base-year price multiplied by the quantity in the year being compared with the base year. And for the Marshall-Edgeworth index it is the average of the Paasche and Laspeyres weights. Each of these can be put in the form: $\text{index} = \Sigma ab$, where a is the weight, the ratio of the size (e.g., value) of the commodity to the total for all commodities, and b is the ratio of given-year price to base-year price. The Fisher index cannot be represented in

this way,² but its weights can be approximated by those of the Marshall Edgeworth index.

We have discussed, so far, only simple sampling procedure, but we know, from such studies as those of Mitchell and Mills,³ that prices can be divided into groups which show distinctly different cyclical or trend characteristics. For this reason, a stratified rather than a simple random sample would improve the accuracy of our estimate of the mean. We should distinguish, to cite Mitchell's classification, crude from manufactured, agricultural from nonagricultural, animal from vegetable and from mineral, and consumer from producer goods. It is advisable to make even finer distinctions if groups within these strata differ significantly in the characteristics which interest us.

Stratification involves breaking the universe into several subuniverses, sampling within each as before, and then giving each mean (that is, price index) the weight of the subuniverse, or stratum, to which it refers, instead of the weight of the commodities selected. Stratification will increase the precision of our estimate of the mean even if we take a proportional sample (which, on the average, produces the same sampling fractions as a simple random sample) by insuring the proper weight for each stratum in each sample, instead of only on the average among all samples. Stratification also opens another avenue towards increased precision: the more variable groups can be sampled more heavily than the less variable ones.

Proportionate sampling can be described as that in which $\frac{n_h}{\sum n_h} = \frac{N_h}{\sum N_h}$, where n_h is the number in the sample from a stratum and N_h is the total number in the stratum. Optimum sampling, cost factors aside, is such that $\frac{n_h}{\sum n_h} = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$, where S_h is the standard deviation for the stratum.⁴ An optimum allocation shifts the sample from the less to the more variable strata.

ACTUAL SAMPLING PROCEDURES IN PRICE INDEX CONSTRUCTION

It is obvious that the preceding paragraphs are not a description of the way in which price indexes are presently computed. In particular, the

² The Fisher index is a square root and can therefore be irrational. But Eab must be rational, because the a 's and b 's are fractions, and their products and the sums of their products must therefore be rational.

³ Wesley C. Mitchell, 'Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries,' BLS *Bulletin* 284, 1921, and Frederick C. Mills, *The Behavior of Prices*, New York, NBER, 1927.

⁴ Morris H. Hansen, William H. Hurwitz, and William G. Madow, *Sample Survey Methods and Theory*, New York, 1953, Vol. I, p. 209.

selection of prices for inclusion in the indexes is not made by random methods. Instead commodities are chosen to obtain the greatest coverage at the least cost. A selection may be made, for example, of a number of the most important items,⁵ or of those in which trade is greater than a given amount, or perhaps of a sufficient number of items to reach a specified portion of the total.

Such methods may rest on the assumption that the value of trade in a commodity is not correlated with price behavior. Unfortunately, this is not true. Most of the commodities of large value are crude or semimanufactured materials or foodstuffs. Commodity classes for manufactures tend to be relatively small.⁶ Since the price behavior of manufactured goods differs from that of foods and materials, selection by amount of trade tends to bias the index towards the behavior of crude products.

Random selection is hampered, even for those agencies which collect their own price data, by ignorance of those properties of the universe which would be needed to guide sampling procedure.⁷ For those working with already collected data such as foreign trade reports, the problem of nonresponse is the main obstacle. That is, for the great majority of commodities listed in the U.S. customs returns, either no data on quantities (and unit values) are given at all, or the commodity titles are amalgamated into groups so heterogeneous that the unit values cannot be treated as prices. Because most commodity categories give no information on price changes, index number compilers are often led to use whatever is available without worrying about possible biases.⁸

⁵ This was the case, for example, with the import and export price indexes computed by Theodore J. Kreps, "Import and Export Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914" *Quarterly Journal of Economics* August 1926. The Department of Commerce indexes are described as including directly "all leading commodities for which quantities are available and which show a reasonable degree of homogeneity . . .," U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Foreign Trade of the United States, 1936-49*, GPO, 1951, note to Table 10, p. 6. See also Dorothy S. Brady and Abner Hurwitz, "Measuring Comparative Purchasing Power" *Problems in the International Comparison of Economic Accounts*, Studies in Income and Wealth, Volume Twenty, Princeton University Press for the NBER, 1957.

⁶ Since the commodity classification is arbitrary, these manufactured goods categories could be amalgamated into larger classes only at the cost of grouping together dissimilar articles. These groups would be so heterogeneous that changes in unit values could not be interpreted as price changes. Thus the selection problem would have been solved by producing what could be described in sampling terminology as a nonresponse problem. The large manufactured goods classes so created would not yield any meaningful price data. One reason for this difficulty is that in the manufacturing process a few types of raw cotton, for example, can be made into many types of cloth and these into uncountable varieties of clothing.

⁷ See Brady and Hurwitz in, *International Comparison of Economic Accounts*, pp. 310-311. Their discussion relates mainly to international comparisons of price levels, but could apply almost as well to comparisons over time.

⁸ See, however, the articles by Adelman, Banerjee, and McCarthy, referred to in Note 1.

The problem of nonresponse would not be troublesome if it were spread evenly over the commodity universe. But we find differences in price behavior between manufactured goods and crude materials, and between goods whose method of production is changing technologically and those whose technology is stable. The former of each pair are likely to show high rates of nonresponse which threaten to bias the index.⁹

STRATIFICATION TO MINIMIZE SELECTION AND NONRESPONSE BIAS

The possibilities of bias inherent in nonrandom sampling methods and in extensive nonresponse cannot be eliminated completely, but we can attempt to minimize their effects. As in reducing sampling error, the method is to stratify the universe by those attributes of commodities which we know to be related to price behavior. In addition, stratification by attributes which are related to nonresponse or selection bias, would eliminate some bias due to differences in nonresponse among strata, although not bias due to within-strata differences.¹⁰

There is no way of being agnostic with regard to the price behavior of any commodity. If the stratification has any validity, every commodity should be placed within some stratum. Omitting a commodity from the price index is equivalent to assuming that its behavior is that of the average of all included commodities. It would be illogical, for example, to treat machinery, which we know to be a durable, nonagricultural, producers' good as behaving like the average of all commodities if we have a durable vs. nondurable or a producers' vs. consumers' or an agricultural vs. nonagricultural product classification which reveals significant differences in price behavior.

⁹ Some of these shortcomings in the BLS Wholesale Price Index of that period are discussed in Morris A. Copeland, *Some Suggestions for Improving our Information on Wholesale Commodity Prices*, and Robert W. Burgess, "The General Structure of Wholesale Prices," both in *Proceedings of the Ninety-second Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association*, 1931.

¹⁰ The sampling problems involved in the construction of price indexes from data collected for other purposes are similar to those dealt with in Appendix G of *Statistical Problems of the Kuzey Report*, by William G. Cochran, Frederick Mosteller, and John W. Tukey (American Statistical Association, Washington, 1954). In both cases, the sample has not been drawn randomly, and it is therefore difficult to know exactly what the parent population is. The stratification described here is parallel, if it is performed after the sample has been drawn, to the process of "adjustment" of sample means described in that report. It can be thought of as a process by which the characteristics of the sample are compared with those of the population and the sample mean reweighted in accordance with the characteristics of the population. The constructor of price indexes has one advantage: there have been studies of the price universe which give some guidance as to which characteristics are significant for pre-sampling stratification or post-sampling adjustment.

AND ACCURACY OF INDEX NUMBERS

It would be ideal to design the stratification scheme in advance, using knowledge about the behavior of prices gained from other studies. Such a stratification would reveal many empty classes, classes containing only commodities for which we have no price data, and would illuminate the areas where bias is most likely. We have usually made the best guess possible by amalgamating many such classes with those which seemed most closely related.

THE MEASUREMENT OF THE PRECISION OF PRICE INDEXES

Published price indexes have rarely been accompanied by estimates of sampling error, but some independent estimates have been attempted. With the exception of those in the articles by Adelman and Banerjee mentioned earlier, they have probably exaggerated the accuracy of the indexes.

A. L. Bowley, in 1924¹¹ made some measurements of the sampling error of Sauerbeck's index, published in the *Statist.* His method indicated coefficients of variations (standard error ÷ mean), of 1.6 to 3.4 per cent for the 1899-1913 period (forty "independent" price series), and 4.6 to 6.0 per cent for the 1913, 1919-22 period (thirty-nine "independent" price series).¹² Frederick G. Mills¹³ made more extensive investigations of this subject, estimating coefficients of variation for eight of his own index numbers. The coefficients for the fixed-base indexes, which were in every case larger than those for the corresponding link relatives, had the following ranges :

	1891-1913	1914-26
Unweighted arithmetic mean	.8-2.1	.7-4.7
Unweighted geometric mean	.8-1.8	.6-1.8
Weighted arithmetic mean	1.4-3.4	.9-3.0
Weighted geometric mean	1.4-3.4	1.0-3.1

If the confidence interval is measured by twice the coefficient of variation, these figures indicate ranges of error of 3 to 12 per cent for the *Statist* index. For the Mills indexes, the ranges are 1.5 to 7 per cent in the prewar period and 1.2 to 9.5 per cent in the later years (even though the series covers 200 to 400 commodities).

¹¹ *Relative Changes in Price and Other Index-Numbers*. London and Cambridge Economic Service, Special Memorandum No. 5, Feb. 1924, pp. 6-8.

¹² Bowley computed probable errors of the means for only one year. We extended the computation to the remaining years using his method and his data, and increased the probable errors by 50 per cent to approximate standard errors.

¹³ *Behavior of Prices*, pp. 240-274.

Fisher did not publish any extensive calculations on actual index numbers, although he recognized the existence of sampling problems. For a 200-commodity index he compiled from *Dun's Review*, he suggested a probable error of 1.5 per cent,¹⁴ which would imply a standard error of slightly over 2 per cent. Mudgett¹⁵ presents the formulas for the standard error of the mean (i.e., the index), both weighted and unweighted, with and without the finite sampling correction, and for stratified as well as unstratified sampling. He points out that stratification can be effective in reducing the sampling variability of the average, but he does not discuss its use to minimize the effects of bias in selection.¹⁶ He is therefore led to say of the BLS Wholesale Price Index, which has for some years contained over 800 items, "It might even be possible to say that such a comprehensive index is practically devoid of sampling error."¹⁷ Since Mudgett mentions the total number of items, it would appear that for this purpose he is treating the BLS index as if it were constructed from a simple random sample.

STRATIFICATION AND THE MEASUREMENT OF SAMPLING ERROR

We suspect that most of the preceding estimates of sampling error are too low because they assume simple random sampling, and, therefore, probability of representation proportional to size. In fact, there are serious differences in representation, and the groups which are poorly represented are not necessarily those with low dispersion.¹⁸ The total number of items included in an index is clearly not significant without some information about the distribution (consider, for example, a 100 item index where ninety-eight of the items were drawn from one identifiable half of the population and only two from the other).

The error caused by combining in the same stratum groups which differ in the extent of coverage (or nonresponse) can be illustrated by the following example. Suppose that we can stratify a population into two groups that are equal in size (N_1) but differ in the extent of coverage (or probability of inclusion in the sample). Let us say that they differ to the extent that the number of commodities in the sample from one group (Kn_1) is K times the number from the other group (n_2).

¹⁴ Irving Fisher, *The Making of Index Numbers*, Boston, 1922, p. 340.

¹⁵ Bruce D. Mudgett, *Index Numbers*, New York, 1931, pp. 51-54.

¹⁶ Mudgett does observe that it is often exceedingly difficult to draw a random sample. *Ibid.*, p. 53.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 54.

¹⁸ It might be that the poorly covered groups, since they are frequently manufactured products, have a large proportion of sticky prices and therefore small dispersion of price changes over short periods. But this would not be likely for price trends over longer periods.

The variance of the sample mean (σ_x^2) from a stratified sample can be written as $\frac{1}{N^2} \sum \left[N_h^2 \frac{S_h^2}{n_h} \right]$ where $N = \sum N_h$ and S_h^2 is the variance within a stratum.¹⁹ In our example, with the two strata described above, this variance (σ_x^2) becomes

$$\frac{1}{(2N_h)^2} \left[N_h^2 \frac{S_h^2}{n_h} + N_h^2 \frac{S_h^2}{Kn_h} \right]$$

which reduces to $\frac{S_h^2}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1+K}{4K}$.

But suppose we had combined these two strata into a single one and had treated the stratified sample as if it were a simple random sample. Our estimate of the variance of the mean would have been $\frac{S^2}{n}$ where

$$S^2 = \frac{n_h S_h^2 + Kn_h S_h^2}{n_h + Kn_h} \text{ and } n = n_h + Kn_h$$

This estimate of the variance reduces to $\frac{S_h^2}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{1+K}$. The ratio of the first, correct, estimate of the variance of the mean to the second, incorrect, one is $\frac{(1+K)^2}{4K}$. Or, in other words, the valid estimate of the standard error of the mean (or index) would be $\frac{K+1}{2\sqrt{K}}$ times the estimate derived by treating the sample as random, as was done by Bowley and Mills and, implicitly, by some of the others mentioned above.

For small values of K the understatement of the standard error is not large; at $K=2$ it is about 6 per cent. It rises to 14 per cent for $K=3$, 20 per cent for $K=4$, and 40 per cent for $K=9$.

This ratio would be higher if it took into account the case where n in one stratum is so small that it should be treated as a small sample.

Thus another important reason for stratification emerges: without it we cannot make any reasonable estimate of the sampling error of the index. It is true that the stratification which would be optimum for increasing the precision of the estimate of the mean and for reducing bias in that estimate (one based on homogeneity with respect to the mean, or price behaviour) would not be the optimum stratification for estimating the sampling error of the mean. The latter would be one which revealed the greatest differences in coverage (probability of inclusion) among strata;

¹⁹ Hansen, Hurwitz, and Madow, *Sample Survey Methods*, p. 189.

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that is, which grouped together types of commodities whose degree of coverage was similar. But a detailed stratification for the former purpose is likely to reveal many of the differences in coverage relevant to the latter.

MEASURES OF VARIABILITY AND SAMPLING ERROR IN THE NBER INDEXES

We have performed measurements of variability and sampling error in two ways. The first is appropriate when a weighted index is used to deflate the value of the uncovered items. It treats the covered items as if they had actually been picked with probability proportional to size. In other words, it assumes that the commodity distribution of the covered items is representative of the uncovered ones as well—that a large item represents a greater number of observations of the mean than a small one. The variance and other measures (Appendix Tables E-1 through E-3) are computed by weighting each price ratio by the size of the commodity.

There are certainly grounds for uneasiness about this method of estimation, since we are not sure of the representativeness of the sample. If, for example, the covered items in a class are dominated by a single large item which is not outstandingly important among the uncovered commodities, we are likely to have underestimated the margins of error. This danger is increased by the fact that we assume no within-commodity variance even though we know there must be some.

For these reasons, we computed, as a rough check, a second estimate of the standard error which treats each commodity, regardless of size, as a single observation. The standard error is thus estimated from an unweighted variance of the price ratios. Only the first step in these computations, the calculation of unweighted standard deviations, is shown here (Table E-1), but the relation between unweighted and weighted standard errors can be inferred from this table. The counterpart of this assumption in the index computations would be the deflation of the uncovered items by an unweighted rather than a weighted index of the covered items.

It would be possible to find from such computations that the margins of error surrounding the indexes were tolerably small even where only a small fraction of all the items were sampled, provided we were willing to assume the randomness of the sampling, and had sufficiently large numbers of items included. However, given our assumption that the covered items are free from sampling variation, these measurements exaggerate the range of error, for sampling error applies only to that part of each class which consists of uncovered items. To estimate the variability of the whole group we made a finite sampling adjustment, multiplying the variance of

the mean by one minus the coverage ratio. These computations yield the adjusted measures in Appendix Tables E-2 and E-3.

The coverage ratio itself is often used as a measure of the reliability of an index.²⁰ The usual practice is to set a minimum level of coverage below which an index is considered too unreliable for use.²¹ The logic of this criterion is that, given the degree of variation among the covered items, the standard error of the index varies directly with the noncoverage ratio.

Measures of sampling error take account of both the coverage ratio and the variability of the covered items. Thus a maximum level of error, rather than minimum coverage which is only a proxy for it, can be established as a criterion for acceptance of the index.²² One index with a fairly low coverage may be acceptable if the price behavior is homogeneous and there are many items, while another with higher coverage may be rejected because it contains heterogeneous price behavior and few items.

Table 17 summarizes the sampling error measurements for NBER minor classes. It is evident from the coefficients of variation how important the finite sampling (or coverage) adjustment is to the reliability of the indexes. The unadjusted coefficients were frequently quite high; almost a third of the export and half of the import classes which contained more than one covered commodity showed coefficients of more than 10 per cent, and more than one out of ten had coefficients above 20 per cent. These figures exclude, however, all the classes in which there is no variability (those consisting only of one commodity) and those in which variability is unknown because none or only one of the commodities is covered.

Once the coverage adjustment is made (Columns 2 and 4) the minor class indexes appear more reliable. Of the 120 cases where unadjusted coefficients were over 10 per cent, only eight of forty-six remain on the export side and sixteen of seventy-four on the import side. If completely covered one-commodity classes are included, approximately 40 per cent of all the coefficients are zero and over half are 2 per cent or less.

The sampling variability of the five major classes which correspond to

²⁰ For example, in John H. Adler, Eugene R. Schlesinger, and Evelyn Van Westerborg, *The Pattern of United States Import Trade Since 1923*, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1952; in descriptions of the official Department of Commerce quantity and unit value indexes for U.S. exports and imports; and in Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries*, New York, NBER, 1940.

²¹ Fabricant, for example, did not accept indexes whose coverage was less than 40 per cent (*Ibid.*, pp. 34-35).

²² Fabricant in *Output of Manufacturing Industries*, pp. 362-367, presented some calculations showing the effects on his indexes of various degrees of divergence between the price movements of covered and uncovered items, but gave only very general indications of the likelihood of each degree of divergence.

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TABLE 17

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTED COEFFICIENTS OF
VARIATION MINOR CLASSES (EARLIEST YEAR OF EACH PERIOD)

Coefficient of Variation	Exports		Imports	
	Unadjusted (1)	Adjusted (2)	Unadjusted (3)	Adjusted (4)
<i>Classes Containing More Than One Covered Commodity</i>				
0	3	47	1	36
001 - 020	17	41	9	28
021 - 040	23	28	20	22
041 - 060	27	14	17	23
061 - 080	18	9	14	13
081 - 100	18	5	15	12
101 - 120	6	3	16	3
121 - 140	4	1	14	5
141 - 160	9	1	7	2
161 - 180	7	0	10	2
181 - 200	4	2	9	0
201 - 250	8	1	6	2
251 - 300	2	0	4	0
301 - 400	3	0	3	2
401 +	3	0	5	0
Total	152	152	150	150
<i>Classes Containing Only One Covered Commodity</i>				
Complete coverage	43	43	68	68
Incomplete coverage	22	22	39	39

SOURCE: Appendix Table E-3

Commerce Department economic classes is summarized in Table 18 (and described in greater detail in Appendix Table E 4) Coefficients of variation for imports are larger than those for the corresponding export classes—sixteen out of twenty times. The coefficients for finished manufactures are generally high, those for food classes are low, with the exception of Import Class 201 (crude foods) in 1899. The size of this coefficient is due mainly to one small minor class, Import Class 006 (spices), in which the three covered items were so divergent in behavior as to give a standard error of estimate of .44 before finite sampling adjustment and .23 even after coverage is taken into account.

On the whole, the errors seem tolerable. None of the coefficients of variation exceeds 3.5 per cent, none outside of manufactures is greater than 2.3 per cent. Seventy per cent of the total and 80 per cent of those outside finished manufactures were under 2 per cent. The coefficients are large enough, however, to suggest that it would be useful to experiment with random selection to produce more valid variability estimates.

AND ACCURACY OF INDEX NUMBERS

TABLE 18
COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION FOR SELECTED MAJOR CLASS PRICE INDEXES^a

Economic Class	Year	Exports (%)	Imports (%)
<i>Crude foods</i>	1879	.1	1.0
	1889	.5	.6
	1899	.8	2.3
	1913	.8	1.1
<i>Manufactured foods</i>	1879	.5	1.4
	1889	.7	.9
	1899	1.2	.9
	1913	.9	.7
<i>Crude materials</i>	1879	1.3	1.4
	1889	.8	1.0
	1899	.8	1.2
	1913	1.3	1.5
<i>Semimanufactures</i>	1879	2.3	1.7
	1889	2.1	2.3
	1899	1.0	2.1
	1913	1.1	1.0
<i>Finished manufactures</i>	1879	1.8	2.4
	1889	2.0	3.5
	1899	2.0	3.3
	1913	2.6	2.7

SOURCE Variances from Appendix Table E-4; indexes can be calculated from Tables A-1 and A-3.

^a The classes included are those equivalent to the five Department of Commerce economic classes.

Extent of and Changes in Coverage

Coverage ratios are interesting not only as crude measures of accuracy but also because they reflect differences, between covered and uncovered items, in price behavior and in supply and demand elasticities. Although it is rarely possible to disentangle these factors, radical changes in coverage, when the commodity list is unchanged, are grounds for suspecting heterogeneity in a commodity class. This is especially true where the changes in the coverage ratios are correlated with changes in the price index; it would appear likely in such a case that the price changes in the covered items were not duplicated in the uncovered ones. This correlation is not conclusive evidence of divergences in price behavior, however. It could result from differences in elasticity of demand. Suppose, for example, a

SAMPLING CHARACTERISTICS

group in which covered and uncovered commodities were identical in price behavior but the former were subject to a much more elastic demand. Coverage would then decrease every time the group's prices rose and increase every time they fell. By the same reasoning we could say that differing elasticities could conceal the expected influence of differing price behavior on coverage ratios.

COVERAGE IN NEER FOREIGN TRADE INDEXES

Coverage ratios for minor classes are summarized in Table 19 below. There are almost 6,900 class years (numbers of classes multiplied by the number of years each is available) for which indexes might have been computed (over 5,500 indexes actually were calculated). Of the 6,900 class years over 40 per cent consisted almost completely (more than 95 per cent) of covered commodities, and could therefore be said to suffer from virtually no sampling error. At the other extreme, for over 19 per cent of the class years no coverage was possible or so little that no indexes were calculated. This group of empty classes was particularly important in the earliest period: 31 per cent for exports and 29 per cent for imports. Another 7.5 per cent of the class years are of marginal quality, with coverage of less than 50 per cent. Most of these, particularly in the lowest ranges, occur in periods in which the majority of years had adequate coverage.

In every period, the proportion of classes more than 95 per cent covered was slightly higher in exports than in imports. But the better coverage in exports disappears at a somewhat lower standard: imports show a higher proportion with coverage above 60 per cent, and a smaller proportion completely uncovered in every period.

Among those groups for which indexes were calculated, over half the class years had coverage ratios above 95 per cent. Exports had a higher proportion than imports in that class in every period, but even for imports, at least 45 per cent of the class years had coverage ratios over 95 per cent.

Measurements based on numbers of class years do not take into account differences in the importance of individual classes. They therefore present a very conservative assessment of the indexes, since many of the largest classes (for example, cotton, grain, and tobacco exports, and coffee, tea, cocoa, and sugar imports) consist entirely or almost entirely of covered items. Measured by number or value, the coverage ratios tend to be exaggerated in classes where prices were used in place of unit values. The price series describe narrowly defined commodities but are applied here to much

TABLE 19
COVERAGE RATIOS FOR MINOR CLASSES

	<i>Exports and Imports</i>		<i>Exports</i>					<i>Imports</i>				
	All Periods	1879-98	1889-98	1899-1912	1913-23	All Periods	1879-98	1889-98	1899-1912	1913-23	All Periods	All Periods
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION												
Coverage ratio (%)												
95 to 100	42.5	39.6	45.6	45.7	46.9	44.7	38.5	42.6	41.7	39.3	40.6	
90 to 95	4.7	2.9	4.6	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.2	5.1	3.6	6.1	4.7	
80 to 90	8.5	8.4	6.1	9.4	8.4	8.2	6.8	8.1	8.5	10.6	8.7	
70 to 80	7.3	4.8	3.0	8.0	7.6	6.2	8.2	7.2	8.2	9.0	8.2	
60 to 70	6.1	2.3	3.4	4.4	5.8	4.1	5.0	5.5	9.4	9.5	7.7	
50 to 60	4.1	4.1	4.4	2.3	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.7	5.9	4.6	4.3	
40 to 50	3.8	4.3	4.2	6.1	3.8	4.7	1.1	3.1	4.6	2.4	3.1	
30 to 40	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	
1 to 30	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	
0	19.5	31.2	25.1	16.6	14.5	20.8	28.8	23.0	12.9	13.4	18.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
NUMBER OF CLASS-YEARS												
Total	6,887	657	676	1,014	844	3,191	694	827	1,195	980	3,696	

broader categories. For example, a BLS series on "Cattle, steers, good to choice," is used here to deflate values of an export commodity defined only as "cattle." The price series, therefore, apply only to a part of the export values, and an unknown part at that. It would be more appropriate (but much more laborious) to use a combination of several cattle series for the price index, attaching some measure of dispersion to it. Alternatively, one could count only part of the cattle series as contributing to the coverage in the class. Instead, as with the unit values, we assumed no variance within a commodity, and treated its whole value as a covered item.²³

With these limitations in mind we may examine the coverage ratios for total exports and imports which appear in Table 20. These ratios were computed only for the earliest year in each period and for the comparable base year figure. The earliest year of each period was used because it is generally the one with the poorest coverage.²⁴ For exports, coverage was above 85 per cent in each of the four periods, and for imports it fell no lower than 72 per cent.²⁵ Coverage of exports was highest in the earlier years and then declined as the improvement in commodity detail and in the availability of price data was offset by the decline in the importance of agricultural commodities for which both price and unit value data were plentiful. In the case of imports the shift in composition away from manufactured goods and the improvement in data led to a slight increase in coverage.

²³ This difficulty is involved in the problem of estimating from "composite commodities" discussed by Banerjee, *Calculation of Sampling Errors for Index Numbers.*"

²⁴ This may seem puzzling in view of the fact that the base year coverage shown in Table 20 is generally worse than that for the earliest year. Coverage is shown for a list of commodities that is unchanged during a period, and thus no advantage is taken of the availability of more data in later years. It is true that those commodities which were covered in 1879, for example, were a larger proportion of the total then than they were ten years later. But the commodities covered in 1888 were usually a larger proportion of the total in 1889 than were those covered in 1879. In other words, total coverage increased through time but the importance of the group of commodities covered initially usually decreased.

²⁵ Coverage of the Department of Commerce import indexes has been close to 70 per cent except for a fall to 60-65 per cent in 1957-59. That of the export indexes was 55-67 per cent before World War II. Since then it has ranged between 35 to 50 per cent, averaging about 45 per cent (U.S. Department of Commerce, *Business Statistics, 1957 Biennial Edition*, p. 251, and later editions). The Federal Reserve Bank indexes covered 64 to 69 per cent of the value of imports (Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *The Pattern of United States Import Trade Since 1923*, by John H. Adler, Eugene R. Schlesinger, and Evelyn Van Westerborg, May 1952, p. 64). The degree of coverage in Fabricant's output indexes ranged from 52 to 70 per cent of total value added (Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries*, p. 602).

AND ACCURACY OF INDEX NUMBERS

TABLE 20
COVERAGE RATIOS FOR TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	1913-23		1899-1913		1889-99		1879-89	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
	(Comp. with 1913)		(Comp. with 1899)		(Comp. with 1889)		(Comp. with 1879)	
Exports	83.2	85.6	80.3	87.5	83.3	90.7	88.3	91.5
Imports	81.8	76.0	72.7	78.6	68.8	71.7	70.4	74.7

Appendix Tables E-5 to E-8 show intermediate and major class coverage ratios for the earliest year and the base year of each period. The base year coverage ratios shown include only those commodities covered in the earliest year. It is clear that the covered items are unevenly spread over the commodity universe. In exports, for example, the first twelve major classes, including all foods, crude materials, and agricultural exports, do not show a single case of coverage below 90 per cent. Import coverage was somewhat lower, but the first nine classes, consisting of foods and other agricultural products, included no cases under 86 per cent.

No major export class had less than 50 per cent coverage, and of those with between 50 and 70 per cent, twenty-six of twenty-seven cases were in classes 214, 215, 221, and 222.²⁶ One important component of all of these was Export Class 146 (manufactured metal products, including machinery and vehicles), whose coverage ranged between 33 and 66 per cent, mostly below 50 per cent. Among the 372 intermediate export classes listed in Table E-5, only eighteen had coverage ratios below 50 per cent (eleven among manufactured metal products) and nine others between 50 and 60 per cent.

Major import classes were more sparsely covered. There were thirteen cases below 50 per cent (as against none for exports) and nineteen between 50 and 60 per cent. But here again they were concentrated in the same area: thirty of thirty-two were in five classes.²⁷ Only once did coverage dip even slightly below 40 per cent.

The main sources of this poor import coverage are Import Class 150 (manufactured products of mineral origin) and its component, Import Class 147 (manufactured metal products), both of which contain very few covered items. Almost all the coverage of manufactured imports is in textiles and wood and paper products (Import Classes 064, 066, and 126).

²⁶ Manufactures, including tobacco products; manufactures, excluding tobacco products; mineral products; and nonagricultural products.

²⁷ (1) Nonagricultural products; (2) products of mineral origin; and (3) three classes of manufactured products.

Changes in the coverage ratios are of interest because they can suggest some inferences about the price behavior of uncovered items. They do this by virtue of the fact that they measure the relative rates of growth in value of covered and uncovered commodities. Where coverage is rising the covered commodities are growing more rapidly.

Especially among exports, relative value changes for major classes of commodities have tended to move in the opposite direction from relative price changes. Groups whose prices have fallen relatively have tended to gain in importance, for example, manufactured products in general and automobiles in particular. If this relationship is typical we can use these changes in coverage to draw some inferences as to the probable direction of bias in our indexes.

Some change in coverage arises from shifts in the importance of classes. For example, as we have seen, the rise within exports of the lightly covered manufactured goods class tended to lower total coverage. This change in coverage does not imply bias, it is taken account of in the construction of the index, as are any such changes arising from shifts in importance among minor classes. Shifts in importance within minor classes might suggest bias, however, because the method of constructing the indexes assumes that within each minor class prices of uncovered commodities move with those of covered commodities.

We therefore ask the following question: How does the value of covered commodities at the end of each period compare with what it would have been if the coverage in each minor class had remained constant at the earliest year's level? If actual coverage is greater, we know that covered commodities have increased in value more rapidly, if it is smaller, the uncovered items have been growing more rapidly.

Tables E 9 to E 12 show, for each intermediate and major class, actual coverage at the end of each period as a per cent of that which would have existed if there had been no changes within minor classes during the period. For total imports and total exports actual coverage is less than expected in three out of four periods, but never by more than 5 per cent. More significant lags in the growth of covered items appear among the major classes. In four major export classes, all among manufactures, non-agricultural products, and products of mineral origin, coverage within minor classes fell by more than 10 per cent. These classes, which fell in price and increased in value relative to other exports, show evidence of upward bias in the price index. That is, there is some ground for suspicion that their prices fell even more, relative to those of other classes, than is revealed by our indexes. The loss in coverage in these classes was concen-

trated particularly in Export Class 146 (manufactured metal products), and its main component, Export Class 143 (manufactured iron and steel products). These lost close to 50 per cent of their coverage over the four periods.

Changes in coverage among major import classes were much more scattered. There were six instances in which the growth of covered items exceeded that of uncovered items by more than 10 per cent and three over 20 per cent. (Only once did an export class show the value of covered items gaining on that of uncovered items by more than 4 per cent during one period.) All of these were among manufactured goods imports, as were three cases in which covered items fell behind by more than 20 per cent. The very low coverage in these classes left room for large increases and decreases, but in contrast to the situation on the export side, the net change in coverage was very close to zero.

Comparison of NBER Indexes with Others

U.S. Department of Commerce Indexes

SINCE the NBER and Department of Commerce indexes have been combined to obtain the long series used in Appendix A and Chapters 1 and 2, it is of interest to check their consistency for the years in which they overlap, 1913 and 1919-23. Perfect agreement between the indexes could not be expected, even though both are Fisher "ideal" indexes. The Commerce series were computed with annual linking, each year serving as the base for the following year, while the NBER indexes use 1923 as a base for all the years compared. Furthermore, the value series are slightly different—we have attempted to use the 1949 classification of commodities throughout, and shown overlaps wherever there are changes in the composition of a class, while the Commerce Department used the contemporary classification and ignored small changes in composition. In addition, there are differences in weighting—the Department of Commerce in its computations, moves directly from individual commodities to its five economic classes, the NBER indexes are built up from individual commodities through minor and intermediate classes to major groups, in an attempt to give each class, rather than just each commodity, its proper weight.

Despite all these possible sources of disagreement the two indexes match very well in most years—so well that they could hardly be distinguished on a chart. We therefore compare them, in Table 21, by examining the ratios of the Commerce to the NBER series, year by year and for the period as a whole. Between 1913 and 1923 the Commerce indexes for total exports and imports increased slightly faster than our own. The ratio of 1923 to 1913 was 3 per cent greater in the Commerce series for imports and only 0.3 per cent for exports. In none of the year-to-year indexes for the totals was the divergence more than 5 per cent.

Among the ten comparisons for economic classes (five import and five export) there were three cases where the ratio of the Commerce to the NBER index increased by 6 to 7 per cent over the period as a whole. Among the fifty year-to-year comparisons there were three where the difference was greater than 10 per cent. One of these three was imports of manufactured foods, 1920/1919, for which the Commerce index was 207.8 and our index 184.8. The most important commodity in this class was cane sugar, weighted in the Commerce index¹ at 78 to 93 per cent. This is

¹ Unpublished details of the commodity composition of the Department of Commerce indexes were supplied to us by Mr. Carl P. Blackwell, Director of the International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

considerably greater than its importance in the NBER index.² The role of sugar prices in the discrepancy between the indexes is confirmed by the fact that whenever the price relative for sugar was above the two indexes the Commerce index was higher; whenever it was below, the NBER index was higher.³

A similar case is the crude materials export index which contains the largest 1923/1913 discrepancy and the third largest year to year discrepancy. The commodity responsible is raw cotton, which Commerce weights 9 to 18 per cent more heavily than we do. Here again the Commerce index is higher when the cotton price relative is higher than the two indexes and lower when the cotton price is lower.

In both of these instances the greater number of commodities in the

TABLE 21
RELATION OF COMMERCE TO NBER PRICE INDEXES,
1913-23, YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISONS

	<i>Commerce Index as Per Cent of NBER Index</i>					
	1919 1913	1920 1919	1921 1920	1922 1921	1923 1922	1923 1913
Exports						
Total	102.3	100.6	95.7	101.4	100.0	100.3
Crude materials	102.9	95.9	93.6	110.6	104.4	106.8
Crude foodstuffs	100.0	100.2	99.8	103.2	99.2	102.2
Manuf. foodstuffs	101.3	100.5	97.8	99.9	99.4	98.9
Semimanufactures	99.6	101.3	101.2	100.8	98.9	101.8
Finished manufactures	112.6	100.3	95.1	97.6	96.1	100.7
Imports						
Total	103.6	97.7	98.4	100.7	102.8	103.1
Crude materials	100.5	99.8	100.0	103.1	102.8	106.3
Crude foodstuffs	97.6	98.7	98.0	101.7	100.9	96.9
Manuf. foodstuffs	100.7	112.4	91.3	97.8	105.4	106.6
Semimanufactures	94.7	103.0	102.1	98.5	100.8	98.9
Finished manufactures	96.8	100.6	102.3	99.2	104.7	103.5

SOURCES: Commerce indexes: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Foreign Trade of the United States, 1936-49*, International Trade Series No. 7, 1951, Table 10, p. 6 and Table 13, p. 9. NBER indexes: Appendix Tables A-1 and A-3.

² It is difficult to measure the weight of a single commodity in the NBER indexes. The weight of a commodity is amplified by the coverage adjustments as minor and intermediate classes are combined. But even if we estimate a maximum weight for sugar by adding the weight of all uncovered items in manufactured foods to that of sugar, clearly an overestimate, its weight in our index remains below that in the Commerce index. The greatest discrepancy is in the 1919/1913 comparison where the Commerce weight is more than 25 per cent larger than even our maximum.

³ The sugar price relative was never between the two indexes.

NBER sample as well as the method of weighting tend to reduce the importance of the single dominant commodity

The discrepancy for exports of manufactured products 1919/1913 the largest in Table 21 has a different origin the heavier weight in the NBER index of two groups with below average price increases These are vehicles with a lower price ratio in the NBER index as well as a greater weight (perhaps double)⁴ and machinery, heavily weighted in our index while virtually omitted from the Commerce series The machinery component of the NBER index was constructed entirely from outside price data

The measures listed in Table 21 might be said to understate the differences between the two series because they are comparisons of index numbers themselves rather than of changes in them In two classes the Commerce and NBER import price indexes moved in opposite directions in 1923 crude foods where NBER showed a decline of 0.2 per cent and Commerce a rise of 0.7 per cent and finished manufactures where the NBER index fell 1.1 per cent and the Commerce index rose 3.5 per cent.

In other instances the changes were much more divergent than the indexes themselves In 1923 again the ratio of export price indexes for finished manufactures was 96.1 per cent. But the Commerce price index fell by 4.5 per cent and the NBER index by only 0.6 per cent, the Commerce index thus declined by 7.5 times as much Another example not so dependent on the smallness of the denominator was in exports of crude materials in 1922 Here the Commerce index rose 25 per cent almost twice as much as ours

Kreps Indexes for Exports and Imports

The only comprehensive indexes duplicating the NBER series for an extended period are those compiled by Theodore J. Kreps.⁵ These are annual Marshall Edgeworth price indexes for total exports and imports covering fiscal years 1879 through 1916 on a 1903-13 base Kreps used unit values as import prices and U.S. wholesale prices as export prices The import index included twenty-nine commodities covering 30 to 40 per cent of total imports the export index twenty-eight commodities covering 40 to 45 per cent of total exports

A comparison of the Kreps and NBER export price series (Chart 27)

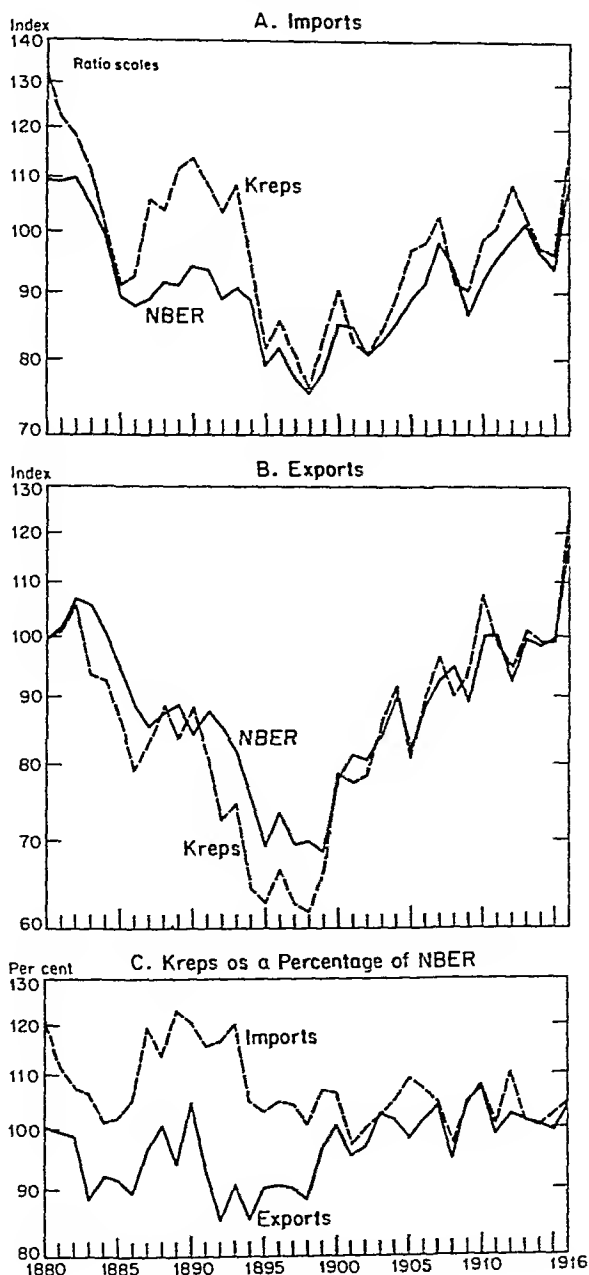
⁴ Our index was constructed from price data instead of the unit values used in the Commerce index. By both measurements the price ratio for vehicles was very low

⁵ *Import and Export Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914* *Quarterly Journal of Economics* August 1926

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

CHART 27

U.S. Export and Import Price Indexes: Kreps and NBER, Fiscal Years
(calendar 1913 = 100)



Source: Appendix Table G-1.

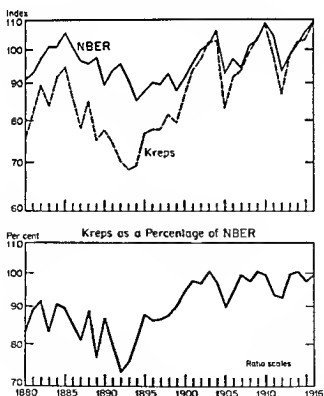
COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

shows a fairly similar trend between 1880 and 1913 if only the first and last years are taken into account. But the Kreps index was generally below ours before 1900 and could be said to have shown some upward trend by comparison. In addition, its fluctuations were sharper, particularly the decline during the depression of the 1890's and the subsequent rise.

The import price series reveal larger disagreements, as high as 20 per cent or more compared with a maximum of 15 per cent between the two export series. As in exports, the divergences are concentrated in the period before 1900. But there is a somewhat stronger trend in the ratio of the Kreps index to ours—downward in the case of imports. The fluctuations in the Kreps index are more violent, particularly before 1900.

Since Kreps' export price index rose relative to ours, and his import index fell, the two indexes of the terms of trade of the United States

CHART 28
U S Terms of Trade Indexes (Exports — Imports).
Kreps and NBER, Fiscal Years
(calendar 1913 = 100)



Source Appendix Table H 2

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

showed a greater divergence than either of the components. The disagreement is considerable; as can be seen in Chart 28, the Kreps index fell as far as 27 per cent below ours, on a 1913 base.

The Kreps indexes give a much more favorable picture of the development of the terms of trade, showing an improvement of almost a third between 1879 and 1913 instead of the 10 per cent indicated by the NBER indexes, and more than 40 per cent between 1894 and 1913 instead of less than 20. Furthermore, the NBER terms of trade series fluctuates less violently, even after 1900.

The distribution of weights among economic classes in the two indexes is compared in Table 22. Weights in the base period of the Kreps index, 1903-13, are compared with those of the 1899 base for the NBER index, and a similar comparison is made of 1892 weights for exports and 1890 weights for imports (these are the years in which the two indexes were furthest apart).

The main source of the differences in export indexes must have been the much heavier weighting of raw cotton by Kreps. This was a massive 42.7 per cent of the base-year weight of the Kreps index,⁶ and only between 15 and, at the very most, 25 per cent of the 1899 base in the NBER index.⁷

In 1892 the two sets of export weights show a large discrepancy only in one class, manufactured products, but the base-year data show that Kreps weighted both crude foodstuffs and manufactured products less than half as heavily as the NBER indexes and gave crude materials more than twice as much weight.

No single commodity stands out on the import side as did raw cotton among exports. The main differences are the much higher weights assigned by Kreps to crude foodstuffs and the much lower ones assigned to manufactured products. Prices for the latter group in our calculations were below the average of all other commodities relative to 1899 and considerably smoother in their fluctuations.

USDA Index of Agricultural Export Prices

The United States Department of Agriculture has published several indexes of agricultural export quantities and values. The one which best matches the NBER index is a Laspeyres quantity index on a fiscal 1909-14 base. We have converted it into a Paasche price index, for comparison with our series, by dividing it into the Agriculture Department's value series.

⁶ Given-year weights could be assumed to be more similar for the two series.

⁷ It was during the 1889-99 period that the greatest gaps between the two indexes appeared.

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT BY MAJOR CLASS, NBER AND KREPS EXPORT
AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES

	Base Year			Given Year		
	Kreps Fiscal 1903-13 (1)	NBER Calendar 1899 (2)	Col (1) - Col (2) (3)	Kreps Fiscal 1892 (4)	NBER Fiscal 1892 (5)	Col (4) - Col (5)
<i>Exports</i>						
Crude foodstuffs	9.1	18.5	49.2	28.8	25.9	112.2
Manuf foodstuffs	16.6	25.0	66.4	20.6	24.3	84.8
Crude materials	46.8	22.8	205.3	39.5	32.1	123.1
Semimanufactures	16.9	11.6	145.7	4.7	5.5	85.5
Manufactured products	10.6	22.1	48.0	6.4	12.2	52.5
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
	Base Year			Given Year		
	Kreps Fiscal 1903-13	NBER Calendar 1899	Col (1) - Col (2)	Kreps Fiscal 1890	NBER Fiscal 1890	Col (4) - Col (3)
<i>Imports</i>						
Crude foodstuffs	22.1	12.9	171.3	27.2	16.9	160.9
Manuf foodstuffs	16.2	18.2	89.0	19.2	17.1	112.3
Crude materials	43.6	30.4	143.4	25.6	21.0	121.9
Semimanufactures	12.5	17.3	72.3	12.2	16.5	73.9
Manufactured products	5.6	21.2	26.4	15.8	28.5	55.4
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

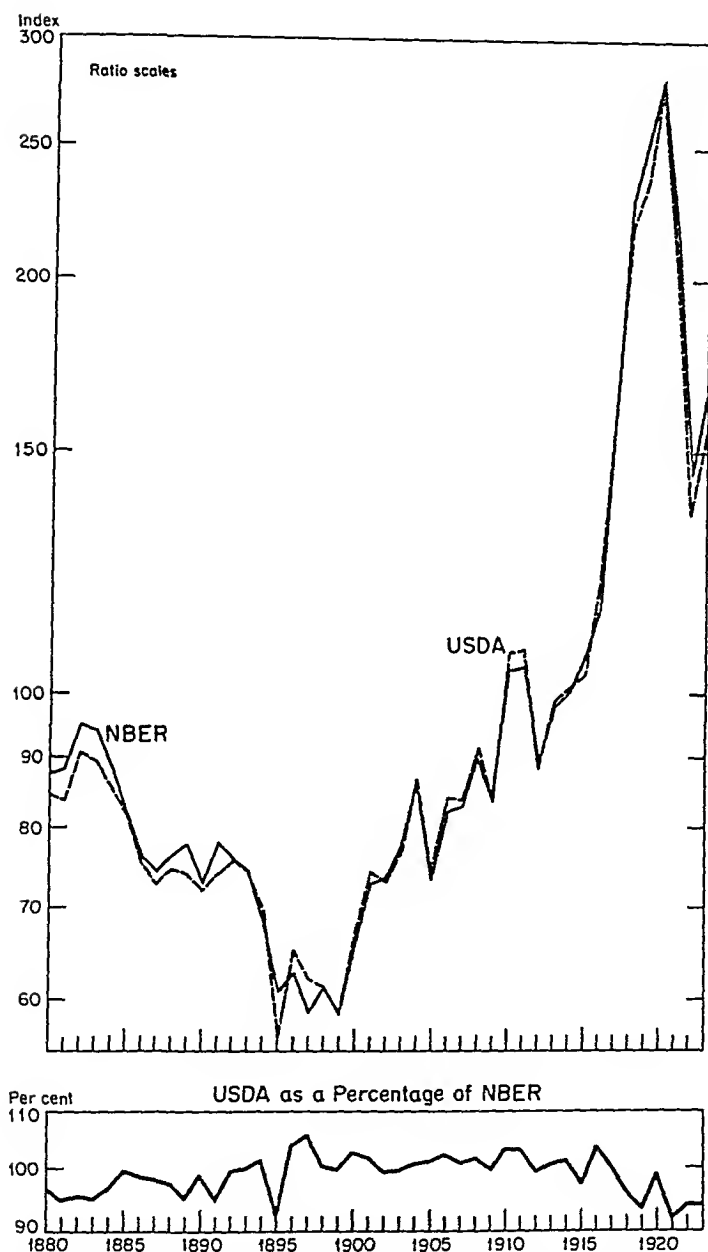
SOURCE: Kreps figures from "Import and Export Prices"

Comparison with the NBER Fisher indexes reveals a remarkable similarity despite the use of different base years and index number formulas. When both indexes are placed on a 1913 base they never differ by as much as 10 per cent and, before World War I, only once by more than 5 per cent (Chart 29). The ratio of the USDA index to ours shows no trend. It is almost a straight line, but droops slightly at the ends. The 1899 to 1913 period, when the base periods for the two indexes are very close and fluctuations in the ratio are at a minimum, is also the one where the ratio is at its highest.

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

CHART 29

U.S. Agricultural Export Price Indexes: U.S. Department
of Agricultural and NBER, Fiscal Years
(calendar 1913 = 100)



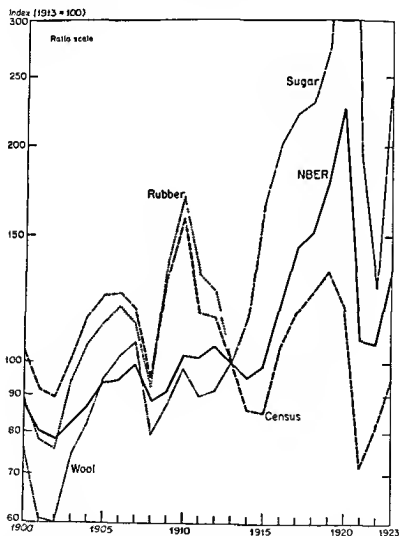
Source: Appendix Table A-24; and USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *United States Farm Products in Foreign Trade*, Statistical Bulletin No. 112, 1953, p. 7, divided by quantity indexes, p. 9, converted to 1913 base.

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

Census Bureau Price Index for Foreign Agricultural Materials

The Bureau of the Census has published a Laspeyres index of US prices of foreign agricultural materials² on a 1935-39 base, with US consumption rather than import weights. The prices are not import unit values.

CHART 30
Prices of Imported Agricultural Products: NBER and Bureau of the Census



Source: Appendix Table A.5, Appendix C, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Raw Materials in the U.S. Economy, 1900-1952*, p. 90.

² *Raw Materials in the U.S. Economy, 1900-1952*, Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 1, Washington, 1954.

COMPARISON OF NBER INDEXES WITH OTHERS

but are prices "quoted on organized exchanges or markets" at a stage representing "the first important commercial transaction in the commodity after arrival in this country."⁹

The NBER series closest in coverage to the Census index is Import Class 209 (agricultural products). This class is, however, more comprehensive than the Census series because it covers all agricultural products while the Census excludes those which are produced to a substantial extent in the United States, no matter how important they are among imports.

Discrepancies between the two indexes arise not only from differences in coverage, but from the Census Bureau's use of a later base period, consumption rather than import weights, and prices rather than unit values (this last is probably of little significance).

It is clear in Chart 30, that the discrepancies between the two series are very large. The Census index has a strong downward trend by comparison with the NBER series and, in the earlier part of the period, quite different fluctuations as well. After 1913 most of the difference between the two indexes can clearly be attributed to sugar which is the second most important commodity in the NBER index but is excluded from the Census index because it is considered a domestic agricultural product. Other, but less important, factors in these years are the lighter weight of silk and the absence of wool in the Census index. Both commodities rose in price faster than the average.

In the years before 1913 the fluctuations in the Census series follow those of rubber fairly closely, while the NBER index does not. That is because the weight of rubber in the Census index is almost three times that in ours. The falling trend of the Census index relative to our own can be explained mainly by the absence from it of wool prices, which rose sharply. The Census Bureau considered wool, like sugar, a domestic agricultural product.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Indexes and Values for Total Exports and Imports and Major Classes, 1879-1960

This appendix includes the following two sets of data :

(1) Tables A-14 through A-29 (basic tables) present price and quantity indexes and values for the period 1879-1923 for the NBER major classes. These data provide information on total exports (Export Class 220) and total imports (Import Class 221), on the five major economic classes into which the Department of Commerce divides foreign trade, and on selected combinations and variations of them.

Annual Fisher price and quantity indexes and dollar values are presented for all of the 22 export classes and 23 import classes. In addition, for 12 selected major classes, the basic tables include annual Paasche and Laspeyres price indexes, quarterly Fisher price and quantity indexes, and quarterly dollar values. (See Table A-30.)

(2) In Tables A-1 through A-11 the NBER data for 1879-1923 are combined with statistics of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture to extend certain series forward to 1960 and several back to 1869. For the period 1879-1960, annual price and quantity indexes and dollar values are presented for total exports and imports, for the five major economic classes used by the Department of Commerce, and for agricultural products. The NBER major classes which are used for these breakdowns for the period 1879-1923 are indicated in the individual table notes.

The correspondence between the major economic classes of the Department of Commerce and the comparable NBER classes is not exact because of the way in which miscellaneous articles, not elsewhere specified, are handled. The Department of Commerce includes this group with manufactured products and its five groups therefore sum to the total. The NBER series, on the other hand, include these articles in the total, but they are not assigned to any of the five major economic classes. The difference in value figures for 1879-1923 between total exports or imports and the sum of the five economic classes is therefore attributable to these miscellaneous articles.

Certain adjustments in price and quantity indexes and in value figures have been incorporated in Tables A-1 through A-11, to take into account the change in the United States customs area in 1900. The specific adjust-

APPENDIX A

ments are indicated in the individual table notes. For a detailed explanation of the adjustments, see Appendix F.

Two additional tables are presented to show the classification scheme of exports and imports:

Tables A-12 and A-13 show the main components, by value, of the five major classes in the NBER series which correspond to the Department of Commerce economic classes.

Table A-30 shows, for each major class, the composition in terms of intermediate, minor or other major classes.

TABLE A-1
PRICE INDEXES FOR U.S. DOMESTIC EXPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater. (4)	Semi-Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1879	92.5	93.6	76.7	80.1	79.3	119.3
1880	101.5	96.3	86.6	89.4	87.5	132.4
1881	103.8	102.9	97.6	86.8	92.1	124.8
1882	107.0	109.2	106.8	88.3	93.0	123.3
1883	101.4	104.2	99.7	82.1	90.8	121.8
1884	97.6	91.6	92.2	83.3	86.4	122.3
1885	91.0	85.6	80.9	80.2	83.7	115.5
1886	85.7	80.6	76.3	74.9	80.5	109.0
1887	85.5	81.8	76.3	74.5	82.2	106.1
1888	89.7	86.2	81.3	78.1	84.7	110.9
1889	86.0	75.5	76.7	77.5	81.9	106.7
1890	85.0	76.8	73.6	78.5	82.5	104.4
1891	87.9	100.3	76.7	74.1	81.7	100.3
1892	81.9	86.8	77.7	67.8	78.7	91.8
1893	80.2	77.9	85.6	66.4	71.8	87.0
1894	70.5	67.8	74.2	55.3	67.7	82.0
1895	71.8	69.5	69.5	56.7	71.7	91.4
1896	71.0	63.6	63.5	61.0	70.1	96.8
1897	69.1	71.5	64.8	54.3	69.6	88.1
1898	68.4	76.9	68.0	48.9	70.4	82.6
1899	72.3	73.2	66.9	55.1	84.9	90.3
1900	81.0	74.4	71.3	72.2	89.5	98.9
1901	79.4	77.4	76.0	67.9	86.0	94.2
1902	81.4	82.0	83.8	69.1	83.5	94.0
1903	86.6	81.4	81.8	81.0	87.3	98.9
1904	86.9	80.3	77.8	84.3	85.9	98.8
1905	83.7	82.4	75.7	75.6	93.6	94.5
1906	89.9	81.7	80.7	83.8	105.9	97.5
1907	95.2	95.0	86.5	87.4	109.9	102.2
1908	90.1	99.8	87.9	79.8	92.4	100.5
1909	94.3	104.2	93.7	91.4	91.0	97.4
1910	102.1	98.7	107.3	108.4	93.4	98.7
1911	93.5	97.9	93.3	90.9	93.2	95.5
1912	95.5	104.2	97.0	89.3	100.3	97.2

(continued)

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-1 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater. (4)	Semi- Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	97.7	114.5	103.3	87.9	97.6	94.3
1915	105.1	133.8	106.5	86.0	113.2	100.9
1916	135.5	144.2	118.4	115.5	156.5	130.6
1917	177.0	214.8	170.5	166.8	198.4	150.4
1918	206.1	234.6	214.2	219.0	202.8	169.7
1919	215.7	241.7	237.4	241.3	199.5	174.4
1920	232.5	268.2	217.2	285.3	210.5	197.7
1921	157.5	155.7	136.2	156.4	143.5	163.9
1922	143.8	127.3	120.8	176.6	126.9	137.8
1923	154.2	129.2	123.5	214.8	138.4	137.1
1924	151.1	150.4	124.5	200.5	132.8	135.3
1925	153.2	174.2	147.8	181.2	139.5	137.1
1926	140.8	149.6	142.0	140.5	138.4	137.1
1927	131.6	149.6	130.3	136.4	130.6	124.2
1928	134.7	140.2	126.4	155.8	129.5	122.4
1929	133.6	134.3	126.4	150.7	137.3	121.5
1930	119.2	120.7	115.7	117.1	119.4	115.9
1931	91.5	83.3	90.4	79.4	97.1	92.9
1932	79.2	71.4	69.0	67.2	80.4	84.7
1933	82.2	69.7	72.0	78.4	82.6	80.1
1934	96.6	81.6	81.7	103.8	94.9	87.4
1935	98.7	85.0	95.3	104.9	93.8	88.3
1936	100.7	89.2	97.2	106.9	100.5	89.3
1937	106.9	96.9	104.1	104.9	121.7	93.9
1938	99.7	79.0	89.5	92.6	107.1	92.9
1939	97.7	66.3	83.6	91.6	107.1	92.0
1940	104.9	76.5	85.6	96.7	113.8	99.4
1941	112.1	90.1	101.1	112.0	125.0	103.1
1942	136.8	108.0	140.0	129.3	135.1	126.1
1943	150.1	134.3	149.8	143.5	139.5	140.8
1944	171.7	153.0	169.2	149.6	144.0	164.7
1945	171.7	166.6	166.6	151.6	141.3	163.3
1946	162.5	183.3	171.8	171.5	146.7	142.9
1947	193.3	210.6	212.8	199.5	189.3	167.4
1948	205.7	216.6	216.8	227.4	204.3	177.0
1949	191.3	190.9	173.2	215.4	193.4	168.8
1950	185.1	165.1	146.7	223.4	189.3	164.7
1951	211.9	183.3	183.7	265.3	233.1	182.4
1952	210.8	198.4	173.2	249.3	229.0	183.8
1953	209.8	186.3	178.5	235.4	223.5	185.1
1954	206.7	166.6	178.5	239.4	222.2	182.4
1955	208.8	160.6	162.6	239.4	235.9	185.1
1956	217.0	162.1	158.6	237.4	261.9	193.3
1957	224.2	160.6	165.2	239.4	256.5	205.5
1958	222.1	159.8	168.1	235.3	229.7	209.2
1959	223.2	158.1	155.5	227.1	236.4	213.8
1960	226.3	157.2	152.6	224.1	236.4	217.4

SOURCE: See sources following Table A-4.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-2

QUANTITY INDEXES FOR U.S. DOMESTIC EXPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater (4)	Semi- Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1879	33.1	134.1	74.4	37.0	10.1	9.7
1880	35.0	145.5	80.1	41.1	9.5	8.7
1881	31.8	106.3	67.2	39.8	10.4	11.6
1882	28.4	73.5	51.7	40.4	11.7	12.1
1883	31.1	74.7	64.1	43.7	12.1	12.6
1884	30.5	69.7	64.8	43.4	12.3	11.8
1885	30.0	64.0	73.8	39.0	12.1	12.1
1886	33.1	80.4	70.6	46.6	12.0	12.8
1887	33.4	77.0	72.4	46.6	12.8	13.1
1888	30.7	51.2	63.6	46.7	13.7	13.0
1889	33.4	77.6	82.9	55.4	15.8	15.6
1890	40.4	87.2	97.1	52.3	16.1	16.3
1891	44.2	107.6	94.5	60.1	18.3	17.1
1892	45.8	127.1	108.6	53.8	17.2	17.5
1893	43.3	97.3	89.6	54.7	23.1	19.7
1894	46.5	87.7	100.8	62.8	25.6	20.7
1895	45.7	83.1	100.5	59.0	25.5	22.2
1896	56.4	141.4	114.3	65.6	34.5	25.6
1897	63.4	178.6	121.8	67.2	39.6	30.6
1898	73.2	197.1	139.8	82.0	41.8	36.3
1899	70.3	183.9	148.2	66.8	41.8	41.4
1900	72.8	168.4	142.9	75.7	48.6	42.2
1901	74.0	182.7	143.4	77.0	40.0	42.9
1902	66.9	112.1	120.6	73.8	44.4	43.6
1903	68.8	123.1	123.1	77.2	46.0	43.2
1904	67.0	73.2	113.4	73.1	60.2	48.4
1905	78.0	108.8	129.8	84.7	58.4	58.5
1906	80.5	126.1	131.8	84.2	60.0	61.8
1907	81.3	118.2	121.8	89.3	62.6	62.5
1908	78.4	93.3	114.6	91.3	64.5	56.4
1909	73.7	65.1	94.3	83.5	69.8	60.7
1910	73.1	55.1	73.6	79.4	77.0	69.0
1911	90.0	63.5	103.2	96.2	89.7	84.0
1912	101.1	79.4	97.8	115.3	97.9	95.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	86.6	140.0	93.0	74.9	87.4	86.0
1915	135.7	200.6	160.5	103.1	111.7	163.6
1916	163.3	168.6	164.8	90.9	155.8	252.0
1917	142.2	134.4	147.0	64.4	168.5	225.0
1918	119.7	132.8	203.9	57.0	129.5	153.4
1919	146.6	145.3	257.6	86.7	126.4	179.9
1920	141.8	192.2	161.2	84.8	120.8	202.2
1921	113.4	252.8	153.9	81.3	72.2	125.6
1922	106.8	210.6	148.5	72.7	81.8	119.5
1923	108.2	116.9	144.1	73.0	95.8	138.0
1924	121.0	151.8	140.9	85.7	109.0	150.0

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-2 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater. (4)	Semi- Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1925	128.0	106.5	117.7	101.0	112.3	174.0
1926	137.3	131.0	108.2	116.3	112.3	182.0
1927	147.8	164.0	108.2	112.9	127.7	206.0
1928	153.6	122.6	111.9	107.8	131.0	238.0
1929	158.2	116.9	116.7	97.6	125.5	268.0
1930	130.3	86.7	95.5	91.7	102.4	212.0
1931	105.9	88.6	83.4	92.5	77.1	154.0
1932	81.4	73.5	67.0	99.3	58.4	94.0
1933	82.6	40.5	65.5	97.6	68.3	98.0
1934	88.4	42.4	62.3	81.5	85.9	128.0
1935	93.1	40.5	50.1	84.0	88.1	144.0
1936	97.7	37.7	44.9	80.6	93.6	166.0
1937	125.7	63.2	52.3	90.0	129.9	222.0
1938	125.7	183.8	62.3	84.0	109.0	212.0
1939	131.5	98.0	73.9	77.2	132.1	234.0
1940	153.6	56.6	59.6	62.0	188.3	302.0
1941	182.7	54.7	125.6	41.6	146.5	422.0
1942	239.7	36.8	201.6	41.6	161.9	578.0
1943	350.3	47.1	316.2	59.4	185.0	860.0
1944	337.5	50.9	294.5	47.5	180.6	840.0
1945	229.3	151.5	228.6	75.1	131.0	490.1
1946	239.7	207.3	270.3	108.0	144.7	451.6
1947	320.0	235.9	213.8	102.8	217.6	659.7
1948	249.0	340.2	186.9	85.5	158.4	514.8
1949	254.9	408.4	158.7	107.1	165.8	500.9
1950	224.6	269.4	133.1	109.7	140.5	448.5
1951	287.4	445.7	147.9	121.8	169.0	593.4
1952	291.1	401.0	131.8	103.6	166.9	652.0
1953	306.1	300.4	131.8	89.8	151.0	755.2
1954	296.7	259.5	143.9	103.6	194.3	679.7
1955	301.4	336.4	192.3	104.5	231.3	639.6
1956	357.3	478.0	244.7	138.2	250.3	733.7
1957	377.0	481.7	216.5	170.1	298.9	738.3
1958	327.0	465.7	201.1	118.8	233.8	672.3
1959	318.9	530.5	212.8	111.1	247.1	630.3
1960	366.6	608.5	223.9	150.4	352.9	676.3

SOURCE: See sources following Table A-4.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A 3

PRICE INDEXES FOR U.S. IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY ECONOMIC CLASS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf Foods (3)	Crude Mater (4)	Semi Manuf (5)	Manuf Prod (6)
1879	102.4	114.3	132.4	95.0	78.0	102.8
1880	113.1	123.3	158.7	104.2	91.1	105.4
1881	107.7	112.4	157.6	99.3	83.8	103.2
1882	108.3	105.2	159.6	104.5	84.9	103.6
1883	101.8	94.6	145.8	96.9	80.8	101.6
1884	95.4	95.5	116.6	91.9	80.1	96.1
1885	87.7	88.3	105.0	84.6	71.8	90.7
1886	87.5	87.3	107.4	84.5	73.1	87.4
1887	90.9	118.9	97.6	85.8	71.8	87.5
1888	88.8	108.4	110.1	81.3	69.5	85.1
1889	93.9	112.4	131.6	83.0	72.5	87.6
1890	93.2	123.7	113.3	82.2	75.3	86.4
1891	92.0	122.8	116.1	77.6	74.3	86.1
1892	88.4	113.7	112.7	74.9	72.4	84.8
1893	97.0	123.9	122.4	75.6	73.7	84.6
1894	83.5	114.8	101.7	68.5	65.2	80.4
1895	79.5	111.6	80.7	70.0	63.4	80.3
1896	80.7	99.5	94.3	71.0	64.9	81.2
1897	75.9	81.8	84.7	71.4	63.4	79.4
1898	75.7	68.4	92.6	76.2	60.8	79.4
1899	81.5	66.4	99.1	83.2	73.4	82.8
1900	86.7	72.9	101.4	87.7	82.7	87.4
1901	82.6	66.1	96.0	82.0	82.4	83.6
1902	80.8	67.9	80.5	83.0	80.0	86.0
1903	84.0	67.3	83.2	88.5	82.9	87.6
1904	85.8	73.0	93.7	89.2	83.4	87.7
1905	90.6	74.2	113.2	93.5	85.4	90.1
1906	94.7	75.9	97.1	100.7	97.4	93.2
1907	99.2	78.2	101.8	106.2	103.1	97.1
1908	83.0	72.8	105.8	89.7	83.9	90.4
1909	88.0	71.1	104.3	95.3	81.2	86.3
1910	94.6	80.9	113.8	104.8	85.7	86.5
1911	96.1	94.5	109.7	99.9	90.4	90.2
1912	101.0	104.0	119.0	100.4	96.9	95.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	93.7	91.1	110.7	92.8	93.3	90.7
1915	97.2	89.9	142.9	89.7	99.8	90.3
1916	120.2	98.7	172.3	113.1	128.1	112.2
1917	145.3	106.7	196.9	139.8	160.4	136.1
1918	161.3	110.5	216.5	147.3	180.4	180.1
1919	181.0	159.4	255.7	161.6	183.1	195.2
1920	219.1	166.4	472.4	179.1	204.2	223.5
1921	125.2	101.1	179.0	99.8	135.0	164.6
1922	119.6	110.4	128.8	106.2	125.3	149.4
1923	136.6	110.2	206.0	123.2	136.8	148.7
1924	133.5	130.7	184.6	119.3	132.0	143.6

(continued)

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-3 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater. (4)	Semi- Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1925	145.1	159.8	128.4	147.1	136.8	156.3
1926	142.0	158.2	119.5	145.1	136.8	148.7
1927	131.9	148.0	141.8	121.9	135.8	142.8
1928	128.1	159.8	125.7	110.9	129.1	149.5
1929	119.5	150.3	107.9	103.2	132.9	136.0
1930	98.6	111.0	89.2	81.9	113.7	121.5
1931	76.8	86.6	80.3	55.5	90.6	103.7
1932	59.8	73.2	66.0	39.3	72.3	84.1
1933	59.8	66.9	68.7	40.6	76.1	79.0
1934	68.3	76.4	76.7	48.4	90.6	84.1
1935	69.9	71.6	84.7	51.6	90.6	82.4
1936	74.5	74.8	91.9	60.6	91.5	80.7
1937	83.8	88.9	93.6	72.2	103.1	84.1
1938	74.5	72.4	82.0	60.6	93.4	90.1
1939	76.1	70.8	80.3	66.4	93.4	88.4
1940	81.5	67.7	76.7	72.2	103.1	98.6
1941	87.0	83.4	83.8	75.5	108.9	102.8
1942	100.9	111.0	113.3	85.1	119.5	113.9
1943	109.5	120.4	122.2	94.2	124.3	126.6
1944	117.3	133.0	124.8	100.6	128.1	139.4
1945	121.1	137.0	131.7	104.5	129.4	143.9
1946	134.3	172.9	150.8	105.8	144.3	166.4
1947	165.4	243.4	185.5	117.6	183.4	208.4
1948	182.5	268.7	188.9	132.0	209.0	226.3
1949	173.9	259.4	180.3	126.7	190.1	218.8
1950	188.7	356.4	182.0	138.5	186.1	214.3
1951	236.8	401.7	197.6	202.5	234.6	251.8
1952	224.4	404.3	199.3	167.2	237.3	248.8
1953	214.3	407.0	197.6	150.2	225.2	244.3
1954	219.8	486.8	194.1	145.3	219.8	244.3
1955	219.0	417.6	192.4	154.2	237.3	239.8
1956	222.9	403.0	194.1	158.1	252.2	244.3
1957	225.2	396.3	202.8	163.3	248.1	248.8
1958	214.3	375.9	201.0	152.9	226.9	245.4
1959	211.2	331.8	200.1	153.6	226.9	244.6
1960	214.3	326.3	196.5	158.8	231.8	249.6

SOURCE: See sources following Table A-4.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-4
QUANTITY INDEXES FOR U S IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY ECONOMIC CLASS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf Foods (3)	Crude Mater (4)	Semi Manuf (5)	Manuf Prod (6)
1879	26 7	38 8	28 4	17 9	28 9	37 4
1880	32 8	36 8	31 5	22 9	41 4	52 8
1881	33 1	42 9	32 4	21 5	38 4	51 3
1882	37 0	46 1	37 7	23 0	43 8	59 1
1883	35 9	45 0	38 9	23 1	41 0	54 0
1884	35 1	46 1	42 4	23 4	36 0	51 5
1885	35 6	46 9	43 8	25 3	37 0	48 0
1886	40 3	48 2	45 7	29 7	43 7	57 9
1887	41 4	43 9	44 8	29 7	50 5	61 7
1888	43 4	49 4	45 8	32 2	47 6	64 8
1889	43 6	48 4	43 1	35 2	47 3	64 7
1890	46 9	49 0	49 6	36 4	49 7	71 6
1891	47 7	49 9	63 7	38 6	50 7	58 8
1892	50 4	52 1	54 4	42 9	50 3	64 0
1893	44 7	48 2	54 6	37 1	45 4	59 5
1894	44 4	52 5	58 2	37 6	40 9	48 2
1895	55 7	55 8	53 2	50 6	50 8	75 8
1896	46 6	53 2	56 6	35 7	40 7	60 4
1897	54 0	64 9	56 4	51 9	44 1	62 3
1898	46 3	59 3	49 3	40 7	43 6	50 9
1899	54 1	67 5	61 4	48 6	50 6	56 0
1900	53 2	64 2	58 8	47 7	48 8	58 8
1901	59 4	77 5	64 0	56 6	52 0	60 8
1902	67 0	79 0	67 6	61 8	66 2	71 5
1903	66 1	78 8	63 1	58 6	66 6	73 7
1904	67 3	89 9	73 6	62 4	60 3	68 3
1905	72 6	81 6	70 9	70 0	70 5	76 9
1906	77 8	79 6	75 0	71 0	78 8	90 2
1907	80 0	86 7	78 7	70 7	77 0	96 1
1908	70 7	87 0	74 8	65 6	64 2	74 5
1909	93 5	106 4	82 7	90 4	94 6	96 9
1910	92 2	85 6	86 0	85 1	102 4	99 7
1911	89 0	90 8	83 5	83 2	95 8	92 7
1912	100 4	103 2	87 8	104 6	97 0	103 0
1913	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
1914	106 5	117 5	117 1	106 0	87 1	110 2
1915	102 1	120 6	96 6	126 6	77 3	79 3
1916	111 0	117 0	98 1	144 9	96 8	75 2
1917	113 4	154 9	89 5	149 1	96 1	69 7
1918	104 9	132 4	92 9	137 2	92 3	63 4
1919	120 4	150 6	112 4	171 7	86 5	63 0
1920	134 4	155 7	133 3	159 9	112 7	89 9
1921	111 8	135 8	100 7	140 3	75 8	86 6
1922	145 1	136 3	145 4	182 7	122 4	106 1
1923	154 8	148 3	126 2	186 5	145 0	129 6
1924	151 2	146 3	136 5	173 0	136 4	129 6

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-4 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Total (1)	Crude Foods (2)	Manuf. Foods (3)	Crude Mater. (4)	Semi-Manuf. (5)	Manuf. Prod. (6)
1925	163.7	138.5	163.4	194.2	152.2	126.8
1926	174.4	154.2	169.6	201.9	162.2	147.9
1927	177.9	154.2	155.2	215.3	152.2	155.0
1928	179.7	156.1	157.2	215.3	162.2	152.1
1929	206.4	162.0	190.3	246.1	182.3	183.1
1930	174.4	162.0	159.3	200.0	146.4	156.4
1931	153.0	158.1	134.5	188.4	113.4	132.4
1932	122.8	142.4	128.3	150.0	81.8	101.4
1933	135.2	144.4	142.8	167.3	104.8	101.4
1934	133.4	150.3	165.5	153.8	93.3	104.2
1935	163.7	202.9	182.1	184.6	124.9	122.6
1936	181.5	208.8	204.8	196.1	146.4	143.7
1937	202.8	208.8	227.6	219.2	169.4	164.8
1938	145.9	162.0	184.1	155.7	113.4	116.9
1939	167.3	185.4	190.3	182.7	143.6	124.0
1940	176.2	189.3	175.9	226.9	149.3	104.2
1941	208.2	202.9	186.2	298.0	183.8	102.8
1942	154.8	140.5	117.9	203.8	146.4	101.4
1943	172.6	218.5	167.6	178.8	149.3	132.4
1944	186.9	284.9	202.7	175.0	152.2	132.4
1945	190.4	227.1	169.8	184.2	196.7	142.5
1946	201.1	212.6	161.9	267.1	176.6	126.1
1947	192.2	188.0	171.1	245.0	186.7	117.3
1948	218.9	212.6	186.9	265.3	213.9	143.7
1949	213.6	231.4	197.4	239.5	205.3	141.2
1950	259.8	221.3	239.6	289.2	314.5	175.3
1951	256.3	232.8	250.1	270.8	287.2	187.9
1952	268.7	229.9	264.6	285.5	295.8	209.3
1953	281.2	241.5	271.1	281.8	325.9	223.2
1954	261.6	203.9	276.4	268.9	288.6	224.4
1955	290.1	215.5	280.4	300.3	321.6	269.8
1956	315.0	227.1	292.2	318.7	327.4	327.8
1957	322.1	229.9	304.0	320.5	323.1	351.8
1958	334.6	231.8	365.6	297.6	321.7	396.5
1959	398.7	245.5	388.2	328.1	399.2	524.9
1960	384.2	237.7	386.2	305.2	366.2	523.5

NOTES TO TABLES A-1 THROUGH A-4

The NBER major classes which correspond to the economic classes used in these tables are as follows:

<i>Economic Class</i>	<i>NBER Export Class</i>	<i>NBER Import Class</i>
Total	220	221
Crude foods	201	201
Manufactured foods	203	203
Crude materials	212	212
Semimanufactures	213	213
Manufactured products	215	220

APPENDIX A

NOTES TO TABLES A-1 THROUGH A-4 (continued)

SOURCES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Table A-1, cols. 1, 3-6,	
Table A-2, cols. 3-6,	
Table A-3, cols. 1-2, 4-6,	
Table A-4, cols. 2, 4-6	1875-1900 Tables A-14 through A-17.
Table A-1, col. 2,	
Table A-2, cols. 1-2;	
Table A-3, col. 3,	
Table A-4, cols. 1, 3	1875-1900 Figures in Tables A-14—A-17 multiplied by 1939 ratio of adjusted figures to unadjusted figures in Appendix F.
All tables and cols.	1901-23 Tables A-14 through A-17.
All tables, col. 1	1924-29 Extrapolated from 1923 by U.S. Department of Commerce, <i>Foreign Trade of the United States, 1936-1949</i> , pp. 6 and 9.
	1949-50 Extrapolated from 1939 by Department of Commerce, World Trade Information Service (WTIS), <i>Statistical Reports</i> , Part 3, January 1960-February 1961, Table 2.
All tables, cols. 2-6	1924-44 Extrapolated from 1923 by <i>Foreign Trade of the United States, 1936-1949</i> , pp. 6 and 9.
	1945-57 Extrapolated from 1944 by U.S. Bureau of the Census, <i>Historical Statistics of the U.S., Colonial Times to 1957</i> , pp. 543-544.
	1958-60 Extrapolated from 1957 by WTIS, <i>Statistical Reports</i> , Part 3, January 1960-February 1961, and earlier issues, Table 3.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-5

PRICE AND QUANTITY INDEXES FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Price (1)	Quantity (2)	Price (3)	Quantity (4)
1879	80.7	68.1	112.4	25.1
1880	88.1	74.3	126.5	27.4
1881	91.4	63.1	120.5	28.4
1882	95.2	53.2	120.4	31.4
1883	89.0	59.1	109.8	31.6
1884	85.2	56.9	99.6	32.9
1885	79.0	56.2	91.4	34.6
1886	73.8	64.0	91.9	37.5
1887	74.9	62.7	100.0	35.9
1888	78.5	55.5	97.7	38.9
1889	75.2	70.7	105.3	39.3
1890	74.1	75.5	103.4	41.5
1891	78.6	82.6	100.9	47.0
1892	73.0	86.4	95.8	46.8
1893	73.7	74.5	102.6	42.6
1894	62.6	81.2	91.0	45.4
1895	61.9	78.1	84.1	51.5
1896	59.9	98.3	86.0	43.6
1897	59.3	108.9	78.3	55.3
1898	59.5	126.8	78.9	46.2
1899	61.0	113.8	82.6	56.1
1900	71.3	111.9	87.3	53.5
1901	71.1	116.2	80.2	61.4
1902	74.8	96.2	78.1	66.2
1903	80.7	99.5	82.4	63.5
1904	81.2	86.0	86.5	71.4
1905	75.7	104.2	93.6	73.3
1906	82.0	106.0	94.5	74.1
1907	88.1	105.3	99.2	75.6
1908	84.4	101.6	88.5	73.5
1909	93.7	85.0	91.0	94.1
1910	108.2	75.0	102.0	86.0
1911	92.5	95.0	101.6	85.5
1912	92.4	107.6	105.3	102.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.8	86.7	95.2	116.0
1915	107.3	131.3	98.5	123.7
1916	130.0	117.9	119.6	131.3
1917	195.2	88.6	144.1	140.8
1918	249.2	96.4	151.2	133.1
1919	265.5	134.6	177.5	163.8
1920	273.1	110.1	225.2	161.1
1921	154.2	119.6	107.7	137.1
1922	151.6	108.5	106.2	171.6
1923	173.3	91.6	131.1	172.6

(continued)

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-5 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Price (1)	Quantity (2)	Price (3)	Quantity (4)
1924	178.7	102.9	122.6	174.6
1925	185.8	99.8	136.7	190.9
1926	152.4	103.5	132.3	203.6
1927	147.6	110.9	119.1	207.9
1928	156.3	103.5	113.8	205.7
1929	152.9	96.1	104.1	237.6
1930	126.8	82.2	82.2	199.4
1931	88.7	80.4	57.6	195.1
1932	67.7	85.0	44.4	167.6
1933	77.7	77.6	45.8	178.2
1934	106.0	60.1	53.3	171.8
1935	115.0	56.4	57.0	210.0
1936	116.9	52.7	65.4	212.1
1937	115.2	60.1	76.2	231.2
1938	105.1	68.4	59.8	178.2
1939	96.2	59.1	63.2	197.3
1940	103.4	43.4	65.0	220.6
1941	149.7	38.8	70.2	265.1
1942	208.9	49.0	89.2	159.1
1943	263.3	68.4	100.7	167.6
1944	294.1	61.9	111.2	182.4
1945	268.1	73.0	113.8	167.6
1946	261.2	104.4	128.5	199.4
1947	320.7	107.2	152.4	201.5
1948	336.5	89.6	162.4	216.4
1949	280.1	110.9	153.7	210.0
1950	254.6	98.0	197.8	224.8
1951	306.1	114.6	259.4	222.7
1952	303.9	98.0	224.2	224.8
1953	287.8	85.9	211.6	220.6
1954	284.2	93.3	232.1	190.9
1955	266.0	104.4	218.1	203.6
1956	257.7	140.5	210.4	210.0
1957	255.1	153.4	212.7	207.9
1958	249.7	134.0	203.2	214.2
1959	240.9	142.3	195.9	233.3
1960	233.6	179.3	195.2	218.5

NOTES TO TABLE A-5

Col. 1

1879-1923 Table A-14, Export Class 209

1924-25 Extrapolated from 1923 by U S Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *United States Farm Products in Foreign Trade*, 1953, p. 6, dividing value index by quantity index

1926-60 Extrapolated from 1925 by quantity indexes divided into calendar year values from the following sources

1926-28—U S Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, 1942 Supplement, p. 93

1929-57—U S Department of Commerce, *Business Statistics*, 1959, p. 110

APPENDIX A

NOTES TO TABLE A-5 (continued)

- 1958-60—WTIS *Statistical Reports*, Part 3, March 1960, p. 5, and December 1961, p. 5.
- Cols. 2, 3, and 4 1879-1900: Tables A-15 through A-17, Export Class 209 and Import Class 209, adjusted for change in customs area by the 1899 ratio: col. 2, .99912; col. 3, .97636; col. 4, .96558.
1901-23: Tables A-15 through A-17.
1924-25: Extrapolated from 1923 by same source as col. 1.
- Cols. 2 and 4 1926-60: Extrapolated from 1925 by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Quantity Indexes of U.S. Agricultural Exports and Imports*, revised January 1960, pp. 15-6 and 28-9; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States*, Statistical Report for July 1961, issued October 1961, pp. 24-5.
- Col. 3 1926-60: Extrapolated from 1925 using quantity indexes with calendar year values from the following sources:
1926-34—Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *United States Farm Products in Foreign Trade*, 1953, p. 23.
1935-57—*Business Statistics*, 1959, p. 114.
1958-60—Same source as column 1 for this period.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-6

VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS
(in millions of dollars)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1869	324		438	
1870	388		461	
1871	446		573	
1872	452		656	
1873	550		595	
1874	554		562	
1875	497		503	
1876	576		427	
1877	608		480	
1878	723		432	
1879	755	810	514	479
1880	876	857	697	588
1881	814	778	670	593
1882	750	695	753	663
1883	778	761	687	644
1884	734	747	629	629
1885	674	734	588	638
1886	700	810	663	723
1887	703	818	709	742
1888	680	752	725	778
1889	814	940	771	782
1890	846	989	823	841
1891	957	1,082	828	855
1892	923	1,121	841	904
1893	855	1,060	776	801
1894	807	1,138	673	796
1895	808	1,119	802	999
1896	987	1,381	682	836
1897	1,080	1,552	743	968
1898	1,234	1,792	635	830
1899	1,253*	1,721	799*	970
1900	1,453*	1,782	829*	954
1901	1,438	1,812	880	1,066
1902	1,333	1,638	969	1,200
1903	1,458	1,684	995	1,185
1904	1,426	1,640	1,036	1,207
1905	1,599	1,909	1,179	1,302
1906	1,773	1,971	1,321	1,395
1907	1,895	1,990	1,423	1,435
1908	1,729	1,919	1,116	1,268
1909	1,701	1,804	1,476	1,676
1910	1,829	1,789	1,563	1,652
1911	2,058	2,203	1,533	1,595
1912	2,363	2,475	1,818	1,800
1913	2,448	2,448	1,793	1,793

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-6 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1914	2,071	2,120	1,789	1,909
1915	3,492	3,322	1,779	1,830
1916	5,423	3,998	2,392	1,990
1917	6,170	3,481	2,952	2,033
1918	6,048	2,930	3,031	1,881
1919	7,750	3,589	3,904	2,159
1920	8,080	3,471	5,278	2,410
1921	4,379	2,776	2,509	2,004
1922	3,765	2,614	3,113	2,602
1923	4,091	2,649	3,792	2,776
1924	4,498	2,962	3,610	2,711
1925	4,819	3,133	4,227	2,935
1926	4,712	3,361	4,431	3,127
1927	4,759	3,618	4,185	3,190
1928	5,030	3,760	4,091	3,222
1929	5,157	3,873	4,399	3,701
1930	3,781	3,190	3,051	3,127
1931	2,378	2,592	2,091	2,743
1932	1,576	1,993	1,323	2,202
1933	1,647	2,022	1,450	2,424
1934	2,100	2,164	1,636	2,392
1935	2,243	2,279	2,039	2,935
1936	2,419	2,392	2,424	3,254
1937	3,299	3,077	3,010	3,636
1938	3,057	3,077	1,950	2,616
1939	3,123	3,219	2,276	3,000
1940	3,934	3,760	2,541	3,159
1941	5,020	4,472	3,222	3,733
1942	8,003	5,868	2,780	2,776
1943	12,842	8,575	3,390	3,095
1944	14,317	8,262	3,887	3,351
1945	10,309	5,613	4,098	3,414
1946	9,950	5,868	4,827	3,606
1947	15,160	7,834	5,670	3,446
1948	12,532	6,096	7,095	3,925
1949	11,936	6,240	6,594	3,830
1950	10,142	5,498	8,743	4,658
1951	14,879	7,036	10,817	4,595
1952	15,049	7,151	10,747	4,818
1953	15,652	7,493	10,779	5,042
1954	14,981	7,263	10,240	4,690
1955	15,421	7,378	11,337	5,201
1956	18,940	8,747	12,516	5,648
1957	20,671	9,229	12,951	5,775
1958	17,745	8,005	12,786	5,999
1959	17,438	7,807	14,994	7,149
1960	20,300	8,974	14,652	6,892

APPENDIX A

NOTES TO TABLE A-6

SOURCES

Cols 1 and 3	1869-78 (Specie values) U S Department of Commerce, <i>Statistical Abstract of the United States</i> , 1919, pp 758-759
	1879-1923 Table A-18, Export Class 220 and Table A-19, Import Class 221
	1924-38 From U S Bureau of the Census, <i>Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957</i> , Series U61 and U67, p 544
	1939-60 WTIS, <i>Statistical Reports</i> , Part 3, February 1961, Table 1
Cols 2 and 4	1879-1960 1913 current values multiplied by quantity indexes from Tables A-2 and A-4

*These are published current dollar values. Figures from Appendix F, adjusted to make customs area comparable with later years, are as follows

	Exports	Imports
1899	1,245	780
1900	1,445	821

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-7

U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, IN CURRENT AND
 CONSTANT DOLLARS
 (in millions of dollars)

Calendar Year ^a	Agricultural Exports		Agricultural Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1869	297	248		
1870	330	349		
1871	333	327		
1872	396	405		
1873	454	484		
1874	389	405		
1875	411	473		
1876	435	518		
1877	532	631		
1878	557	732		
1879	626	777	251	223
1880	747	848	308	244
1881	657	720	304	253
1882	579	607	336	279
1883	601	674	309	281
1884	552	649	292	293
1885	506	641	281	308
1886	539	730	307	334
1887	536	715	319	319
1888	497	633	338	346
1889	606	807	368	350
1890	639	861	382	369
1891	741	942	422	418
1892	720	986	399	416
1893	626	850	388	379
1894	580	926	367	404
1895	551	891	386	458
1896	672	1,122	334	388
1897	737	1,243	385	492
1898	860	1,447	324	411
1899	788	1,298	412	499
1900	910	1,277	414	476
1901	943	1,326	432	546
1902	822	1,098	454	589
1903	917	1,135	461	565
1904	798	981	545	635
1905	901	1,189	605	652
1906	994	1,209	618	659
1907	1,060	1,201	662	673
1908	980	1,159	574	654
1909	910	970	756	837
1910	926	856	775	765
1911	1,003	1,084	768	761
1912	1,137	1,228	957	912

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-7 (concluded)

Calendar Year ^a	Agricultural Exports		Agricultural Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1913	1,141	1,141	890	890
1914	997	989	982	1,032
1915	1,608	1,498	1,084	1,101
1916	1,756	1,345	1,403	1,169
1917	1,980	1,011	1,813	1,253
1918	2,749	1,100	1,799	1,185
1919	4,091	1,536	2,598	1,458
1920	3,441	1,256	3,241	1,434
1921	2,113	1,365	1,319	1,220
1922	1,883	1,238	1,628	1,527
1923	1,819	1,045	2,020	1,536
1924	2,110	1,174	1,911	1,554
1925	2,136	1,139	2,340	1,699
1926	1,817	1,181	2,416	1,812
1927	1,885	1,265	2,220	1,850
1928	1,863	1,181	2,099	1,831
1929	1,693	1,097	2,218	2,115
1930	1,201	938	1,469	1,773
1931	821	917	1,008	1,736
1932	662	970	668	1,492
1933	694	885	732	1,586
1934	733	686	821	1,529
1935	747	644	1,073	1,869
1936	709	601	1,243	1,888
1937	797	686	1,579	2,058
1938	828	780	956	1,586
1939	635	674	1,118	1,756
1940	517	495	1,285	1,963
1941	669	443	1,668	2,359
1942	1,179	559	1,273	1,416
1943	2,074	780	1,514	1,492
1944	2,096	706	1,819	1,623
1945	2,254	833	1,710	1,492
1946	3,140	1,191	2,298	1,775
1947	3,960	1,223	2,754	1,793
1948	3,473	1,022	3,150	1,926
1949	3,578	1,265	2,894	1,869
1950	2,873	1,118	3,987	2,001
1951	4,040	1,308	5,179	1,982
1952	3,431	1,118	4,519	2,001
1953	2,847	980	4,185	1,963
1954	3,054	1,065	3,973	1,699
1955	3,198	1,191	3,982	1,812
1956	4,170	1,603	3,961	1,869
1957	4,506	1,750	3,965	1,850
1958	3,855	1,529	3,903	1,906
1959	3,949	1,624	4,099	2,076
1960	4,824	2,046	3,825	1,945

APPENDIX A

NOTES TO TABLE A-7

SOURCES

- Col. 1 1869-78: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *United States Farm Products in Foreign Trade*, 1953, p. 7.
- Cols. 1 and 3 1879-1900: 1913 value (Table A-18, Export Class 209 and Table A-19, Import Class 209) multiplied by value index. The value index is the product of the price and quantity indexes (Table A-5).
 1901-1923: Tables A-18 and A-19 (class 209).
 1924-34: Department of Agriculture, *United States Farm Products in Foreign Trade*, 1953, pp. 11 (exports) and 23 (imports).
 1935-57: *Business Statistics*, 1959, p. 110.
 1958-60: WTIS, *Statistical Reports*, Part 3, No. 60-6, March 1960, p. 5, and Part 3, No. 61-42, December 1961, p. 5.
- Col. 2 1869-78: Extrapolated from 1879 by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Quantity Indexes of U.S. Agricultural Exports and Imports*, revised January 1960, p. 11.
- Cols. 2 and 4 1879-1960: 1913 value multiplied by Table A-5, cols. 2 and 4.

*1869-78 are years beginning July 1; 1879-1960 are calendar years.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-8

EXPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES, IN CURRENT DOLLARS
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1879	230	175	229	30	85
1880	258	212	284	31	84
1881	200	201	266	36	105
1882	147	170	275	42	110
1883	142	197	277	43	114
1884	118	186	279	42	106
1885	101	186	241	40	103
1886	119	167	270	38	103
1887	116	172	268	42	103
1888	81	161	282	46	107
1889	108	198	331	50	124
1890	123	222	317	51	127
1891	199	225	343	58	128
1892	203	262	282	52	120
1893	140	239	280	64	128
1894	110	233	268	67	126
1895	106	217	258	72	151
1896	166	226	309	95	185
1897	235	247	282	109	201
1898	279	297	310	117	223
1899	230 ^a	311	283	144	276
1900	217 ^a	319	420	176	308
1901	247	342	401	140	298
1902	160	317	392	150	303
1903	175	315	481	163	316
1904	103	277	474	210	353
1905	157	309	492	221	408
1906	180	334	542	258	445
1907	196	331	601	279	472
1908	171	317	561	242	420
1909	118	278	588	258	445
1910	95	248	663	293	514
1911	117	303	673	340	614
1912	145	299	795	400	713
1913	172	318	771	420	759
1914	275	306	507	358	615
1915	461	544	686	531	1,252
1916	417	628	813	1,040	2,518
1917	496	807	831	1,427	2,600
1918	535	1,406	971	1,121	2,008
1919	649	1,968	1,619	1,077	2,422
1920	885	1,127	1,872	1,086	3,084
1921	676	675	984	442	1,588
1922	461	577	994	445	1,274
1923	259	573	1,214	568	1,463
1924	393	573	1,333	611	1,588
1925	318	574	1,422	662	1,843

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-8 (concluded)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1926	335	503	1,261	656	1,957
1927	421	463	1,193	700	1,982
1928	295	466	1,293	716	2,260
1929	270	484	1,142	729	2,532
1930	179	363	829	513	1,898
1931	127	247	567	318	1,120
1932	89	152	514	197	624
1933	48	155	591	237	617
1934	59	168	653	342	879
1935	59	157	683	350	994
1936	58	144	670	393	1,154
1937	105	178	731	669	1,617
1938	249	184	607	494	1,523
1939	111	202	545	599	1,667
1940	74	167	464	900	2,330
1941	84	418	362	771	3,385
1942	68	925	418	920	5,672
1943	109	1,551	662	1,089	9,431
1944	134	1,633	554	1,097	10,744
1945	432	1,246	871	780	6,257
1946	648	1,522	1,416	895	5,019
1947	849	1,483	1,579	1,734	8,607
1948	1,266	1,366	1,488	1,371	7,041
1949	1,342	908	1,780	1,356	6,551
1950	760	634	1,886	1,121	5,741
1951	1,401	881	2,471	1,665	8,462
1952	1,369	736	1,982	1,619	9,341
1953	962	759	1,626	1,423	10,881
1954	741	832	1,899	1,819	9,691
1955	930	1,012	1,907	2,309	9,260
1956	1,332	1,264	2,515	2,775	11,054
1957	1,332	1,163	3,110	3,242	11,823
1958	1,280	1,102	2,139	2,278	10,930
1959	1,444	1,076	1,914	2,462	10,486
1960	1,648	1,117	2,589	3,524	11,441

SOURCE: See notes following Table A-10.

^aThese are published current dollar values. Figures from Appendix F, adjusted to make customs area comparable with later years, are 235 for 1899 and 219 for 1900.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-9

EXPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS, IN 1913 DOLLARS
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Crude- Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude- Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactures (5)
1879	230	237	225	42	74
1880	252	235	317	40	66
1881	121	214	307	44	82
1882	125	164	312	49	92
1883	122	234	337	51	96
1884	120	255	335	52	90
1885	110	235	301	51	92
1886	132	225	259	50	97
1887	132	230	319	54	99
1888	87	202	300	52	99
1889	133	254	427	66	113
1890	150	309	453	68	124
1891	155	301	454	77	130
1892	212	345	415	72	133
1893	157	255	422	97	149
1894	151	321	424	107	157
1895	143	320	455	107	158
1896	243	354	506	145	154
1897	307	377	518	156	222
1898	333	445	632	176	275
1899	315	471	515	176	314
1900	229	455	524	204	320
1901	314	455	594	168	325
1902	192	554	569	156	331
1903	211	372	565	193	328
1904	125	351	564	253	357
1905	137	413	653	245	444
1906	217	419	649	252	459
1907	223	377	629	253	474
1908	169	355	754	271	423
1909	112	300	644	293	451
1910	95	234	612	323	524
1911	112	322	742	377	637
1912	135	311	829	411	725
1913	172	312	771	420	759
1914	240	256	573	377	653
1915	345	511	735	453	1,241
1916	230	524	751	654	1,512
1917	231	457	437	737	1,707
1918	223	649	449	544	1,154
1919	228	819	679	530	1,355
1920	330	513	654	507	1,534
1921	434	450	627	303	953
1922	352	472	571	343	907
1923	201	458	553	452	1,047
1924	251	442	651	458	1,132
1925	123	374	779	472	1,320

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-9 (concluded)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactures (5)
1926	225	344	897	472	1,381
1927	282	344	871	536	1,564
1928	211	356	831	550	1,806
1929	201	371	753	527	2,034
1930	149	304	707	430	1,609
1931	152	265	713	324	1,169
1932	126	213	766	245	713
1933	70	208	753	287	744
1934	73	198	629	361	971
1935	70	159	648	370	1,093
1936	65	143	622	393	1,260
1937	109	166	694	545	1,685
1938	316	198	648	458	1,609
1939	168	235	595	555	1,776
1940	97	190	478	791	2,292
1941	94	400	321	615	3,203
1942	63	641	321	680	4,387
1943	81	1,006	458	777	6,527
1944	87	937	366	758	6,376
1945	261	727	579	550	3,720
1946	357	860	833	608	3,428
1947	406	680	793	914	5,007
1948	585	594	659	665	3,907
1949	702	505	826	696	3,802
1950	463	423	846	590	3,404
1951	767	470	939	710	4,504
1952	690	419	799	701	4,949
1953	517	419	692	634	5,732
1954	446	458	799	816	5,159
1955	579	612	806	971	4,855
1956	822	778	1,066	1,051	5,569
1957	829	688	1,311	1,255	5,604
1958	801	639	916	982	5,103
1959	912	677	857	1,038	4,784
1960	1,047	712	1,160	1,482	5,133

SOURCE: 1913 current values (Table A-8) multiplied by quantity indexes (Table A-2).

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-10

IMPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES, IN CURRENT DOLLARS
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1879	102	82	85	77	136
1880	104	110	120	129	196
1881	111	112	107	110	187
1882	116	133	125	130	218
1883	102	125	117	116	196
1884	101	109	117	101	183
1885	95	102	116	93	161
1886	97	109	136	112	18
1887	120	97	139	127	200
1888	123	112	143	116	204
1889	123	128	160	124	205
1890	137	128	164	136	224
1891	139	167	167	137	187
1892	134	139	179	132	206
1893	135	151	156	121	186
1894	136	134	143	97	143
1895	141	97	199	116	225
1896	120	121	142	95	181
1897	120	108	208	101	182
1898	92	105	176	96	149
1899	100	141*	237	134	168
1900	105	126*	245	146	186
1901	114	118	272	155	195
1902	120	104	300	192	225
1903	119	107	305	200	234
1904	147	132	333	183	219
1905	136	154	392	218	253
1906	136	140	428	279	307
1907	152	154	451	288	341
1908	142	152	355	195	245
1909	170	165	521	279	305
1910	156	183	538	320	315
1911	193	177	502	315	307
1912	243	203	636	342	363
1913	231	191	608	355	374
1914	247	243	598	293	368
1915	250	264	691	278	264
1916	266	328	1,002	455	317
1917	382	342	1,275	565	356
1918	338	390	1,236	610	429
1919	554	557	1,697	581	462
1920	598	1,221	1,752	843	755
1921	317	350	856	375	535
1922	347	363	1,185	562	596
1923	377	504	1,404	727	724
1924	425	522	1,258	656	749

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-10 (concluded)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1925	495	433	1,748	755	796
1926	540	418	1,792	804	877
1927	505	451	1,601	750	879
1928	550	406	1,467	763	906
1929	539	424	1,559	885	994
1930	400	293	1,002	608	757
1931	305	222	642	372	549
1932	233	174	358	217	341
1933	216	201	418	292	322
1934	254	264	461	307	350
1935	322	319	582	410	406
1936	349	386	733	490	466
1937	413	440	971	634	551
1938	260	311	576	385	418
1939	291	313	745	487	440
1940	285	277	1,011	559	409
1941	376	322	1,376	724	423
1942	349	275	1,061	640	457
1943	584	421	1,037	678	670
1944	841	521	1,078	706	741
1945	693	462	1,183	928	832
1946	814	504	1,729	931	847
1947	1,017	656	1,766	1,245	983
1948	1,272	731	2,147	1,633	1,309
1949	1,333	741	1,854	1,418	1,246
1950	1,750	898	2,465	2,126	1,504
1951	2,077	1,022	3,365	2,459	1,896
1952	2,068	1,083	2,937	2,566	2,094
1953	2,185	1,108	2,613	2,678	2,194
1954	2,200	1,117	2,413	2,313	2,196
1955	1,998	1,118	2,845	2,777	2,599
1956	2,036	1,167	3,087	3,005	3,221
1957	2,020	1,272	3,211	2,920	3,527
1958	1,942	1,516	2,783	2,661	3,917
1959	1,823	1,599	3,093	3,305	5,168
1960	1,732	1,564	2,998	3,092	5,259

* These are published current dollar values. Figures from Appendix F, adjusted to make customs area comparable with later years, are 117 for 1899 and 114 for 1900.

NOTES TO TABLES A-8 AND A-10

For the NBER major classes which correspond to the economic classes used in these tables, see notes to Tables A-1—A-4.

SOURCES

1879-1923: Tables A-18 and A-19.

1924-56: *Historical Statistics of the U.S.*, p. 544.

1957-60: *WTIS Statistical Reports*, Part 3, Nos. 60-6, 61-1 and 61-11, Table 3, p. 5.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-11

IMPORTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES, IN 1913 DOLLARS
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1879	90	54	109	103	140
1880	85	60	139	147	197
1881	99	62	131	136	192
1882	106	72	140	156	221
1883	104	74	141	146	202
1884	106	81	142	128	193
1885	108	84	154	131	180
1886	111	87	181	155	217
1887	101	86	181	179	231
1888	114	87	196	169	242
1889	112	82	214	168	242
1890	113	95	221	177	268
1891	115	122	235	180	220
1892	120	104	261	179	239
1893	111	104	226	161	223
1894	121	111	229	145	180
1895	129	102	308	180	283
1896	123	108	217	144	226
1897	150	108	316	157	233
1898	137	94	248	155	190
1899	156	117	296	180	209
1900	148	112	290	173	220
1901	179	122	344	185	227
1902	182	129	376	235	267
1903	182	120	356	237	276
1904	207	141	380	214	255
1905	188	135	426	250	288
1906	184	143	432	280	337
1907	200	150	430	273	359
1908	201	143	399	228	279
1909	246	158	550	336	362
1910	198	164	518	364	373
1911	210	159	506	340	347
1912	238	168	636	345	385
1913	231	191	608	355	374
1914	271	224	645	309	412
1915	278	184	770	275	297
1916	270	187	881	344	281
1917	357	171	907	341	261
1918	306	177	835	328	237
1919	348	215	1,044	307	236
1920	359	255	973	400	336
1921	313	192	853	269	324
1922	315	278	1,111	435	397
1923	342	241	1,134	515	485
1924	338	261	1,052	484	485

(continued)

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-11 (concluded)

Year	Crude Foods (1)	Manufactured Foods (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)	Manufactured Products (5)
1925	320	312	1,181	541	474
1926	356	324	1,228	576	553
1927	356	296	1,310	541	580
1928	360	300	1,310	576	569
1929	374	363	1,497	647	685
1930	374	304	1,217	520	585
1931	365	257	1,146	403	495
1932	329	245	912	291	379
1933	333	273	1,018	372	379
1934	347	316	936	331	390
1935	468	348	1,123	444	459
1936	482	391	1,193	520	537
1937	482	435	1,333	602	616
1938	374	352	947	403	437
1939	428	363	1,111	510	464
1940	437	336	1,380	530	390
1941	468	356	1,813	653	384
1942	324	225	1,240	520	379
1943	504	320	1,088	530	495
1944	657	387	1,064	541	495
1945	525	324	1,120	699	533
1946	491	309	1,624	627	472
1947	434	327	1,490	663	439
1948	491	357	1,613	760	537
1949	535	377	1,456	729	528
1950	511	458	1,758	1,117	656
1951	538	478	1,646	1,020	703
1952	531	505	1,736	1,050	783
1953	558	518	1,713	1,157	835
1954	471	528	1,635	1,025	839
1955	498	536	1,826	1,142	1,009
1956	525	558	1,938	1,162	1,226
1957	531	581	1,949	1,147	1,316
1958	535	698	1,809	1,142	1,483
1959	567	741	1,995	1,417	1,963
1960	549	738	1,856	1,300	1,958

SOURCE: 1913 current values (Table A-10) multiplied by quantity indexes (Table A-4).

TABLE A-12
MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SELECTED EXPORT CLASSES,* 1879-1923
(thousands of dollars)

Class Composition	1879	1889	1899	1913	1923
201 Crude foodstuffs, excl tobacco	229,839	107,900	229,023	171,753	259,488
001 Crude animal foods, agric (live animals and crude dairy prods)	10,058	27,009	33,077		
005 Grains	217,469	76,389	188,780	132,981	192,581
007 Fruits				16,323	35,912
Total accounted for	227,527	103,398	221,857	149,304	228,493
203 Manuf foods, excl tobacco prod	174,706	197,737	310,791	318,140	572,799
106 Meats	70,581	71,787	115,972	72,899	154,281
011 Lard, oleo and related products	25,641	34,634	53,093	82,489	148,061
012 Dairy products	17,813	12,705	9,067	2,640	27,294
014 Flour and other grain products	37,716	53,300	76,908	64,456	118,721
015 Vegetable oil, cake and meal	8,155	10,437	28,597	45,753	25,129
018 Canned and dried fruits			5,896	17,386	33,385
019 and 020 Sugar and related products	7,308	3,275	7,390	9,890	39,503
Total accounted for	167,214	186,138	296,923	295,513	546,374
212 Crude materials, incl tobacco	228,559	331,092	283,094	771,329	1,214,201
025 Crude tobacco, agric	14,229	21,974	29,986	52,938	153,439
030 Furs, unmanufactured	6,086	5,634	3,338	16,416	18,763
042 Cotton textiles, crude	186,519	266,649	191,765	575,496	807,103
057 Coal, crude		6,420	15,713	67,410	154,124
059 Petroleum, crude		6,134	5,958	8,448	23,112
Total accounted for	206,834	306,811	246,760	720,708	1,156,541

213 Semimanufactured products	29,693	50,044	143,846	419,882	568,457
028 Hides, leather and products, semimfd.	5,762	10,957	22,104	37,370	42,739
040 (part) Spirits of turpentine and rosin	3,743	6,974	11,517	21,724	23,362
052 Wood and products, semimfd.	10,576	20,465	31,122	88,634	115,168
060 Petroleum and products, semimfd.		2,288	7,650	18,168	47,137
066 Nonferrous metals, semimfd.	3,707	2,152	43,986	159,426	145,119
069 Iron and steel products, semimfd.			8,800	43,959	69,467
074 Chemicals and allied products, semimfd.	3,399	3,297	10,278	20,910	66,373
Total accounted for	27,187	46,133	135,457	390,191	509,365
215 Manufactured products, incl. tobacco prod.	84,674	123,561	275,706	758,786	1,463,351
026 Tobacco products	2,219	3,833	5,201	6,756	25,769
029 Hides, leather and products, manufactured				22,635	22,079
036 Rubber products, manufactured					35,883
053 Wood and products, manufactured			9,911	21,068	26,126
061 Petroleum products	35,166	47,159	60,084	133,963	296,183
070 Manuf. iron and steel products	5,882	9,183	47,356	119,107	160,065
071 Machinery	10,029	22,903	77,876	217,588	323,580
072 Automotive vehicles and parts			200	33,301	166,347
075 Manuf. chemicals				21,204	47,802
077 Misc. uncovered items	6,628	7,494	9,043	50,615	72,727
121 Manuf. textiles	13,468	12,957	30,725	68,547	177,004
Total accounted for	73,392	103,529	240,196	694,784	1,353,565

SOURCE: Tables A-18, B-5, C-5, and unpublished NBER data on minor classes.

a These classes correspond to the five economic classes used by the Department of Commerce.

TABLE A-13
MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SELECTED IMPORT CLASSES,^a 1879-1923
(thousands of dollars)

Class Composition	1879	1889	1899	1913	1923
201 Crude foods, excl tobacco					
001 Crude animal foods, agric (live animals)	102,030	123,389	100,274	230,784	377,260
004 Grains				16,121	
007 Fruits and nuts, excl bananas				10,737	19,945
008 Tea	11,737	11,011	10,560	27,058	38,581
009 Coffee	19,866	11,953	10,934	16,404	29,683
010 Cocoa or cacao beans	55,509	77,938	56,069	104,672	190,232
011 Bananas			5,250	19,683	33,807
Total accounted for	87,192	100,902	6,598	15,394	19,739
			89,411	210,069	331,987
203 Manuf foods, excl tobacco prod					
012 Dairy products	82,446	128,487	141,295	190,970	504,162
013 Meat products				12,465	36,445
013 Processed fish	2,698	3,471	5,793	8,019	23,949
014 Flour and other grain products	2,531	3,239	4,489	15,337	13,701
016 Veg oil, cake and meal				13,153	
019 Sugar and related products, agric	68,426	102,086	107,935	10,453	17,686
021 Beverages, agric.	5,526	9,595	9,003	96,831	384,795
Total accounted for	79,181	118,991	127,220	14,162	
				170,420	476,576
212 Crude materials, incl tobacco					
024 Crude tobacco	85,358	160,467	236,840	608,262	1,404,090
026 Hides, leather and products, crude	3,615	13,774	11,790	36,321	57,158
029 Furs, unmanufactured	19,981	22,377	51,088	105,893	118,917
036 Rubber and related gums, crude				14,080	79,639
038 Oilseeds, crude	8,200	12,503	34,997	84,902	188,472
045 Cotton, crude				10,322	65,475
			6,608	19,400	49,443

051 Crude vegetable fibers, excl. cotton and jute	7,638	20,817	18,562	39,660	37,024
054 Wool, crude	10,788	18,696	11,660	28,776	129,711
057 Silk, crude	11,099	21,472	42,781	89,770	392,299
062 Wood and products, crude	6,188	9,908	8,087	25,778	40,219
069 Petroleum and related prods., crude				11,525	63,295
145 Crude metals		2,754	7,715	36,657	58,092
Total accounted for	67,509	122,301	192,688	503,164	1,279,744
213 Semimanufactured products					
027 Hides, leather and products, semimfd.	76,841	124,252	134,495	355,161	726,611
039 Veg. oils, expressed, and fats	5,377	5,864	5,751	9,292	16,742
063 Wood and products, excl. paper, semimfd.			3,472	17,694	50,228
065 Paper and related products, semimfd.	4,633	10,330	9,260	22,726	70,684
073 Precious stones	4,982	13,559	16,135	15,936	74,401
078 Nonferrous metals, semimfd.	5,207	10,516	32,889	33,931	68,117
081 Iron and steel products, semimfd.	26,195	31,795	8,814	107,946	172,182
086 Semimfd. chemicals	24,803	29,663	35,950	14,576	26,215
123 Semimfd. fibers		9,007	7,494	85,381	111,273
Total accounted for	71,197	110,734	119,765	24,538	65,101
				332,020	654,943
220 Manuf. products, incl. tobacco and art works					
147 Manuf. metal products	135,591	205,283	167,838	373,547	724,000
064 Wood and products, excl. paper	8,860	13,457	9,302	31,194	58,255
066 Paper and products, manufactured				9,920	28,973
076 Manuf. of stone, glass, and clay				25,191	125,038
088 Miscellaneous	10,260	14,861	13,171	18,690	45,904
089 Art works				23,599	53,389
126 Manufactured fibers	96,956	142,512	108,553	35,054	29,496
Total accounted for	116,076	170,830	131,026	196,043	318,234
				339,691	659,289

Source: Tables A-19, B-6, C-6, and unpublished NBER data on intermediate and minor classes.

*These classes correspond to the five economic classes used by the Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-14

ANNUAL FISHERY PRICE INDEXES,
MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

1879	93.4	89.6	76.7	77.5	82.6	81.7	85.5	83.8	80.7	80.4	81.4
1880	96.1	92.4	86.6	87.3	89.0	91.3	90.4	91.1	87.8	87.8	91.1
1881	102.6	98.2	97.6	98.2	93.4	94.0	100.0	98.6	91.4	91.1	98.0
1882	109.0	102.8	101.8	107.2	105.1	107.7	127.6	105.5	94.2	94.8	95.7
1883	104.0	98.5	99.7	100.2	99.6	96.8	101.3	99.6	98.0	99.1	98.0
1884	91.4	90.1	92.2	92.7	89.2	88.9	91.9	91.7	85.0	85.1	85.4
1885	85.4	84.3	80.9	81.4	79.7	79.8	82.1	82.5	79.0	79.2	80.2
1886	80.4	79.9	76.3	76.8	74.1	74.4	72.8	78.2	73.8	74.6	74.6
1887	81.6	79.4	76.3	76.8	77.6	77.1	78.2	77.9	74.9	74.7	75.0
1888	86.0	84.0	81.3	81.9	82.2	81.7	82.5	82.6	78.5	78.0	78.4
1889	75.4	74.7	74.7	77.3	74.4	74.2	76.1	76.2	74.2	74.9	78.0
1890	76.6	75.8	74.6	74.2	74.1	74.0	74.9	74.0	74.1	74.0	79.2
1891	100.1	96.4	74.7	77.1	84.2	84.6	84.9	85.5	78.6	78.1	74.1
1892	86.6	84.9	77.7	78.2	80.1	80.1	81.0	81.0	73.1	72.8	67.6
1893	77.7	77.1	84.6	84.0	81.7	81.4	83.2	82.1	71.7	71.7	65.8
1894	67.7	68.3	74.2	74.7	71.2	71.3	71.8	72.1	62.6	62.9	54.0
1895	69.4	69.6	65.4	70.0	68.8	69.0	69.5	69.9	61.9	62.3	55.5
1896	63.5	64.0	67.5	64.0	62.4	62.9	63.9	63.9	59.9	60.4	60.4
1897	71.3	71.0	64.8	65.4	66.6	66.8	67.2	67.7	59.1	59.9	53.1
1898	74.7	76.5	68.0	64.5	70.6	71.0	71.3	71.9	59.5	60.1	46.9
1899	74.2	74.0	64.9	67.4	68.9	69.3	69.6	70.2	61.0	62.0	57.6
1900	74.1	74.2	71.3	71.7	71.4	71.8	72.1	72.7	71.3	71.5	72.1
1901	77.4	74.8	76.0	76.2	74.1	74.0	74.6	74.9	71.1	70.9	67.4
1902	82.0	81.8	81.9	82.8	82.7	83.2	83.2	83.1	74.9	74.6	68.2
1903	81.4	81.0	81.8	81.9	81.1	81.0	81.6	81.6	80.7	80.4	81.3
1904	80.3	79.4	77.8	79.0	78.9	78.1	78.8	78.7	81.2	81.0	84.9
1905	82.5	81.4	74.7	74.9	77.7	77.6	78.0	78.0	74.4	74.4	84.9
1906	81.7	80.7	80.8	80.8	80.7	80.8	81.1	81.1	82.0	81.0	81.9
1907	95.0	93.4	86.5	86.5	89.3	89.2	89.5	89.3	88.1	88.9	87.4
1908	99.8	97.8	87.9	87.9	91.7	91.6	92.0	91.8	88.4	88.6	79.1
1909	104.2	100.3	94.7	94.5	96.8	96.0	97.1	96.1	91.7	91.3	91.6
1910	98.7	97.1	101.3	106.9	104.4	103.1	104.5	103.1	108.2	104.7	109.5
1911	97.9	97.4	94.3	94.7	94.2	94.3	94.7	94.7	92.5	92.1	90.5
1912	104.2	102.2	97.0	96.9	99.1	98.8	99.4	99.0	92.4	93.5	88.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	114.5	117.4	104.3	104.2	107.2	104.6	107.5	104.6	100.8	100.8	86.2
1915	133.8	134.2	104.5	104.1	114.0	113.5	116.1	117.1	107.3	106.4	84.5
1916	144.2	141.8	118.8	118.0	126.9	127.8	128.8	127.2	130.1	128.5	116.4
1917	214.0	215.5	170.5	168.5	164.9	168.6	168.4	166.0	149.2	148.5	167.9
1918	244.6	244.7	214.2	210.4	220.7	228.5	226.2	226.2	235.2	235.2	217.2
1919	241.7	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4	241.4
1920	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2	268.2
1921	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7
1922	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9
1923	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-14 (concluded)

1879	80.1	79.3	119.0	119.3	86.6	85.0	84.9	92.5	92.5	117.3	102.9
1880	82.4	87.5	132.4	132.4	96.8	94.7	93.0	101.5	101.5	131.4	115.3
1881	80.8	92.1	124.9	124.8	94.5	92.9	96.2	103.8	103.8	124.8	112.7
1882	88.3	90.8	123.3	123.3	96.1	94.3	100.0	107.0	107.0	122.6	113.1
1883	82.1	90.8	121.8	121.8	89.7	88.3	94.0	101.4	101.4	121.4	111.4
1884	83.3	95.4	122.6	122.3	89.4	88.9	89.8	97.6	97.6	121.6	109.4
1885	80.2	93.7	115.8	115.5	85.0	85.6	83.6	91.0	91.0	115.0	103.7
1886	74.9	80.5	109.2	109.0	80.5	80.3	78.7	85.7	85.7	107.7	98.9
1887	74.5	82.2	106.2	106.1	81.1	80.1	78.8	85.5	85.5	104.4	94.8
1888	78.1	84.7	110.9	110.9	84.6	83.8	82.8	89.7	89.7	112.3	99.7
1889	77.5	81.9	106.7	106.7	83.8	82.8	79.3	86.0	86.0	104.9	95.7
1890	78.5	92.5	104.4	104.4	84.8	83.7	78.6	85.0	85.0	104.5	95.1
1891	74.1	81.7	100.1	100.3	80.4	79.8	82.6	87.9	87.9	101.1	92.4
1892	67.8	78.7	91.6	91.8	73.9	73.8	77.2	81.9	81.9	92.9	86.1
1893	60.4	71.9	86.6	87.0	70.5	70.7	76.3	80.2	80.2	84.6	80.4
1894	55.3	67.7	81.5	82.0	59.9	60.6	66.1	70.5	70.5	79.5	76.3
1895	56.7	71.7	91.2	91.4	62.0	62.5	65.9	71.8	71.8	90.4	83.0
1896	61.0	70.1	96.9	96.8	65.2	65.4	64.0	71.0	71.0	94.7	85.6
1897	54.3	68.6	88.0	88.1	59.2	59.5	63.4	69.1	69.1	97.8	80.6
1898	48.9	70.4	82.6	82.6	54.6	55.7	63.6	68.4	68.4	83.2	77.6
1899	55.1	84.9	90.2	90.3	63.6	64.1	66.7	72.3	72.3	95.4	87.3
1900	72.2	89.5	99.0	98.9	77.6	77.5	75.7	81.0	81.0	102.3	94.4
1901	67.9	86.0	94.3	94.2	73.2	73.3	74.9	79.4	79.4	99.1	90.5
1902	69.1	83.5	94.1	94.1	73.0	73.5	77.2	81.4	81.4	95.7	89.4
1903	81.0	87.3	99.1	98.9	83.1	83.0	82.5	86.6	86.6	100.9	94.0
1904	84.3	85.9	98.9	98.8	85.3	84.8	83.1	86.9	86.9	98.6	93.6
1905	75.6	93.6	94.6	94.5	81.3	81.1	79.9	83.7	83.7	97.9	93.5
1906	83.8	105.9	97.7	97.8	91.1	90.7	87.2	89.9	89.9	103.2	99.4
1907	87.4	109.9	102.4	102.2	94.7	94.4	92.7	95.2	95.2	106.6	103.6
1908	79.8	92.4	100.7	100.5	83.4	83.7	86.4	90.1	90.1	99.9	96.7
1909	91.4	91.0	97.6	97.4	91.4	91.3	93.0	94.3	94.3	97.0	94.9
1910	108.4	93.4	98.8	98.7	103.7	103.3	103.6	102.1	102.1	96.8	96.6
1911	90.9	93.7	95.6	95.5	91.5	91.7	92.5	93.5	93.5	93.9	94.5
1912	89.3	100.3	97.3	97.3	92.8	92.9	94.7	95.5	95.5	98.6	98.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	87.9	97.6	94.2	94.3	91.6	92.3	99.7	97.7	97.7	94.7	95.3
1915	86.0	113.2	101.0	100.9	96.9	97.2	107.3	105.1	105.1	103.7	103.5
1916	115.5	156.5	130.8	130.6	139.2	137.6	135.9	135.5	135.5	137.5	135.8
1917	166.8	198.4	150.8	150.4	193.2	192.4	193.0	177.0	177.0	160.2	161.7
1918	215.9	202.8	170.6	169.7	210.5	211.0	227.8	206.1	206.1	171.1	176.9
1919	241.3	199.5	174.9	174.4	225.4	227.5	240.3	215.7	215.7	166.6	179.7
1920	285.3	210.5	198.6	197.7	247.9	257.7	253.5	232.5	232.5	187.6	204.7
1921	156.4	143.5	164.5	163.9	139.4	150.7	153.1	157.5	157.5	158.6	140.9
1922	175.5	126.9	137.8	137.8	150.6	157.6	147.4	143.8	143.8	133.6	138.4
1923	214.8	138.4	137.3	137.1	180.7	185.2	164.1	154.2	154.2	132.0	140.0

TABLE A-15

ANNUAL FISHERY PRICE INDEXES,
MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1879	114.3	112.8	141.9	159.2	131.4	129.6	127.0	124.2	115.1	104.5	95.8	93.0
1880	123.3	121.9	170.2	166.0	149.6	157.3	144.4	140.7	129.4	114.1	105.4	104.2
1881	113.5	111.6	169.0	164.8	142.1	150.0	137.4	134.2	123.4	110.0	100.1	98.1
1882	105.2	104.7	171.2	167.1	137.6	138.8	134.1	131.1	121.5	104.8	100.1	104.8
1883	94.6	94.0	150.4	142.8	125.1	124.5	121.9	119.4	112.4	104.0	98.2	96.9
1884	94.5	94.7	125.0	122.9	111.1	110.4	109.9	107.4	102.0	94.2	92.1	91.9
1885	94.5	94.7	125.0	122.9	111.1	110.4	109.9	107.4	102.0	94.2	92.1	91.9
1886	87.3	86.1	113.0	110.9	101.2	101.0	99.3	98.6	93.6	88.7	84.6	84.7
1887	118.9	117.3	104.7	101.2	114.4	113.7	112.2	110.5	102.4	95.5	85.6	84.4
1888	108.4	107.9	118.1	115.6	114.5	113.9	112.9	111.1	105.0	91.3	80.7	80.8
1889	112.5	111.6	141.1	137.6	125.6	126.2	125.5	122.8	107.8	97.2	82.6	83.1
1890	127.3	121.0	125.1	119.5	124.3	125.9	122.1	119.7	104.9	94.0	81.6	82.2
1891	122.6	121.4	125.1	123.5	125.0	126.1	121.5	119.9	103.5	93.7	77.5	77.4
1892	115.7	111.4	120.8	119.7	117.7	116.5	114.0	114.3	98.1	90.0	74.5	74.9
1893	128.9	122.1	131.3	130.0	128.1	126.9	126.0	124.4	104.0	94.7	74.9	74.4
1894	114.8	113.7	109.0	108.5	112.4	110.4	110.9	110.7	93.2	86.4	67.1	68.4
1895	111.6	109.6	84.5	86.5	100.9	100.4	99.9	99.1	86.1	81.7	69.2	70.0
1896	99.5	99.8	103.1	100.4	100.6	100.4	99.4	99.1	86.1	83.2	70.2	71.0
1897	81.8	85.1	90.8	90.4	84.7	86.0	84.0	87.2	80.2	77.4	49.8	71.4
1898	84.4	72.4	99.1	99.1	92.7	94.2	82.5	84.0	80.8	77.9	74.7	74.2
1899	64.4	70.7	106.1	104.9	84.5	84.9	84.6	84.1	84.6	82.1	81.8	81.2
1900	72.9	76.2	108.1	104.4	86.1	89.0	87.8	88.7	88.4	80.8	81.4	81.7
1901	66.1	69.1	98.0	94.0	79.5	78.9	78.8	79.9	80.2	80.8	81.4	81.7
1902	67.9	69.9	80.5	80.9	72.8	74.7	74.3	74.4	74.1	78.6	87.8	88.0
1903	67.5	69.7	84.2	84.5	74.7	74.2	74.2	71.2	82.4	81.5	87.8	88.0
1904	73.0	74.9	98.7	93.5	81.3	81.9	81.9	82.5	86.5	83.9	89.2	80.2
1905	74.5	76.4	113.7	112.4	81.9	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
1906	74.9	80.1	96.0	96.0	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9
1907	78.2	82.7	101.8	101.8	90.0	90.0	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7
1908	72.8	77.7	104.8	104.8	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9
1909	71.1	74.8	104.3	104.3	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9
1910	80.9	83.7	113.6	113.6	90.8	86.2	85.2	86.6	91.0	90.2	94.9	95.3
1911	84.5	96.5	109.7	113.5	90.8	86.6	86.0	86.7	102.0	98.1	104.9	104.8
1912	104.0	104.2	119.0	109.7	111.4	110.9	107.4	107.4	101.6	99.4	99.4	99.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	91.1	92.5	100.7	100.7	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.6	95.2	95.0	92.6	92.9
1915	89.9	91.2	141.3	141.3	114.1	112.1	113.0	111.7	98.5	91.2	89.5	89.7
1916	86.7	100.2	175.3	169.7	130.6	129.3	130.2	128.5	116.6	116.5	112.9	111.1
1917	106.7	110.0	191.5	191.5	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.7
1918	115.5	115.5	212.4	212.4	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0	144.0
1919	139.4	142.7	251.6	251.6	190.9	190.9	201.4	201.4	177.5	177.5	177.5	177.5
1920	165.4	169.9	441.0	441.0	291.2	291.2	291.2	291.2	224.2	224.2	224.2	224.2
1921	101.1	101.1	132.9	132.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
1922	110.4	115.6	170.6	170.6	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9
1923	110.4	115.6	170.6	170.6	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9	144.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-15 (concluded)

1879	78.0	87.7	87.7	101.6	101.6	102.8	102.4	102.8	102.4	93.9	89.4
1880	91.1	99.2	99.0	115.4	106.3	105.4	113.1	105.4	113.1	107.6	96.9
1881	81.8	92.7	92.7	108.8	104.1	103.2	107.7	103.2	107.7	98.2	92.3
1882	84.9	96.0	95.8	109.4	104.4	101.6	108.3	101.6	108.3	97.9	93.3
1883	80.8	90.2	90.0	101.2	102.5	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.8	92.8	90.4
1884	80.1	87.2	87.2	94.4	96.9	96.1	95.4	96.1	95.4	91.6	87.5
1885	71.8	79.1	79.4	86.1	91.4	90.7	87.7	90.7	87.7	83.9	80.9
1886	73.1	79.7	80.0	88.9	88.2	87.4	87.5	87.4	87.5	82.2	79.9
1887	71.8	79.5	79.9	91.7	88.3	87.5	90.9	87.5	90.9	80.5	79.3
1888	69.5	75.9	76.5	89.7	85.0	85.1	88.8	85.1	88.8	79.1	77.5
1889	72.5	78.4	78.9	95.8	88.3	87.6	93.9	87.6	93.9	81.2	80.3
1890	75.3	79.2	79.6	95.4	86.9	86.4	93.2	86.4	93.2	86.0	80.5
1891	74.3	76.4	76.6	93.7	86.2	84.0	92.0	86.1	92.0	85.3	79.9
1892	72.4	73.8	74.1	89.6	84.9	84.8	88.5	84.8	88.5	82.5	78.3
1893	73.7	74.6	75.1	94.4	84.6	84.5	92.0	84.6	92.0	81.6	78.6
1894	65.2	66.5	67.3	84.4	80.4	80.4	83.5	80.5	83.5	72.0	72.7
1895	63.4	66.9	67.4	79.2	80.4	80.4	79.5	80.3	79.5	70.3	72.2
1896	64.9	68.1	68.6	80.7	81.2	81.2	80.7	81.2	80.7	71.1	72.8
1897	63.4	67.3	68.3	74.9	79.5	79.5	75.9	79.5	75.9	69.8	71.0
1898	60.8	69.0	70.1	74.7	79.3	79.3	75.7	79.4	75.7	67.3	70.0
1899	73.4	78.4	79.4	81.2	82.7	82.8	81.5	82.8	81.5	79.4	78.0
1900	82.7	85.2	85.8	86.5	87.4	87.4	86.7	87.4	86.7	87.3	84.8
1901	82.4	81.8	82.2	81.1	88.9	89.0	82.6	88.6	82.6	89.0	85.2
1902	80.0	81.7	81.8	79.1	87.2	87.3	80.8	86.9	80.8	84.7	83.4
1903	83.9	85.2	85.3	83.0	87.7	87.8	84.0	87.6	84.0	85.8	85.6
1904	83.4	87.0	87.0	85.3	87.8	87.8	85.8	87.7	85.8	85.7	85.0
1905	83.4	90.4	90.4	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.6	90.1	90.6	88.3	87.5
1906	97.4	99.1	99.4	95.1	93.1	93.1	94.7	93.1	94.7	98.3	95.0
1907	103.1	104.6	105.0	99.8	96.9	97.0	99.2	97.2	99.2	102.4	99.2
1908	83.9	86.5	87.5	90.3	90.5	90.5	88.1	90.4	88.1	83.8	87.4
1909	81.2	89.5	90.0	84.6	85.8	84.1	88.0	86.3	88.0	80.9	94.8
1910	85.7	91.0	91.2	96.9	85.4	85.8	94.6	86.5	94.6	83.6	87.1
1911	90.4	95.7	96.2	97.8	89.4	89.7	96.1	90.3	96.1	89.2	90.4
1912	96.9	98.9	99.1	102.5	94.4	94.6	101.0	95.4	101.0	96.9	96.3
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	93.3	92.8	93.0	94.6	90.4	90.6	93.7	90.7	93.7	90.3	91.7
1915	99.8	97.7	97.8	98.1	99.9	90.0	97.2	90.3	97.2	99.7	94.6
1916	128.1	118.0	117.9	121.3	112.1	111.9	120.2	112.2	120.2	127.5	120.9
1917	160.4	140.5	146.4	146.1	136.7	135.9	145.3	136.1	145.3	147.6	146.1
1918	182.4	167.6	157.7	166.9	181.0	181.2	161.3	180.1	161.3	167.1	175.2
1919	183.1	167.9	168.4	177.1	197.8	196.5	181.0	195.3	181.0	163.0	186.3
1920	204.2	186.8	187.0	217.1	225.8	224.2	219.1	223.5	219.1	167.3	209.5
1921	135.0	108.1	110.0	116.8	167.3	166.9	125.2	164.6	125.2	124.3	150.1
1922	125.3	110.9	112.1	113.4	151.6	151.1	119.7	149.4	119.7	114.9	138.3
1923	136.8	126.3	127.5	133.8	150.2	149.5	136.6	148.7	136.6	124.2	144.2

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-15

ANNUAL FISHER QUANTITY INDEXES,
MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
1879	148.5	124.7	74.4	73.0	105.2	98.9	101.4	94.5	68.1	61.6	16.6
1880	162.9	136.9	80.1	78.5	114.5	107.1	109.2	102.2	74.4	67.0	40.5
1881	117.7	101.9	67.3	66.1	88.1	84.0	85.0	80.2	64.1	57.5	39.2
1882	81.4	75.8	31.7	51.3	64.2	67.5	62.0	60.4	54.3	49.6	39.8
1883	82.7	75.5	64.4	68.7	75.2	70.9	70.6	68.0	54.2	54.4	43.1
1884	77.2	65.4	44.8	64.0	70.5	67.8	65.1	65.1	54.9	55.1	49.2
1885	70.9	68.8	73.8	72.9	75.4	74.1	72.8	71.3	56.2	51.8	47.2
1886	59.0	54.1	70.6	69.9	80.7	79.4	77.0	75.7	64.0	58.1	44.9
1887	85.3	78.4	72.4	71.8	78.7	76.4	77.0	74.5	62.8	58.1	45.8
1888	56.8	44.2	69.7	65.9	62.0	60.3	61.2	59.6	55.6	52.1	46.6
1889	85.9	79.1	82.9	82.1	85.0	82.1	84.0	80.9	70.7	66.2	55.1
1890	96.5	86.7	97.1	95.9	98.8	94.3	96.7	92.0	75.6	69.9	51.9
1891	103.4	103.6	94.5	91.5	105.6	100.2	104.3	97.6	82.7	75.9	40.6
1892	140.7	120.6	108.6	107.1	121.1	116.1	120.2	112.8	84.5	79.2	53.7
1893	107.8	96.4	89.6	88.8	97.6	91.6	98.2	92.0	74.5	68.6	54.2
1894	97.1	90.2	100.9	95.6	100.8	97.3	95.7	91.5	81.2	75.8	62.4
1895	92.0	87.8	100.5	95.5	99.1	96.6	97.3	91.7	78.2	73.5	58.5
1896	156.6	135.0	114.3	113.3	132.6	125.6	129.5	122.4	98.4	91.4	65.6
1897	197.7	163.4	121.8	120.7	155.6	144.0	149.5	139.7	100.0	100.8	67.8
1898	215.2	180.3	139.8	138.2	174.4	161.4	165.5	156.2	124.9	115.9	84.8
1899	186.5	150.3	148.2	145.4	166.7	157.3	161.9	152.2	113.9	105.8	65.9
1900	176.8	150.3	142.9	141.6	158.5	149.0	154.7	145.2	112.8	103.7	76.3
1901	183.7	156.6	143.4	142.2	160.9	151.7	157.6	148.2	116.2	108.9	77.6
1902	112.1	104.8	120.7	120.1	119.2	115.4	117.6	113.6	96.2	91.8	73.3
1903	123.1	111.1	123.1	123.1	126.6	120.1	127.1	117.8	99.5	95.2	77.7
1904	75.2	74.3	113.4	112.8	99.6	97.5	98.6	96.5	85.0	83.8	72.7
1905	108.8	99.0	129.8	128.9	124.1	118.5	127.1	116.4	104.2	99.1	86.2
1906	114.1	114.1	131.8	131.0	121.1	126.3	127.7	124.0	106.0	101.8	84.9
1907	118.2	107.6	121.8	121.2	122.5	117.4	120.4	115.4	104.3	101.0	90.6
1908	91.3	91.6	114.6	114.0	110.2	106.0	108.5	104.3	101.6	97.4	93.1
1909	65.1	68.0	94.3	94.1	81.9	65.4	88.4	81.0	85.0	83.7	83.8
1910	55.1	59.3	73.6	73.6	67.1	67.7	62.2	67.9	75.0	78.2	79.8
1911	68.5	71.8	103.2	102.7	91.5	90.7	90.7	89.8	95.0	94.4	97.2
1912	75.4	82.3	97.8	97.6	91.7	91.7	91.1	91.2	107.6	106.1	117.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	140.0	131.0	93.0	93.0	111.4	106.5	110.4	105.9	86.7	85.7	74.8
1915	200.4	170.3	160.5	159.6	178.5	167.0	174.5	165.7	131.3	125.0	104.1
1916	168.6	140.8	164.8	164.9	168.4	169.8	166.9	159.0	117.9	114.4	89.4
1917	134.5	119.9	147.0	148.9	144.4	142.1	146.1	132.6	88.6	86.8	64.9
1918	122.9	110.7	203.9	203.9	180.9	167.4	178.6	168.3	95.4	92.3	54.1
1919	126.2	124.2	257.2	264.7	222.6	215.6	228.0	218.7	134.1	127.1	79.1
1920	156.2	137.5	141.2	141.2	174.7	165.6	170.9	168.7	110.1	107.1	89.1
1921	232.6	205.0	153.9	153.9	194.7	182.1	190.9	180.2	112.4	111.5	78.4
1922	210.4	165.2	148.4	148.4	174.7	163.0	170.9	160.2	104.4	104.2	70.5

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-16 (concluded)

1879	37.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	25.6	26.4	47.9	34.3	33.3	7.0	10.2
1880	41.1	9.5	8.5	8.7	27.9	28.8	51.8	35.3	35.2	6.0	9.4
1881	39.8	11.4	11.4	11.6	27.3	28.2	44.8	32.0	32.0	8.2	11.5
1882	40.4	11.7	11.9	12.1	28.1	29.0	38.8	29.3	28.6	9.6	12.2
1883	43.7	12.1	12.5	12.6	30.2	31.2	42.8	32.1	31.3	9.7	12.8
1884	43.4	12.3	11.6	11.8	30.4	31.1	42.1	31.4	30.7	9.7	13.2
1885	39.0	12.1	11.8	12.1	26.7	28.3	41.4	30.9	30.2	9.6	12.9
1886	46.6	12.0	12.5	12.8	31.3	33.0	46.0	34.1	33.3	9.6	12.8
1887	46.6	12.8	12.8	13.1	32.1	33.2	46.2	34.4	33.6	10.3	14.0
1888	46.7	13.7	12.7	13.0	32.9	33.6	41.9	34.6	30.9	10.3	14.4
1889	55.4	15.8	15.2	15.6	38.8	39.7	52.9	39.6	38.7	13.1	17.3
1890	52.3	16.1	15.9	16.3	37.0	37.9	55.4	41.5	40.7	13.4	17.1
1891	60.1	18.3	16.8	17.1	42.9	43.4	60.9	45.5	44.5	14.8	18.6
1892	59.8	17.2	17.1	17.5	38.2	39.1	63.2	47.1	46.0	14.8	18.8
1893	54.7	23.1	19.4	19.7	41.1	42.1	57.7	44.5	43.5	18.7	22.5
1894	62.8	25.6	20.4	20.7	46.7	47.7	62.5	47.8	46.8	19.1	23.6
1895	59.0	25.5	21.8	22.2	44.3	45.3	60.4	47.0	46.0	19.6	24.4
1896	65.6	34.5	25.2	25.6	52.4	53.0	75.7	57.9	56.8	23.6	28.9
1897	72.7	39.6	30.2	30.6	55.8	56.0	83.6	65.0	63.8	28.0	33.3
1898	82.0	41.9	35.9	36.3	66.0	65.4	95.6	74.9	73.7	37.8	47.6
1899	66.8	41.8	41.0	41.4	55.7	56.7	87.8	71.9	70.8	35.7	41.3
1900	75.7	48.6	41.8	42.2	65.5	65.6	90.7	74.4	73.2	40.0	44.5
1901	77.0	40.0	42.5	42.9	62.6	62.9	90.8	74.9	74.0	36.1	42.3
1902	73.8	44.4	43.2	43.7	62.0	62.9	79.7	67.7	66.9	37.5	44.3
1903	77.2	46.0	42.9	43.2	65.9	66.1	82.7	69.8	68.8	38.0	44.9
1904	73.1	60.2	48.0	48.4	68.2	68.6	77.7	67.9	67.0	46.9	52.3
1905	84.7	58.4	58.2	58.5	75.4	74.9	88.7	79.0	78.0	51.5	58.1
1906	84.2	60.0	61.5	61.8	75.2	75.1	90.6	81.4	80.5	55.3	61.0
1907	89.3	62.6	62.2	62.5	79.7	79.3	91.2	82.1	81.3	60.0	62.6
1908	91.3	64.5	56.2	56.4	82.2	81.6	89.7	79.0	78.4	57.0	59.8
1909	83.5	69.8	60.5	60.7	78.8	78.8	80.2	74.0	73.7	60.5	64.1
1910	79.4	77.0	68.9	69.0	78.9	78.6	75.2	73.3	73.1	68.8	71.7
1911	96.2	89.7	84.1	84.0	94.4	91.9	92.9	90.1	90.0	84.1	85.9
1912	115.3	97.9	95.6	95.5	104.9	104.1	103.6	101.1	101.1	94.1	95.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	74.9	87.4	85.9	86.0	78.8	78.7	86.4	86.6	85.2	86.0	86.0
1915	103.1	111.7	164.2	163.6	105.3	104.9	122.9	135.4	135.7	141.5	139.0
1916	90.9	155.8	252.7	252.0	117.1	117.2	125.9	157.6	163.3	231.8	205.6
1917	64.4	168.5	224.8	225.0	99.8	97.8	104.0	141.3	142.2	241.5	196.3
1918	57.0	129.5	151.6	153.4	78.7	78.8	104.9	118.8	119.7	160.7	140.3
1919	86.7	126.4	177.5	179.9	94.2	94.7	131.1	145.4	146.6	155.3	152.2
1920	84.8	120.8	200.2	202.2	95.6	95.6	116.3	140.4	141.8	187.2	169.7
1921	81.3	72.2	174.5	175.6	76.3	78.6	107.4	112.4	113.4	117.5	105.4
1922	72.7	81.8	118.0	119.5	74.8	75.9	99.8	105.5	106.8	105.9	100.9
1923	73.0	95.8	116.6	118.0	74.4	80.0	94.5	107.0	108.2	117.2	121.0

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-17

ANNUAL FISHERY QUANTITY INDICES,
MAJOR FISH CLASSSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1879	35.6	35.1	32.0	32.4	34.5	33.6	35.6	34.0	26.0	30.6	18.4	17.9
1880	35.6	35.4	34.6	35.1	36.2	34.5	46.5	35.0	28.5	35.6	18.4	22.9
1881	45.9	39.0	36.6	37.2	39.7	37.2	46.5	36.2	29.4	36.0	21.9	21.4
1882	45.1	42.1	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.5	40.5	25.5	28.0
1883	45.0	42.1	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1884	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1885	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1886	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1887	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1888	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1889	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1890	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1891	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1892	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1893	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1894	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1895	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1896	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1897	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1898	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1899	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1900	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1901	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1902	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1903	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1904	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1905	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1906	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1907	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1908	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1909	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1910	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1911	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1912	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1913	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1914	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1915	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1916	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1917	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1918	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1919	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1920	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1921	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1922	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1
1923	46.1	42.2	42.5	41.2	44.6	42.4	44.4	42.7	32.7	39.9	25.8	28.1

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-17 (concluded)

1879	28.9	22.4	22.0	40.6	40.9	29.5	37.4	27.0	26.2	34.1
1880	41.5	30.5	29.8	31.6	57.7	36.5	52.8	33.1	40.8	48.1
1881	38.4	28.3	27.7	31.9	55.8	36.4	51.3	33.4	39.1	46.2
1882	43.8	31.2	30.6	35.4	64.4	40.8	59.1	37.4	43.0	52.4
1883	41.1	29.8	29.7	34.9	59.2	39.5	54.0	36.3	38.6	48.6
1884	36.0	28.3	28.0	34.8	56.0	38.8	51.5	35.5	33.0	45.0
1885	37.0	29.7	29.6	36.2	52.1	39.1	48.0	35.0	32.4	43.5
1886	43.7	35.3	34.8	40.0	63.3	44.3	57.9	40.7	40.9	51.5
1887	50.5	37.5	37.3	40.3	67.4	45.3	61.7	41.9	48.1	56.4
1888	47.6	38.3	37.8	42.1	70.5	47.4	64.8	43.9	44.7	56.9
1889	47.3	39.5	39.7	42.3	71.0	47.6	64.7	44.1	44.0	56.8
1890	49.7	40.6	41.3	44.8	78.1	51.0	71.6	47.4	46.5	61.8
1891	50.7	43.8	43.2	48.8	64.4	51.8	58.9	48.2	46.9	56.1
1892	50.3	45.6	45.7	48.9	70.1	53.0	64.0	50.9	47.0	59.0
1893	45.5	40.4	40.3	44.8	65.2	48.7	54.5	45.2	43.7	55.1
1894	40.9	38.4	38.8	45.4	52.3	46.7	48.2	44.9	38.3	46.9
1895	50.8	50.7	50.7	52.3	82.9	59.3	75.9	56.3	46.2	64.9
1896	40.7	37.6	37.5	44.4	65.6	48.6	60.4	47.1	40.5	53.1
1897	44.1	50.4	49.1	53.7	67.6	56.6	62.3	54.6	39.7	56.1
1898	43.7	42.8	43.8	45.6	55.8	48.4	50.9	46.8	41.5	49.3
1899	50.6	50.3	49.4	55.3	60.9	56.5	56.0	54.7	48.4	54.7
1900	48.8	48.5	48.1	52.7	64.5	54.9	58.8	53.4	49.1	55.8
1901	52.0	53.1	50.8	59.7	65.8	61.0	60.9	59.5	55.8	60.7
1902	66.2	63.9	63.5	66.3	78.0	68.6	71.5	67.0	67.4	71.4
1903	66.6	61.9	61.6	64.4	80.3	67.6	73.7	65.1	70.0	72.0
1904	60.3	62.0	61.6	67.7	74.3	69.0	68.7	67.3	60.5	66.3
1905	70.5	70.7	70.2	72.0	83.4	74.2	76.9	72.6	69.2	75.1
1906	78.8	74.2	73.0	78.9	98.4	98.1	90.7	77.8	78.0	84.9
1907	77.0	73.7	73.8	105.7	105.1	81.4	96.1	80.0	76.6	87.7
1908	64.2	45.3	65.1	69.8	80.9	72.0	74.5	70.7	63.0	70.5
1909	94.6	92.9	91.9	92.6	101.6	94.4	96.9	93.5	90.9	94.9
1910	102.4	92.2	91.2	89.6	104.3	92.3	99.7	92.2	99.8	99.6
1911	95.8	88.1	87.8	87.6	94.0	88.8	92.7	89.0	92.6	92.6
1912	97.0	102.4	101.8	99.9	95.6	99.1	103.0	100.4	94.0	95.3
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	87.1	99.1	99.1	105.3	114.5	107.2	110.2	106.5	85.7	98.1
1915	77.3	109.7	107.8	108.3	82.5	103.3	79.3	102.1	74.6	81.9
1916	96.8	128.8	126.4	120.4	77.4	112.0	75.2	111.0	91.9	91.9
1917	98.1	131.1	128.6	124.8	73.3	114.6	69.7	113.4	89.2	87.6
1918	92.3	121.0	119.8	116.8	68.5	106.6	63.4	104.9	94.2	80.3
1919	86.5	139.4	138.4	136.3	65.1	121.5	63.0	120.4	84.5	77.7
1920	115.7	143.0	142.0	144.9	94.1	134.6	89.9	134.4	114.9	106.5
1921	72.8	115.7	114.5	91.1	90.7	110.5	86.6	111.8	83.6	85.8
1922	122.4	161.2	159.6	154.3	110.9	110.8	106.1	145.1	129.0	119.2
1923	145.0	174.7	171.2	160.4	136.6	155.7	129.6	154.8	141.1	137.8

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-18

ANNUAL VALUES,
MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
1879	230	244	174	177	398	412	405	421	617	651	214
1880	298	276	212	214	463	461	470	491	776	776	265
1881	200	219	201	203	393	412	401	421	547	591	248
1882	147	166	170	172	309	328	316	338	570	621	256
1883	142	162	197	200	311	352	340	362	594	640	257
1884	108	137	186	188	261	311	303	326	548	601	259
1885	111	127	186	189	279	305	286	316	502	546	215
1886	119	148	167	173	281	309	287	318	535	576	241
1887	116	137	172	175	285	304	288	312	532	577	247
1888	81	100	161	165	256	254	243	265	494	541	265
1889	108	130	198	202	297	319	306	331	602	661	309
1890	123	144	225	226	319	360	346	371	614	689	296
1891	199	224	325	330	417	438	424	449	735	789	323
1892	203	225	262	266	458	460	465	491	715	768	260
1893	140	163	219	243	370	393	378	406	621	658	256
1894	110	135	233	236	332	358	342	372	575	634	242
1895	106	131	217	221	316	341	324	352	547	610	213
1896	166	190	226	221	384	408	392	420	667	715	285
1897	235	288	247	252	475	498	482	510	753	805	259
1898	279	303	297	302	509	503	576	605	854	929	286
1899	230	260	311	316	534	464	541	576	789	874	253
1900	217	244	319	325	526	553	536	569	910	1009	594
1901	247	274	342	347	579	606	588	621	945	1037	575
1902	160	195	317	323	467	502	477	518	822	921	358
1903	175	205	318	321	482	512	490	523	917	1028	451
1904	103	134	277	284	370	401	380	417	798	914	442
1905	157	183	309	314	457	484	465	498	901	1018	465
1906	180	212	334	340	504	534	514	552	994	1138	510
1907	196	228	351	357	519	551	527	565	1060	1208	568
1908	171	204	317	322	479	512	488	523	980	1111	529
1909	118	155	278	282	385	422	396	438	910	1051	551
1910	95	131	248	255	352	368	343	384	926	1084	627
1911	117	159	301	304	409	431	420	466	1003	1185	651
1912	145	192	299	304	431	478	443	496	1137	1336	748
1913	172	225	318	325	475	476	490	530	1141	1344	718
1914	275	319	506	515	566	610	581	632	997	1158	864
1915	461	514	628	639	1075	1093	1004	1044	1608	1787	651
1916	417	480	626	649	1020	1083	1046	1119	1756	1984	741
1917	496	542	807	823	1276	1321	1303	1365	1990	2208	786
1918	555	658	1066	1436	1907	2030	1941	2094	2749	2978	848
1919	649	909	1568	2115	2811	2954	2617	2924	4091	4619	1359
1920	885	1151	1727	2070	2551	2706	2012	2301	4461	4899	1627
1921	676	881	1475	1710	2160	2306	1351	1377	2114	2253	779
1922	461	607	577	604	1018	1164	1038	1211	2114	2114	848
1923	259	415	573	599	811	964	632	1011	1819	2098	1061

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-18 (concluded)

1879	229	30	82	85	244	258	665	747	755	75	129
1880	284	31	82	84	296	315	787	869	876	72	131
1881	266	36	103	105	284	302	705	808	814	93	159
1882	275	42	108	110	299	318	637	744	750	98	171
1883	277	43	111	114	300	320	662	773	778	109	178
1884	279	42	104	106	301	321	627	731	734	109	180
1885	241	40	100	103	255	282	571	671	674	103	166
1886	270	38	100	103	279	308	598	697	700	96	159
1887	268	42	100	103	289	310	601	701	703	100	165
1888	282	46	103	107	309	338	574	677	680	114	180
1889	331	50	120	124	359	381	691	810	814	128	205
1890	317	51	123	127	347	368	718	840	846	129	202
1891	343	58	123	128	381	401	830	953	957	139	214
1892	282	52	116	116	312	334	803	919	923	127	201
1893	280	64	124	128	320	344	726	850	855	147	225
1894	268	67	122	126	309	335	681	803	807	141	224
1895	258	72	146	151	304	330	657	804	808	165	252
1896	309	95	180	185	380	404	800	980	987	209	309
1897	282	109	196	201	368	391	877	1073	1080	229	335
1898	310	117	218	223	403	427	1008	1226	1234	255	365
1899	283	144	271	276	397	427	973	1243	1253	318	451
1900	420	176	302	308	570	597	1139	1441	1453	382	526
1901	401	140	293	298	514	541	1135	1428	1438	334	479
1902	392	150	297	303	508	543	1025	1323	1333	335	495
1903	401	163	310	316	614	643	1139	1449	1458	358	528
1904	474	210	348	353	652	683	1078	1426	1426	432	613
1905	492	221	403	408	687	714	1195	1587	1599	471	681
1906	542	258	440	445	768	800	1320	1759	1773	534	760
1907	601	279	466	472	848	880	1413	1879	1895	599	814
1908	561	242	416	420	771	803	1296	1712	1729	535	727
1909	588	258	440	445	809	846	1246	1687	1701	558	772
1910	663	293	509	514	919	955	1303	1829	1829	634	881
1911	673	340	609	614	971	1013	1437	2046	2058	760	1039
1912	795	400	707	713	1148	1195	1643	2351	2363	897	1208
1913	771	420	752	759	1138	1191	1698	2448	2448	973	1292
1914	507	358	609	615	822	866	1454	2042	2071	784	1058
1915	686	531	1246	1252	1165	1217	2228	3475	3492	1430	1861
1916	813	1040	2507	2518	1791	1894	2910	5417	5423	3136	3651
1917	831	1427	2583	2600	2213	2258	3578	6170	6170	3649	4164
1918	971	1121	1978	2008	1970	2032	4048	7045	7045	2713	3263
1919	1619	1077	2375	2422	2476	2656	5160	7775	7775	2553	3598
1920	1872	1086	3041	3084	2712	2958	5013	8054	8080	3466	4570
1921	984	442	1567	1588	1221	1426	2798	4379	4379	1838	2231
1922	994	445	1247	1274	1293	1426	2798	4379	4379	1402	1841
1923	1214	568	1438	1463	1629	1783	2641	4078	4091	1729	2234

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-19

ANNUAL VALUES,
MAJOR IMPORT CLASSES
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212
1879	102	106	82	85	180	183	184	190	252	392	82	85
1880	104	109	110	112	209	214	214	222	309	498	115	120
1881	111	126	132	135	237	222	223	231	305	486	102	107
1882	116	122	139	136	242	247	249	258	343	559	120	124
1883	102	110	125	128	219	228	227	238	314	518	109	117
1884	101	108	109	113	204	210	211	220	299	491	110	117
1885	95	104	102	105	191	199	197	209	288	459	108	116
1886	97	104	109	112	200	207	205	216	314	507	129	136
1887	120	131	97	100	221	221	217	231	327	528	128	139
1888	113	132	112	115	228	237	235	247	368	546	134	143
1889	123	137	126	132	245	259	252	270	381	603	147	160
1890	137	156	128	132	257	275	265	288	395	575	156	164
1891	139	147	167	170	299	307	306	317	436	638	188	167
1892	134	148	139	142	278	273	273	290	412	630	165	179
1893	135	147	151	144	268	289	287	301	402	608	144	156
1894	136	152	134	136	261	276	270	288	379	543	128	143
1895	141	156	137	139	227	242	238	256	339	646	139	199
1896	120	130	121	123	226	237	241	253	346	542	121	142
1897	120	129	109	110	229	228	228	239	399	608	199	208
1898	92	100	104	106	167	195	196	207	339	506	168	176
1899	100	112	111	144	230	242	242	256	431	626	235	237
1900	105	120	126	128	218	231	230	248	421	634	210	245
1901	114	131	118	121	217	233	232	251	432	655	236	272
1902	120	136	104	107	210	226	224	243	444	711	284	300
1903	119	137	107	110	211	229	226	247	461	724	288	305
1904	147	164	132	136	263	240	260	300	545	800	317	333
1905	136	155	134	138	273	291	290	313	604	900	373	392
1906	136	162	140	144	257	283	274	307	618	972	427	428
1907	142	177	154	158	285	309	306	334	667	1062	426	451
1908	142	167	152	155	275	299	294	322	674	1123	370	395
1909	170	196	165	170	313	339	335	366	746	1123	456	421
1910	156	180	188	194	321	366	343	374	775	1154	414	438
1911	191	225	177	182	347	399	370	407	768	1126	470	502
1912	243	276	204	209	422	455	446	485	937	1349	603	635
1913	231	267	191	197	396	432	422	464	890	1312	472	498
1914	247	282	248	252	468	505	495	534	982	1413	544	568
1915	240	271	264	268	491	512	514	539	1044	1624	589	691
1916	266	293	328	334	465	527	594	427	1404	1844	975	1002
1917	362	415	342	349	690	724	723	764	1813	2338	1241	1275
1918	358	390	390	399	699	751	788	789	1799	2372	1183	1236
1919	554	557	557	569	1075	1150	1112	1198	2394	3241	1622	1597
1920	558	680	1221	1238	1780	1842	1819	1918	3241	3317	1620	1752
1921	317	371	350	356	635	689	666	727	1319	1967	802	856
1922	347	413	361	371	679	745	711	784	1428	2192	1119	1185
1923	377	434	304	314	654	712	661	948	2020	2957	1437	1404

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-19 (concluded)

1879	77	159	162	349	132	134	481	136	514	89	226
1880	129	244	249	465	191	194	657	196	697	158	346
1881	110	212	217	443	181	184	624	187	670	138	316
1882	130	250	256	508	212	215	720	218	753	160	373
1883	116	225	233	463	191	194	654	196	687	137	336
1884	101	212	218	432	178	181	610	183	629	119	307
1885	93	201	210	410	156	159	566	161	588	107	274
1886	112	241	249	457	182	185	639	187	663	132	321
1887	127	255	266	486	194	197	680	200	709	152	349
1888	116	250	259	497	198	202	696	204	725	139	344
1889	124	271	285	541	199	203	740	205	771	137	355
1890	136	281	300	569	218	222	787	224	823	153	388
1891	137	295	303	612	182	184	794	187	828	156	355
1892	132	297	310	586	195	197	781	200	841	151	366
1893	121	266	277	566	181	183	747	186	776	139	343
1894	97	225	240	512	138	140	650	143	673	107	268
1895	116	299	314	555	218	220	772	225	802	127	371
1896	95	226	237	480	174	176	654	181	682	112	306
1897	101	299	308	539	177	179	716	182	743	108	315
1898	96	263	272	470	145	147	615	149	635	110	276
1899	134	360	371	615	163	165	778	168	799	152	344
1900	146	376	391	624	181	183	805	186	829	169	382
1901	155	411	427	662	189	192	851	195	880	196	417
1902	192	476	492	719	218	221	937	225	969	226	480
1903	200	488	505	734	228	231	962	234	995	237	498
1904	183	499	516	800	211	215	1011	219	1036	211	462
1905	218	592	610	905	243	247	1148	253	1179	248	539
1906	279	681	707	987	296	301	1284	307	1321	312	661
1907	288	715	739	1049	312	316	1381	341	1423	319	715
1908	196	526	550	848	238	242	1086	246	1116	215	508
1909	279	775	801	1140	284	288	1424	305	1476	301	664
1910	320	833	858	1208	289	296	1497	315	1563	342	716
1911	315	786	818	1193	274	279	1467	307	1533	340	693
1912	342	944	977	1429	296	302	1725	363	1818	377	762
1913	355	927	963	1391	332	338	1724	374	1793	412	828
1914	293	857	892	1391	341	346	1732	368	1789	318	745
1915	278	948	969	1487	243	247	1730	264	1779	306	641
1916	455	1430	1457	2057	289	295	2346	317	2392	501	937
1917	565	1806	1840	2570	331	338	2901	356	2952	563	1081
1918	610	1794	1846	2583	413	421	2995	429	3031	673	1187
1919	581	2203	2278	3401	429	441	3830	462	3904	589	1221
1920	843	2513	2595	4431	709	726	5139	755	5278	822	1882
1921	375	1177	1231	1904	508	514	2412	535	2509	445	1087
1922	562	1681	1747	2465	561	569	3026	596	3113	634	1391
1923	727	2074	2131	3022	685	695	3707	724	3792	750	1677

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-23

ANNUAL FAASCHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	201	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1879	91.1	69.8	61.2	83.9	76.5	77.9	115.0	83.2	84.0	88.9	94.8
1880	93.1	78.0	87.0	93.1	87.5	84.9	126.9	92.5	91.2	95.7	101.9
1881	96.6	84.9	94.0	94.2	85.0	91.0	119.4	92.5	94.3	99.0	101.4
1882	97.1	98.5	98.6	98.3	86.3	93.1	118.1	92.2	96.0	100.4	103.6
1883	96.4	91.7	94.2	90.9	60.5	89.0	114.6	86.5	91.1	95.8	102.4
1884	82.3	85.4	83.4	86.0	61.9	84.6	117.4	87.2	86.1	91.4	100.9
1885	79.0	73.1	73.3	80.0	78.8	82.1	110.9	84.0	80.5	85.6	95.9
1886	73.6	69.1	71.5	75.0	73.8	76.6	104.5	79.5	74.9	80.7	92.0
1887	74.6	72.1	73.9	76.3	73.4	81.4	102.0	78.9	77.2	81.5	91.1
1888	79.2	74.2	76.0	79.7	76.8	85.1	107.0	82.5	80.8	85.5	96.3
1889	70.7	71.3	72.7	76.9	74.9	81.4	101.6	61.6	77.9	82.2	91.5
1890	71.2	71.5	71.7	75.4	77.5	83.7	99.3	62.5	77.1	81.1	91.5
1891	94.1	74.5	82.5	79.6	73.5	78.5	95.5	77.7	60.4	83.7	87.7
1892	82.0	73.5	78.1	75.8	68.4	74.7	86.7	71.4	75.0	77.8	81.7
1893	82.1	82.1	78.6	78.1	64.5	68.0	63.0	67.4	75.4	75.1	75.2
1894	62.1	71.9	68.6	65.8	54.5	64.2	76.9	58.0	65.8	64.2	72.1
1895	65.0	67.4	67.6	65.0	44.8	66.8	89.0	60.1	64.2	68.3	80.3
1896	81.2	82.1	61.2	61.2	60.1	63.7	94.0	62.5	65.3	67.9	81.4
1897	69.1	65.2	65.5	60.4	53.7	64.2	86.6	57.1	61.7	65.3	77.8
1898	74.8	64.4	69.9	60.4	46.0	64.7	81.5	52.9	61.8	65.7	75.3
1899	72.0	83.5	68.1	62.2	54.4	81.3	87.5	61.3	65.0	68.9	84.2
1900	73.5	68.6	70.7	70.7	71.2	66.9	97.4	74.2	73.3	77.5	92.1
1901	74.5	74.8	73.2	73.4	67.0	61.0	92.0	70.2	72.9	76.1	87.4
1902	80.4	83.3	82.0	75.2	64.1	80.6	92.1	71.2	76.0	79.1	86.7
1903	78.2	81.2	80.1	80.0	80.2	89.1	96.8	81.4	80.9	85.8	91.8
1904	74.2	76.6	75.5	79.6	87.5	84.9	97.8	84.1	81.8	84.6	92.1
1905	79.0	72.7	74.4	74.7	74.5	92.2	93.3	79.4	77.5	81.0	92.1
1906	79.1	77.7	79.2	81.2	83.2	104.2	96.6	69.0	85.0	87.7	91.9
1907	90.8	85.6	87.6	87.4	87.2	108.6	101.4	93.1	90.9	93.3	102.6
1908	96.7	81.1	90.0	89.3	79.2	94.2	99.8	82.5	85.3	88.4	95.5
1909	101.2	92.7	95.0	92.9	91.5	90.7	94.6	91.1	92.3	91.4	94.2
1910	97.1	103.8	101.9	107.3	108.6	96.1	97.6	104.3	102.9	101.4	95.9
1911	96.1	91.2	92.5	93.4	90.6	93.2	95.2	91.5	91.8	92.8	94.1
1912	103.6	96.6	98.6	91.6	89.0	100.5	97.1	92.4	94.1	95.0	98.2
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	115.0	102.0	107.5	102.8	87.8	93.4	96.9	95.5	101.6	100.1	97.7
1915	136.8	103.5	117.4	117.7	114.5	93.7	57.2	100.2	112.4	113.4	112.6
1916	144.5	115.6	126.9	138.2	159.4	161.4	56.2	249.8	148.4	155.1	149.5
1917	213.0	165.7	181.1	207.9	170.8	217.4	578.8	257.0	211.0	200.2	187.4
1918	233.8	211.2	220.1	219.6	220.6	205.8	190.5	236.8	245.9	225.9	195.6
1919	240.9	234.1	234.9	241.1	244.1	204.0	190.2	252.7	252.7	252.7	191.0
1920	277.0	217.1	240.4	229.7	200.0	250.8	217.1	264.5	265.6	249.5	215.4
1921	155.0	138.2	145.7	164.1	158.5	340.5	176.9	181.4	155.9	166.5	170.4
1922	124.5	118.6	120.1	136.4	136.3	529.1	931.7	160.2	152.4	152.6	147.8
1923	129.6	126.5	127.6	184.4	218.7	54.2	152.4	195.7	172.9	166.6	151.1

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-21

ANNUAL PAASCEE PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR IMPORT CLASSES,
(1913-100)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
1879	104.0	139.0	125.7	120.3	111.5	94.0	74.4	85.2	96.5	98.1	96.9	84.6						
1880	112.8	167.3	153.9	137.3	126.5	103.8	87.4	96.9	110.7	101.9	108.3	91.1						
1881	103.3	166.6	136.2	130.7	120.1	98.8	79.6	90.2	103.8	99.2	107.7	88.1						
1882	96.9	170.5	132.4	128.3	119.5	104.7	79.9	92.5	104.2	99.5	103.0	89.0						
1883	85.9	155.2	119.6	115.9	108.1	95.0	76.4	86.7	95.8	97.9	96.6	86.4						
1884	87.0	142.9	106.6	104.2	97.9	90.1	76.2	84.4	89.4	92.3	90.3	83.8						
1885	79.2	112.2	96.3	94.3	89.4	82.4	68.1	76.4	81.1	87.1	82.6	77.2						
1886	79.1	114.6	97.3	95.3	90.8	83.2	69.3	77.4	82.6	83.7	80.0	76.2						
1887	108.3	104.3	109.0	106.6	98.8	84.1	68.0	77.0	87.1	83.7	86.3	75.5						
1888	99.0	118.2	110.1	108.3	97.1	79.8	65.7	73.8	85.7	82.0	84.7	74.3						
1889	102.8	141.3	122.9	120.5	104.8	81.4	69.4	76.5	91.9	84.7	89.9	77.5						
1890	110.1	122.8	117.9	115.4	101.7	79.7	72.0	76.9	90.8	84.0	88.1	77.8						
1891	112.8	127.2	117.4	115.8	100.9	74.5	71.9	75.1	90.9	83.8	89.1	77.4						
1892	104.7	122.6	113.6	111.7	95.4	73.5	68.9	71.9	86.3	82.9	85.3	75.5						
1893	111.9	135.8	122.2	120.0	107.0	73.9	69.7	72.5	90.6	82.5	88.4	75.6						
1894	103.7	111.2	107.0	105.5	91.0	67.9	62.0	65.6	81.8	78.5	81.0	70.1						
1895	101.1	88.4	97.2	95.9	83.2	69.2	60.3	65.6	76.2	79.1	76.8	70.3						
1896	91.1	103.3	97.2	95.6	84.5	70.1	62.5	67.1	78.7	80.3	79.0	71.2						
1897	76.1	92.4	85.2	84.0	73.2	71.1	61.1	67.1	73.5	78.3	74.5	69.2						
1898	64.0	101.1	81.2	80.8	79.3	74.3	57.8	67.6	72.6	77.9	73.8	67.6						
1899	62.3	108.5	82.8	82.9	83.1	81.0	70.2	76.7	79.1	81.5	79.6	75.5						
1900	69.1	104.4	85.9	85.5	86.0	85.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	86.5	84.5	83.0						
1901	61.6	95.8	75.5	75.2	78.2	81.1	80.0	80.7	78.7	85.7	80.5	82.9						
1902	65.1	79.7	70.8	71.1	76.4	81.5	78.5	80.3	77.3	85.7	79.1	81.7						
1903	64.4	88.0	72.9	71.8	80.7	87.1	81.8	84.9	81.2	86.7	82.4	84.5						
1904	71.7	74.6	80.1	80.6	85.5	88.0	81.0	85.4	83.7	86.8	84.1	83.0						
1905	73.8	114.8	91.0	91.0	93.1	92.4	83.5	89.0	84.6	88.9	84.5	85.7						
1906	75.5	97.0	80.4	80.4	85.1	90.6	95.8	98.0	94.0	92.0	93.5	85.7						
1907	75.9	101.9	86.2	87.1	97.2	103.4	101.9	103.4	98.0	95.6	97.4	97.6						
1908	71.4	106.0	85.3	85.8	87.3	88.8	82.6	86.5	86.3	89.3	86.9	86.5						
1909	69.3	104.2	82.6	83.0	88.4	92.8	79.8	87.8	96.4	85.8	86.2	83.7						
1910	80.4	113.9	96.2	95.8	101.4	103.9	89.3	96.1	96.1	86.4	93.9	86.8						
1911	94.6	109.9	101.8	101.4	101.4	101.4	90.4	95.7	97.4	90.2	90.3	90.3						
1912	104.0	118.9	111.0	110.3	104.6	99.8	94.7	98.7	102.1	95.5	100.7	96.1						
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
1914	91.5	111.5	100.0	100.6	98.7	97.4	93.6	96.2	97.2	90.5	95.7	91.7						
1915	90.6	113.7	113.6	113.7	102.8	94.6	92.0	95.4	100.9	91.4	99.7	94.2						
1916	98.9	167.8	130.7	130.3	124.9	118.0	119.9	119.9	123.2	115.5	127.8	119.1						
1917	113.5	191.7	145.5	145.9	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0	152.7	137.0	151.6	144.1						
1918	117.5	212.8	157.8	160.6	168.9	164.2	179.4	169.3	166.7	184.6	170.3	176.2						
1919	163.7	250.7	203.2	205.0	190.8	178.7	185.3	181.1	188.1	194.8	190.5	186.7						
1920	173.0	464.7	307.7	302.7	224.6	196.5	205.3	199.6	231.5	226.7	232.2	209.7						
1921	103.7	177.6	134.0	137.6	116.7	107.8	137.0	115.7	122.5	165.1	130.2	150.1						
1922	113.2	125.2	113.9	116.7	113.5	116.0	127.8	119.8	119.1	152.6	124.9	140.5						
1923	113.6	204.5	152.6	154.7	141.9	135.3	139.9	137.0	147.3	152.8	144.6	147.7						

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-22

ANNUAL LASPINES FROM TREES.
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913-100)

YEAR	201	203	205	207	209	212	214	215	217	218	220	222
1879	95.9	84.4	81.8	87.9	77.4	81.8	80.7	125.1	86.8	85.8	94.4	111.7
1880	99.2	94.8	91.0	95.8	85.2	91.4	90.5	158.7	97.1	94.8	104.5	125.4
1881	108.6	103.9	100.9	106.5	86.4	90.7	93.2	150.5	94.8	98.1	104.9	122.6
1882	122.5	115.7	111.5	117.5	94.2	90.9	94.9	128.6	96.6	104.1	114.2	121.5
1883	112.2	108.5	105.1	109.0	87.2	83.8	92.6	123.9	90.2	97.0	107.1	121.5
1884	101.5	102.0	95.0	101.2	84.5	84.8	88.2	125.5	87.6	95.7	104.2	119.4
1885	92.1	89.5	84.5	90.0	77.9	81.5	85.9	120.4	81.1	86.8	96.8	112.6
1886	87.9	84.2	79.2	85.0	72.6	76.0	81.9	113.8	81.3	81.6	91.1	108.5
1887	87.7	80.8	81.5	82.7	74.6	75.7	83.1	110.2	81.5	80.4	89.7	94.5
1888	95.5	85.7	84.5	87.8	77.1	79.4	84.4	114.9	85.1	84.8	94.2	101.4
1889	80.5	80.2	78.4	79.7	71.5	78.7	82.1	112.1	84.1	80.6	89.9	100.0
1890	81.8	78.1	76.7	77.9	72.8	79.5	83.2	109.7	81.0	80.1	89.0	98.8
1891	106.4	79.2	88.5	89.5	77.6	74.2	85.1	105.2	82.0	81.0	92.4	97.2
1892	91.4	79.8	82.7	84.0	72.1	69.9	60.8	97.9	76.2	79.4	86.2	90.7
1893	82.5	89.2	84.8	86.0	71.1	68.0	75.9	91.4	75.9	79.4	85.5	86.0
1894	75.7	76.5	75.8	74.9	62.4	56.3	71.4	87.4	63.1	68.8	71.2	80.8
1895	73.1	71.0	70.5	71.4	60.8	57.5	74.7	93.8	65.0	67.6	75.4	85.8
1896	65.9	65.0	61.8	64.9	58.6	61.9	74.7	99.7	68.8	65.7	74.8	90.0
1897	75.7	66.5	67.9	69.0	58.2	55.0	74.5	83.6	62.6	65.2	72.4	81.5
1898	78.7	49.6	71.7	72.8	58.4	49.9	74.2	85.7	68.7	65.5	71.7	80.0
1899	74.5	48.4	70.0	71.2	52.8	55.8	88.4	93.2	57.1	48.4	74.0	90.4
1900	75.0	72.7	72.1	71.5	71.9	71.4	92.2	100.5	79.8	78.1	84.9	94.4
1901	78.5	77.7	77.0	77.7	70.9	68.7	91.5	96.4	76.5	75.9	83.9	91.8
1902	83.6	83.4	81.7	84.1	74.9	70.2	86.5	96.1	78.9	78.9	89.7	92.1
1903	84.8	82.3	82.5	85.2	81.3	81.8	89.6	101.1	84.5	84.2	89.4	96.7
1904	87.0	78.9	81.9	81.8	81.4	84.9	87.0	98.9	82.6	84.5	89.2	95.1
1905	86.1	78.8	81.0	81.4	77.7	76.4	95.0	96.7	87.8	82.4	86.5	95.0
1906	84.4	81.7	82.2	82.9	82.9	84.3	107.6	98.6	92.4	89.5	92.1	100.9
1907	99.5	87.9	91.3	91.6	86.9	87.7	110.9	105.0	95.7	94.4	97.1	104.8
1908	102.9	88.8	93.4	93.8	85.0	80.4	95.6	101.2	84.9	87.4	91.7	98.0
1909	107.2	94.8	98.9	99.7	94.5	91.5	91.5	98.7	91.4	93.7	95.1	95.7
1910	100.5	110.8	106.9	107.1	105.1	104.2	95.7	96.6	101.2	104.3	105.9	97.4
1911	99.7	93.4	96.4	97.0	95.5	91.1	95.5	91.9	91.9	91.1	94.2	94.8
1912	104.8	97.5	99.7	100.1	93.1	89.6	100.5	97.4	91.4	91.1	94.0	94.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	114.1	108.6	107.5	107.5	98.8	87.9	95.7	91.7	91.2	97.8	95.1	92.9
1915	150.9	107.6	114.5	114.4	100.9	97.6	110.7	89.9	94.4	102.3	91.3	94.0
1916	144.0	115.9	126.8	126.7	122.4	111.8	146.2	108.5	126.5	118.1	115.7	115.7
1917	216.7	215.2	188.4	187.8	189.1	162.8	180.6	126.4	176.3	156.4	156.4	159.4
1918	218.5	215.2	211.4	220.5	230.2	219.2	196.1	151.2	209.7	212.7	188.1	161.5
1919	242.6	243.9	244.3	248.5	250.9	248.5	195.1	160.0	220.5	228.5	201.0	149.1
1920	286.7	217.2	230.0	229.9	251.1	240.4	210.1	175.9	241.2	241.1	214.7	192.4
1921	156.2	126.5	142.9	142.9	144.0	156.4	140.4	151.8	150.0	146.7	149.1	192.4
1922	130.4	122.5	124.8	125.1	145.0	174.7	124.7	125.1	155.0	142.6	155.4	159.4
1923	125.9	120.7	122.2	125.1	165.0	211.0	114.7	123.4	179.0	145.8	142.7	159.4

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-23

ANNUAL LASPEYRES PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR IMPORT CLASSES,
(1913=100)

YEAR	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1879	125.7	145.0	137.4	134.0	118.8	96.0	81.7	90.2	106.9	107.7	108.1	94.4
1880	134.9	173.2	156.0	141.9	132.7	104.7	94.9	101.1	120.4	103.1	118.1	101.0
1881	122.4	171.4	148.2	145.5	126.8	99.9	88.1	95.3	114.0	107.4	113.0	96.7
1882	114.7	171.8	143.4	140.2	127.3	104.4	90.1	99.2	115.0	107.9	113.8	97.7
1883	104.3	157.6	130.8	128.1	116.9	98.8	85.4	93.4	106.8	105.5	107.3	94.6
1884	104.9	175.2	115.8	111.8	106.3	93.7	84.2	90.1	99.7	100.0	100.7	91.4
1885	98.5	112.8	105.3	104.6	98.0	86.9	75.8	82.5	91.5	94.4	93.2	84.8
1886	74.3	115.4	108.3	104.8	97.5	85.9	77.2	82.6	91.5	91.4	92.3	83.8
1887	130.6	105.0	120.0	118.0	106.0	87.6	75.8	82.9	96.4	91.6	95.8	83.3
1888	110.7	117.9	119.1	117.7	103.0	82.6	73.5	79.3	94.0	88.4	93.1	80.0
1889	123.0	140.9	132.5	130.7	110.9	84.7	75.7	81.3	100.0	90.7	98.0	83.2
1890	139.1	120.3	131.1	129.1	110.3	84.7	78.7	82.5	100.1	89.0	97.8	83.4
1891	133.7	121.8	128.9	127.1	105.7	78.8	76.8	78.1	96.7	88.4	91.7	82.5
1892	123.4	119.0	122.0	120.5	100.9	76.3	76.0	76.3	97.0	86.8	91.7	81.2
1893	137.2	128.8	134.2	132.2	108.1	77.4	77.8	77.7	98.4	86.7	95.9	81.8
1894	127.0	106.9	118.0	116.6	95.4	69.2	68.6	69.1	87.1	87.4	86.1	75.4
1895	123.3	84.6	104.7	104.0	89.2	70.8	66.7	69.3	82.4	81.6	80.2	74.3
1896	108.7	98.9	104.1	103.3	89.6	71.9	67.3	70.2	82.7	82.1	82.6	72.8
1897	88.0	89.3	88.3	88.0	81.2	71.6	65.9	69.4	75.4	80.6	77.3	72.8
1898	73.1	97.6	84.2	84.3	82.4	78.2	63.9	72.7	75.9	80.9	77.7	72.4
1899	70.8	104.1	85.7	86.2	86.2	85.4	76.7	82.1	83.4	84.1	83.5	80.6
1900	76.9	105.8	90.4	90.2	90.9	90.3	85.6	88.5	89.0	88.4	88.9	86.6
1901	70.9	96.3	82.3	82.6	87.2	83.1	85.0	83.8	83.5	89.7	84.8	87.5
1902	70.8	81.2	77.9	75.6	79.9	84.5	81.5	83.3	81.1	88.2	82.5	83.2
1903	70.4	88.4	74.9	78.7	84.7	89.9	84.0	87.7	83.0	88.6	85.7	86.7
1904	74.8	92.9	82.6	83.2	87.6	90.5	85.8	88.7	87.0	88.6	87.4	87.1
1905	74.8	111.7	91.6	91.8	94.0	94.7	87.3	91.9	91.8	91.3	91.7	87.4
1906	76.3	97.1	85.3	85.9	95.3	101.9	99.1	100.8	96.3	94.4	95.9	96.6
1907	80.5	101.8	89.7	90.3	101.2	107.9	104.3	106.6	101.7	98.7	101.0	100.9
1908	74.3	105.6	88.4	88.7	89.8	90.5	85.2	88.5	88.6	91.5	89.2	88.4
1909	72.8	104.4	87.2	87.4	93.5	97.9	82.6	92.2	90.8	86.8	89.9	85.9
1910	81.4	113.6	96.5	96.2	107.6	105.7	86.0	98.3	97.7	86.6	95.4	87.5
1911	94.4	109.5	101.8	101.4	101.9	100.4	90.4	96.7	98.1	90.3	96.5	90.6
1912	103.9	119.2	111.7	111.0	105.9	100.9	97.2	97.5	103.0	95.3	101.4	96.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	90.7	109.9	98.2	98.5	91.8	88.5	93.0	89.8	92.0	90.9	91.8	91.8
1915	89.3	146.2	112.6	112.3	94.5	85.9	100.6	90.3	95.8	89.2	94.7	95.0
1916	98.4	177.0	130.5	130.1	114.4	106.1	119.1	116.0	113.4	109.1	117.8	122.8
1917	100.3	202.3	141.4	141.5	133.2	127.7	167.1	139.5	139.9	135.3	139.3	148.2
1918	103.9	220.2	150.1	151.0	137.9	137.1	161.4	146.9	147.7	135.6	152.7	174.2
1919	155.3	260.9	197.6	197.9	162.4	146.2	181.0	156.6	166.8	195.7	171.9	185.0
1920	160.1	480.2	292.7	289.2	205.4	163.2	201.1	175.1	203.5	220.4	206.7	209.3
1921	98.5	180.5	130.8	131.6	99.3	92.4	132.9	104.6	111.4	164.1	120.5	150.1
1922	107.7	132.6	116.6	117.6	99.4	97.2	122.8	108.8	108.1	146.3	114.7	136.1
1923	106.9	207.6	147.5	147.6	121.0	112.2	133.6	118.6	125.8	144.7	129.1	140.6

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-24

STANDARD FINGER PRICE INDEXES,
STANDARD MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	0	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1879 1	87.3	73.3	77.8	79.6	74.2	73.7	77.7	77.7	125.3	78.8	78.9	87.3	106.4
1879 2	83.2	75.6	78.2	80.1	78.7	81.4	77.9	77.9	122.0	85.3	85.8	91.0	104.1
1879 3	92.4	74.0	82.4	84.2	83.3	87.6	79.1	79.1	115.4	86.8	87.0	94.1	99.7
1879 4	107.8	82.9	92.3	94.3	87.7	84.6	85.0	85.0	119.7	91.1	92.3	99.6	108.7
1880 1	108.6	86.1	93.0	94.2	91.0	91.4	87.8	87.8	128.6	95.8	95.7	103.7	112.7
1880 2	97.8	84.2	88.5	90.1	88.6	91.0	86.4	86.4	128.3	95.9	95.3	101.4	111.3
1880 3	91.7	87.2	88.0	90.2	87.7	88.4	86.9	86.9	127.9	93.3	92.4	101.0	114.0
1880 4	93.9	89.7	89.5	91.7	87.1	87.5	91.2	91.2	136.8	93.3	92.4	101.2	115.2
1881 1	98.1	91.9	91.8	94.1	88.0	86.9	88.7	88.7	129.2	92.6	93.0	101.2	114.1
1881 2	100.3	98.5	96.4	98.9	90.7	84.7	92.0	92.0	122.4	90.9	92.0	102.3	111.6
1881 3	105.1	103.5	100.7	103.1	94.7	87.1	94.3	94.3	122.6	94.3	95.1	106.1	111.9
1881 4	108.7	101.4	104.5	106.9	94.7	88.2	94.0	94.0	133.4	94.3	95.6	107.0	114.1
1882 1	104.4	101.3	102.6	105.0	93.6	86.2	92.1	92.1	124.7	94.2	98.6	106.0	114.2
1882 2	116.0	108.7	107.5	109.4	97.3	89.7	92.8	92.8	123.7	93.3	108.2	108.1	114.6
1882 3	111.7	111.9	109.2	111.6	100.9	90.1	94.6	94.6	119.0	96.3	104.9	110.8	110.8
1882 4	103.8	102.4	107.5	108.4	92.8	87.1	93.6	93.6	126.8	93.3	95.0	105.5	114.7
1883 1	105.8	102.4	101.5	104.1	90.1	82.9	90.2	90.2	124.0	89.0	93.7	102.7	112.8
1883 2	109.8	107.7	103.3	106.0	92.2	81.2	91.4	91.4	121.9	89.4	95.8	101.9	111.7
1883 3	101.0	98.8	93.7	98.1	90.0	83.4	92.4	92.4	120.7	90.0	94.9	101.9	110.8
1883 4	99.6	96.9	93.2	97.8	86.2	81.4	90.8	90.8	120.8	87.6	91.4	98.8	110.7
1884 1	100.8	96.9	95.4	98.2	87.1	82.9	87.3	87.3	126.8	88.8	92.0	100.1	112.9
1884 2	99.3	95.8	93.2	95.7	90.1	87.6	88.1	88.1	123.8	92.4	94.1	101.7	110.8
1884 3	90.4	91.0	88.2	90.7	86.3	86.0	89.4	89.4	120.7	91.7	95.9	98.4	109.0
1884 4	80.2	85.1	83.1	85.7	81.3	81.9	84.2	84.2	118.6	87.3	85.0	91.8	106.2
1885 1	83.1	83.7	81.1	83.6	80.9	82.7	81.0	81.0	115.7	87.3	85.2	92.3	102.8
1885 2	89.7	80.8	79.6	85.3	80.6	83.1	83.0	83.0	114.5	86.3	85.4	92.6	103.8
1885 3	87.3	75.8	79.0	79.6	79.6	81.3	83.0	83.0	113.2	86.3	84.1	91.6	104.6
1885 4	82.3	78.3	77.6	80.3	76.4	77.6	84.0	84.0	117.1	83.2	81.4	89.0	104.6

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-24 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1886	1	81.8	76.2	75.6	78.3	74.6	75.9	78.3	112.7	80.9	79.3	86.6	100.9
1886	2	81.0	76.3	75.4	78.2	74.9	76.7	81.5	108.8	82.1	79.8	86.8	100.2
1886	3	80.0	76.3	75.0	77.7	74.4	76.4	81.5	107.9	81.7	79.3	86.2	99.4
1886	4	78.8	76.7	74.6	77.4	72.5	73.2	81.9	107.0	78.8	77.7	84.4	99.5
1887	1	83.4	74.8	77.3	77.9	74.0	73.3	81.5	107.2	78.9	77.9	84.8	95.3
1887	2	84.0	75.5	78.4	78.9	76.3	75.0	81.7	106.2	80.7	79.9	86.5	94.4
1887	3	78.5	77.2	77.0	77.7	75.1	74.8	82.0	104.6	80.4	79.0	85.5	93.8
1887	4	80.4	77.8	77.7	78.5	75.1	75.5	84.9	106.6	81.3	79.4	86.0	96.4
1888	1	85.3	79.2	80.3	81.1	77.2	77.6	83.5	111.5	83.1	81.7	88.7	100.3
1888	2	88.2	79.8	81.6	82.3	78.5	78.1	83.1	113.0	83.6	82.6	89.9	100.1
1888	3	86.0	81.4	82.2	82.9	79.8	79.3	84.9	109.8	85.0	83.9	90.5	98.8
1888	4	86.3	85.7	85.3	85.8	79.4	78.2	88.5	109.9	84.2	83.8	90.6	100.5
1889	1	80.3	81.3	80.3	80.9	78.5	70.0	89.1	109.4	85.2	83.3	89.9	99.7
1889	2	75.0	76.6	75.4	75.9	73.4	76.5	82.3	105.9	80.8	77.4	84.1	95.2
1889	3	73.6	75.7	74.0	74.8	71.3	72.8	84.1	104.8	77.1	75.2	82.0	94.4
1889	4	74.1	74.6	73.7	74.5	76.4	79.3	81.4	107.0	86.3	80.7	87.6	95.8
1890	1	73.3	73.9	72.8	73.5	73.6	79.4	80.0	106.6	84.3	78.1	84.9	95.6
1890	2	75.7	73.3	73.2	74.0	70.9	76.9	81.8	105.3	80.1	75.5	82.3	95.6
1890	3	80.7	73.0	75.3	76.0	72.8	75.4	84.1	102.2	80.6	77.3	83.5	94.3
1890	4	84.3	74.8	78.2	78.8	79.3	79.6	84.8	104.2	86.3	83.8	89.7	95.6
1891	1	89.3	74.3	79.6	80.2	78.4	79.0	82.8	103.3	84.6	82.5	88.4	94.2
1891	2	105.5	77.6	87.3	88.0	80.9	76.6	79.9	102.1	80.4	84.0	89.1	92.7
1891	3	102.7	78.1	87.8	88.5	78.3	69.8	82.5	98.0	75.0	82.4	87.2	91.6
1891	4	100.6	77.7	86.5	87.1	78.2	71.6	82.3	97.5	70.8	82.9	88.0	91.0
1892	1	92.4	77.6	82.8	83.5	75.4	70.4	79.7	94.9	76.5	79.7	84.8	88.3
1892	2	86.3	76.0	79.3	79.9	71.9	66.6	80.2	93.4	72.5	76.0	81.0	87.2
1892	3	85.9	77.3	79.9	80.6	70.5	61.7	77.7	90.1	67.7	74.6	79.2	85.1
1892	4	82.4	79.9	80.1	80.7	73.6	64.4	77.6	90.0	74.7	77.6	82.1	84.7

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-24 (continued)

YEAR	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1993 1	82.0	88.2	85.0	85.6	78.8	74.4	77.3	89.3	78.7	81.9	85.4	84.0
1993 2	81.2	88.3	84.7	85.2	75.2	65.2	76.5	88.2	70.3	77.9	81.5	82.6
1993 3	74.8	84.2	79.5	80.0	70.4	60.8	70.3	85.6	68.6	72.8	78.6	78.6
1993 4	74.0	82.5	78.8	79.3	71.7	65.2	67.9	85.6	69.9	74.5	78.6	78.5
1994 1	70.4	78.6	74.8	75.4	68.0	62.9	68.3	81.5	67.1	71.1	75.3	77.6
1994 2	68.3	72.8	70.6	71.1	66.2	60.4	70.1	82.0	64.4	67.7	71.7	77.0
1994 3	69.6	73.2	71.3	72.1	63.4	54.9	66.7	80.4	60.5	66.5	70.4	75.3
1994 4	70.8	72.1	71.4	72.1	60.0	49.8	66.4	82.4	50.1	63.7	68.5	75.9
1995 1	69.1	69.2	68.7	69.4	67.9	48.6	67.7	83.3	53.1	62.0	67.1	77.0
1995 2	70.3	70.3	72.5	73.1	62.4	53.1	69.1	91.4	55.7	65.9	71.8	82.1
1995 3	72.4	70.6	70.6	71.3	43.1	47.0	74.4	92.8	62.5	57.0	73.0	84.6
1995 4	64.3	48.2	65.9	66.4	68.0	64.4	75.5	98.3	72.0	69.3	75.9	88.4
1996 1	64.3	67.4	65.2	64.9	62.7	63.4	71.6	98.2	63.0	66.7	73.5	86.5
1996 2	64.1	63.8	62.8	63.6	59.4	61.1	69.4	98.6	68.0	63.4	71.0	86.5
1996 3	58.8	50.3	59.1	59.8	56.4	50.1	69.5	95.9	62.9	60.8	68.2	85.1
1996 4	60.0	43.3	63.5	64.1	60.7	60.5	70.4	94.3	65.3	65.0	71.5	84.8
1997 1	64.8	43.9	63.3	63.9	59.2	55.3	70.2	92.6	63.2	63.3	69.7	83.2
1997 2	64.7	43.1	62.8	63.5	58.5	58.4	69.7	89.9	61.8	62.4	68.6	81.6
1997 3	75.1	64.2	67.9	68.6	60.8	56.2	68.2	86.6	55.8	64.4	69.8	79.3
1997 4	78.2	47.6	70.3	70.9	59.7	40.8	71.1	85.0	57.8	64.2	69.3	79.4
1998 1	73.4	67.8	69.9	70.6	59.5	50.0	70.0	81.5	54.6	63.6	68.2	76.7
1998 2	81.3	70.7	76.9	77.6	64.9	51.8	70.3	82.5	55.6	68.4	72.4	77.5
1998 3	75.8	47.4	68.7	69.4	49.1	60.0	79.2	82.1	58.0	68.0	57.3	77.2
1998 4	72.1	46.7	67.9	68.6	56.5	47.1	71.7	84.6	54.6	61.3	66.5	79.4
1999 1	77.5	66.4	69.8	70.4	58.7	49.9	78.7	86.9	58.0	63.3	68.6	82.4
1999 2	74.1	64.9	68.4	69.0	60.3	53.8	83.5	98.1	64.1	66.3	72.0	85.5
1999 3	73.3	46.3	64.6	65.4	61.4	46.4	98.1	91.6	68.2	68.2	74.0	80.4
1999 4	72.6	66.8	69.4	70.3	63.1	45.3	89.7	94.7	63.5	68.9	74.0	82.4

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-2⁴ (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	214	215	217	218	220	222
1900	1	72.1	69.2	69.4	70.2	67.0	65.1	91.7	100.7	73.3	72.4	74.9	95.4
1900	2	76.8	70.3	72.1	72.7	71.3	72.3	90.8	101.6	78.9	76.2	82.5	95.5
1900	3	76.2	72.5	73.1	73.9	74.4	77.2	89.4	96.8	81.3	73.2	84.3	94.5
1900	4	74.5	73.2	72.7	73.7	73.8	75.4	84.7	95.5	79.0	77.3	81.2	92.4
1901	1	75.0	72.6	72.9	73.5	72.5	72.8	85.2	96.3	75.8	75.8	80.4	91.4
1901	2	78.6	75.1	75.9	76.5	71.0	67.4	84.8	94.2	73.3	75.0	79.8	90.4
1901	3	78.4	76.9	77.2	77.6	72.1	65.2	86.8	93.2	74.3	75.9	80.1	90.4
1901	4	79.3	80.1	79.4	79.8	70.2	65.2	87.4	94.4	70.8	74.0	78.6	91.4
1902	1	83.4	81.0	81.6	81.9	72.8	66.4	81.4	92.8	70.7	74.6	79.1	87.0
1902	2	86.7	83.9	84.6	84.9	78.8	73.5	83.9	94.9	77.2	80.3	84.4	90.1
1902	3	82.2	86.0	84.2	84.5	77.1	71.4	93.9	94.4	75.6	79.1	81.2	92.9
1902	4	81.5	85.5	83.6	84.0	74.1	68.7	85.1	95.4	72.9	76.8	81.3	91.8
1903	1	82.8	84.3	83.6	81.7	77.4	73.0	85.9	97.6	76.5	79.2	83.6	91.3
1903	2	80.8	82.9	81.8	82.1	81.4	82.0	89.6	98.4	84.7	83.6	87.8	94.6
1903	3	81.6	80.1	80.3	80.7	82.1	85.4	87.4	99.5	86.1	84.7	88.1	94.7
1903	4	80.5	79.4	79.0	79.8	82.8	85.9	87.7	101.4	86.5	84.3	88.1	94.3
1904	1	80.7	79.5	79.6	80.1	92.5	103.5	86.6	100.9	97.7	91.0	93.3	94.4
1904	2	77.1	76.6	76.9	77.2	86.8	97.8	85.9	100.4	93.1	86.9	90.8	94.7
1904	3	81.0	77.7	78.6	79.0	79.9	82.6	86.7	98.3	83.4	81.9	86.4	93.0
1904	4	83.3	77.5	79.0	79.5	75.3	76.3	97.2	97.0	77.7	78.3	92.7	93.2
1905	1	83.6	72.1	75.6	76.0	67.6	63.3	90.8	95.0	71.5	73.0	78.4	92.4
1905	2	87.6	74.7	78.7	78.9	71.4	67.8	92.3	94.5	75.8	76.8	91.6	93.0
1905	3	83.5	77.7	79.6	79.7	80.1	81.8	93.7	93.1	85.9	83.6	96.3	92.9
1905	4	82.6	78.3	79.5	79.8	82.8	86.2	97.5	93.7	89.4	86.0	88.4	96.1
1906	1	83.2	79.4	80.3	80.8	83.1	85.8	101.1	95.2	90.7	86.8	89.0	95.9
1906	2	82.2	80.1	80.9	81.1	83.3	86.2	103.9	97.8	92.4	88.0	90.9	98.9
1906	3	82.4	80.8	81.1	81.3	79.1	79.1	106.5	93.7	89.0	85.9	88.6	100.5
1906	4	82.2	83.3	82.5	82.9	82.6	83.4	112.3	99.5	91.0	88.5	91.1	102.1
1907	1	83.2	84.4	83.8	84.0	83.8	86.3	118.8	100.6	93.8	90.7	93.1	105.0
1907	2	90.3	85.5	86.7	87.2	86.9	87.7	120.6	102.5	99.2	94.6	98.8	107.3
1907	3	97.6	87.5	90.8	91.0	92.2	96.2	113.3	103.3	101.6	97.2	104.7	104.7
1907	4	103.9	89.6	95.0	95.1	91.2	88.6	97.5	102.4	91.2	92.4	94.8	99.5

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-24 (continued)

YEAR	0	201	205	207	209	212	215	218	219	220	222
1988 1	99.0	86.1	90.5	90.7	89.7	88.5	94.7	103.1	97.4	90.4	79.4
1988 2	99.1	86.2	90.1	90.4	86.9	84.9	91.6	101.6	87.2	85.9	77.2
1988 3	102.0	89.1	94.0	94.5	85.2	78.6	99.4	99.6	87.0	86.9	76.0
1988 4	101.6	90.9	94.3	94.7	80.1	75.5	92.9	97.7	78.4	87.1	64.4
1989 1	103.4	88.7	93.3	93.5	82.7	76.4	92.4	94.4	81.0	84.6	64.8
1989 2	109.2	92.6	98.0	97.9	88.6	82.6	89.3	97.5	85.1	88.9	74.7
1989 3	106.6	94.8	98.7	98.6	96.5	94.4	90.9	96.4	92.9	94.7	74.2
1989 4	102.2	99.3	99.6	100.4	104.7	106.1	92.6	97.8	102.2	101.7	96.0
1990 1	104.9	101.9	102.9	103.0	104.1	110.1	94.0	99.3	104.2	107.8	102.4
1990 2	100.9	105.5	104.5	104.1	107.6	107.1	94.4	98.9	102.5	102.7	97.0
1990 3	102.6	104.3	103.2	103.2	106.2	104.5	92.6	99.1	107.0	101.4	96.4
1990 4	92.4	104.9	100.1	100.6	107.6	109.6	93.0	97.9	104.6	100.6	75.9
1991 1	91.9	98.1	95.6	94.0	104.6	104.2	94.6	93.1	103.7	101.4	96.4
1991 2	95.8	91.6	92.6	93.0	100.2	104.2	92.9	94.6	100.1	97.7	91.9
1991 3	104.3	90.4	94.1	94.7	91.6	89.7	92.8	94.5	91.0	92.1	97.7
1991 4	103.6	94.5	96.7	97.1	84.6	79.4	93.4	99.2	83.5	88.9	94.3
1992 1	108.5	94.1	97.6	98.2	87.2	82.9	94.2	96.5	84.7	87.7	91.5
1992 2	112.1	97.0	100.6	100.9	93.1	88.9	100.5	94.9	94.5	94.6	91.1
1992 3	105.6	97.6	100.2	100.4	95.4	92.5	102.0	97.7	94.1	97.4	97.5
1992 4	100.9	100.7	100.4	100.7	94.0	94.5	103.4	98.2	94.9	97.9	100.3
1993 1	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.2	99.9	99.1	101.5	100.2	101.0	100.6	101.4
1993 2	100.7	99.8	100.2	100.1	100.7	97.0	99.7	101.4	100.5	100.9	100.6
1993 3	104.0	103.6	103.5	103.6	104.0	99.9	97.9	98.4	100.5	102.4	97.9
1993 4	102.5	100.5	101.5	101.1	98.3	101.4	101.4	98.7	95.7	97.7	97.9
1994 1	105.1	100.9	102.3	102.2	97.2	97.1	99.6	94.4	91.3	97.9	97.9
1994 2	104.0	101.9	102.4	102.6	101.1	96.4	98.8	94.7	97.2	100.7	91.2
1994 3	106.7	106.7	107.6	108.1	116.2	93.1	94.3	91.6	97.9	107.7	97.7
1994 4	123.0	105.3	110.7	111.5	96.1	72.3	97.5	92.1	60.2	93.0	91.6
1995 1	142.2	108.2	120.7	121.1	99.4	76.1	102.6	92.6	82.4	98.1	95.7
1995 2	145.6	110.1	122.7	122.9	114.4	86.1	109.0	98.6	90.5	111.4	99.4
1995 3	123.6	104.5	110.9	111.0	119.1	98.0	116.1	100.4	106.3	112.6	108.4
1995 4	116.6	103.5	108.3	108.4	110.4	98.5	125.2	106.5	110.9	112.6	110.5

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-24 (concluded)

YEAR	0	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	219	220	222
1916	1	131.4	107.4	115.3	115.3	117.9	103.6	143.9	116.6	124.0	123.7	122.1	123.0
1916	2	130.8	115.3	120.1	120.3	121.8	104.1	156.1	129.0	132.0	130.1	131.6	134.3
1916	3	142.7	120.4	127.6	128.9	128.9	112.6	157.7	136.6	138.3	136.9	138.9	140.1
1916	4	171.9	133.2	146.7	146.1	149.2	134.9	166.9	135.6	151.9	151.8	146.6	142.4
1917	1	186.3	144.7	158.7	158.2	166.9	144.9	182.3	144.9	172.9	170.9	162.2	154.1
1917	2	237.8	170.2	192.6	192.2	197.9	146.6	198.1	147.0	186.2	194.1	175.7	158.9
1917	3	233.7	181.2	196.8	196.1	205.4	177.3	212.1	153.3	201.2	202.3	183.6	166.0
1917	4	217.9	196.3	203.9	203.0	216.5	191.3	205.1	155.2	207.6	208.6	188.3	167.6
1918	1	228.2	208.9	214.8	214.0	239.6	215.9	206.2	159.9	221.5	224.0	199.7	172.6
1918	2	232.6	213.2	219.1	218.2	251.9	215.9	199.1	162.9	219.3	227.5	203.2	170.8
1918	3	234.2	218.7	223.7	223.6	252.9	219.8	202.1	178.8	229.2	229.2	210.7	182.3
1918	4	232.8	218.5	224.3	223.5	250.7	226.2	205.1	178.2	222.4	230.2	211.1	183.1
1919	1	236.6	225.5	230.5	228.7	251.0	226.3	206.4	172.4	221.6	232.9	210.4	181.1
1919	2	246.6	239.4	241.8	241.6	261.9	218.7	182.1	170.9	207.6	235.8	210.4	173.0
1919	3	233.9	251.9	250.8	249.8	273.8	236.8	199.1	177.3	226.4	243.5	218.7	180.4
1919	4	239.3	232.1	234.6	234.2	272.6	273.7	208.2	178.9	248.9	248.2	222.2	185.3
1920	1	242.4	224.6	231.1	229.4	282.0	302.1	206.4	184.6	265.5	255.1	228.5	190.6
1920	2	278.6	219.1	236.7	236.7	294.1	312.3	215.1	196.9	275.8	265.2	239.7	205.1
1920	3	290.3	214.9	248.0	247.6	299.9	313.5	214.1	206.5	275.6	271.4	246.1	213.6
1920	4	253.3	210.6	227.6	228.3	233.7	229.9	204.6	200.8	220.6	228.3	219.0	207.4
1921	1	193.3	160.8	171.6	172.5	181.0	176.3	173.3	183.4	176.1	180.5	183.7	183.9
1921	2	158.1	131.7	140.6	141.6	145.9	147.2	143.3	165.3	141.3	147.7	154.8	162.2
1921	3	143.2	129.9	134.2	134.8	144.2	138.7	128.5	148.5	133.9	141.9	143.6	145.4
1921	4	131.1	121.3	123.6	124.4	144.0	162.1	126.9	142.4	147.9	141.2	141.0	140.5
1922	1	119.1	115.7	115.8	116.4	142.0	165.0	126.3	140.1	150.9	140.7	140.1	130.0
1922	2	138.8	119.9	125.8	126.4	146.7	158.7	123.1	137.0	145.7	142.1	140.1	135.7
1922	3	128.8	125.1	125.7	126.3	157.2	180.7	128.9	137.6	161.5	151.9	146.9	138.9
1922	4	128.8	125.7	126.0	126.5	160.1	192.6	131.7	136.9	168.6	155.5	148.0	130.7
1923	1	132.8	124.7	126.1	127.2	173.4	216.2	137.9	130.1	185.9	165.7	155.7	142.5
1923	2	133.9	124.8	126.4	127.6	169.3	204.6	141.6	139.9	182.2	163.4	151.0	143.5
1923	3	125.7	120.8	121.2	122.3	164.2	199.4	133.3	136.8	174.1	156.7	149.3	137.8
1923	4	125.6	125.5	124.5	125.7	181.5	226.9	140.6	137.8	189.3	167.1	154.5	134.4

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-25

CURRENTLY FISHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	0	201	204	205	207	209	212	215	216	220	221	223
1899 1	107.9	146.4	129.2	121.0	111.9	71.3	79.1	86.4	99.9	107.3	102.9	93.0
1899 2	104.2	137.1	124.3	120.6	108.7	91.3	78.4	86.0	97.6	101.0	98.4	88.4
1899 3	111.2	135.6	127.3	123.3	111.6	92.2	77.1	85.7	99.8	102.3	100.6	88.7
1899 4	129.4	154.9	145.6	140.0	127.1	101.8	78.4	91.1	108.9	100.7	107.0	87.3
1900 1	172.5	173.7	152.7	148.3	132.2	104.3	90.0	99.0	117.3	103.2	113.4	95.7
1900 2	116.7	173.0	150.3	145.4	131.4	108.5	96.9	104.1	118.9	107.2	115.1	100.4
1900 3	127.7	169.1	151.6	146.4	131.2	109.1	86.4	97.1	115.1	107.2	115.4	96.2
1900 4	120.5	157.5	142.8	137.5	123.0	98.2	86.9	95.4	102.3	104.0	108.2	95.4
1901 1	115.8	145.1	139.3	134.9	124.0	104.9	84.8	94.0	105.6	103.2	108.3	92.0
1901 2	104.3	149.9	140.1	135.8	121.7	79.7	64.1	73.2	103.1	102.3	104.9	92.5
1901 3	111.7	152.8	144.0	139.4	126.4	94.7	52.0	70.3	103.4	103.3	105.5	91.7
1901 4	115.9	164.6	141.4	136.4	123.1	97.9	84.4	92.4	104.7	103.4	107.6	92.2
1902 1	105.9	155.7	135.2	132.2	121.3	104.6	85.2	97.2	109.6	103.1	108.3	94.6
1902 2	137.8	177.6	161.0	156.3	144.3	104.8	84.3	96.7	118.1	104.6	114.7	94.7
1902 3	104.9	171.0	140.8	136.2	124.7	102.1	83.0	93.4	104.9	103.2	107.7	92.0
1902 4	103.7	163.5	130.9	127.8	120.5	104.4	87.0	95.7	104.9	103.9	106.4	92.2
1903 1	88.7	147.3	123.9	121.3	114.6	107.4	81.4	93.4	103.4	102.4	104.8	91.0
1903 2	91.4	147.1	126.3	122.6	117.8	94.4	80.4	92.4	101.2	99.7	101.1	89.2
1903 3	91.4	146.0	124.5	120.4	113.8	94.1	79.7	88.5	102.1	122.4	101.7	90.2
1903 4	104.1	155.5	125.1	123.1	113.7	92.9	100.4	87.5	95.9	101.0	100.4	89.5
1904 1	100.3	141.0	121.1	119.0	109.8	94.1	82.1	90.4	100.4	98.0	100.4	90.3
1904 2	94.8	135.3	111.9	109.6	100.4	94.4	81.2	89.4	95.4	91.8	95.7	87.9
1904 3	94.5	144.2	104.9	102.9	97.7	98.1	79.9	84.5	91.5	91.1	94.5	84.5
1904 4	92.6	111.7	101.6	101.6	94.1	87.1	77.7	82.6	88.7	93.7	90.9	84.7
1905 1	84.8	106.9	94.1	94.9	90.5	84.4	76.1	81.8	85.7	93.0	88.1	84.0
1905 2	85.3	109.0	98.3	98.3	91.1	84.9	71.6	79.4	84.2	90.2	85.6	80.2
1905 3	90.1	120.4	104.2	103.4	94.4	84.9	70.4	78.9	87.7	91.5	87.5	81.7
1905 4	92.3	119.3	104.8	104.4	97.1	84.9	70.7	78.4	84.1	85.2	84.4	79.0

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

YEAR	0	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1886	1	81.4	125.8	103.2	101.3	94.8	82.3	74.2	79.2	87.1	87.1	87.6	90.3
1886	2	83.8	117.2	101.7	99.7	92.0	81.4	72.8	78.1	85.3	86.5	85.9	79.1
1886	3	87.3	109.0	98.7	97.1	92.9	85.9	77.2	80.1	85.9	88.5	87.3	80.0
1886	4	97.2	106.0	103.8	102.3	97.7	88.1	74.5	82.0	89.5	87.8	89.5	80.5
1887	1	104.3	104.0	106.2	104.5	97.3	86.1	74.0	81.2	89.4	88.1	89.6	90.9
1887	2	116.0	101.6	109.3	107.2	98.4	85.0	71.3	79.7	88.9	87.3	89.7	79.9
1887	3	131.1	104.8	121.4	118.6	104.5	84.9	70.8	78.9	91.5	88.0	92.8	79.5
1887	4	129.7	112.5	126.7	123.9	110.3	87.5	70.8	80.4	94.3	85.1	93.5	77.8
1888	1	112.4	118.0	116.8	115.0	101.3	81.5	75.2	79.3	92.3	84.0	90.6	79.5
1888	2	109.6	118.7	115.0	113.0	98.4	80.4	69.5	76.0	89.3	84.2	88.2	77.0
1888	3	103.4	118.8	111.9	110.4	97.7	79.8	66.1	73.9	87.2	85.1	87.2	76.3
1888	4	107.2	118.9	114.9	113.4	101.5	83.2	67.9	76.8	90.2	86.6	89.5	77.6
1889	1	107.6	122.0	116.1	114.9	100.9	83.6	71.9	78.8	91.3	87.7	90.4	80.5
1889	2	116.9	148.6	132.3	130.4	111.7	87.2	73.7	79.4	99.0	87.7	96.7	80.8
1889	3	115.8	168.1	142.6	139.5	116.7	83.3	73.4	79.3	101.2	86.9	97.4	80.2
1889	4	113.1	115.6	118.3	116.1	101.8	82.3	74.9	79.5	92.6	88.5	91.8	81.6
1890	1	120.6	124.7	123.2	121.6	104.9	81.7	76.7	79.9	95.2	86.3	92.8	81.1
1890	2	130.5	123.3	127.4	125.4	108.1	87.1	76.7	79.2	96.8	85.6	94.2	72.8
1890	3	119.3	119.6	121.4	118.9	104.3	83.1	74.5	79.8	93.9	86.5	92.1	80.4
1890	4	123.3	117.5	124.1	121.4	105.7	83.8	76.4	79.9	95.4	87.6	93.5	81.2
1891	1	128.3	129.9	128.7	126.9	108.4	80.5	76.3	79.0	96.5	87.3	94.1	81.5
1891	2	135.7	127.2	127.5	126.1	109.0	80.4	75.8	78.2	97.9	85.7	95.5	80.5
1891	3	122.2	121.9	121.6	119.6	105.3	77.4	71.3	75.1	92.1	85.3	90.3	78.4
1891	4	109.4	117.7	115.2	113.4	96.3	73.8	73.4	73.7	88.9	86.2	88.3	79.5
1892	1	116.6	125.6	121.9	120.2	98.9	73.3	73.7	73.5	90.7	86.4	89.5	79.8
1892	2	115.4	118.0	115.8	114.4	97.2	74.0	71.3	71.2	87.7	84.6	87.8	77.6
1892	3	108.7	120.4	114.6	113.0	97.3	75.0	71.6	73.9	89.6	83.8	87.3	77.4
1892	4	115.0	118.2	118.9	116.7	98.8	76.5	74.1	75.7	90.6	84.9	89.2	78.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1893	1	128.6	127.1	128.2	126.5	104.4	78.0	75.8	77.3	95.0	84.9	92.4	79.8
1893	2	124.8	133.2	129.3	127.6	107.5	79.0	74.9	71.4	95.8	84.2	93.3	78.0
1893	3	120.4	141.3	132.1	129.9	106.8	75.1	70.2	72.2	94.3	84.6	91.6	77.3
1893	4	121.5	122.3	123.2	121.1	101.8	69.5	70.6	70.1	91.6	84.4	90.1	76.9
1894	1	126.6	114.8	119.8	118.4	99.6	70.8	69.2	70.2	90.2	82.6	88.5	75.5
1894	2	120.8	110.1	113.3	112.1	95.7	70.4	65.9	64.8	86.5	79.9	85.2	72.7
1894	3	112.9	108.0	113.2	109.8	92.0	66.7	63.2	63.5	82.8	81.5	82.5	72.4
1894	4	100.7	93.9	103.1	100.9	84.6	67.0	64.0	64.9	78.1	78.7	78.3	71.3
1895	1	113.7	84.8	102.2	101.1	84.0	65.6	63.4	64.7	77.9	80.4	78.5	72.5
1895	2	115.8	84.7	98.9	98.0	84.2	67.3	63.2	63.7	77.9	79.1	78.2	71.4
1895	3	110.6	95.6	100.2	99.0	86.3	71.5	62.3	62.9	79.5	80.5	79.3	71.9
1895	4	107.6	91.5	103.1	102.0	90.1	75.1	64.3	70.9	82.2	81.4	82.0	73.0
1896	1	104.0	101.5	103.8	102.7	90.5	74.4	66.4	71.2	83.0	81.3	82.5	74.1
1896	2	110.2	102.7	106.8	105.3	91.8	70.2	64.9	63.3	83.1	80.9	82.7	72.6
1896	3	97.4	97.4	97.6	96.4	85.6	66.6	63.6	63.6	78.2	80.9	78.8	72.1
1896	4	88.2	93.8	93.1	92.0	85.9	71.0	64.5	68.4	77.6	81.7	78.5	72.5
1897	1	86.0	88.6	88.6	87.8	60.9	71.4	64.7	68.8	75.9	80.4	76.9	72.4
1897	2	85.4	88.7	85.3	84.4	80.2	72.0	64.4	65.1	74.0	78.8	75.8	70.9
1897	3	77.0	100.9	90.5	89.2	80.6	69.4	63.1	67.0	74.7	79.8	75.8	70.5
1897	4	76.6	92.7	86.0	85.6	79.3	73.4	62.2	63.8	74.2	79.0	75.2	70.2
1898	1	67.1	95.8	80.5	80.3	78.4	74.1	60.9	63.0	73.1	79.1	74.4	70.0
1898	2	71.0	99.5	84.2	83.9	81.9	76.6	60.1	70.0	75.3	79.2	76.1	69.3
1898	3	73.0	104.7	87.9	87.4	76.1	76.1	59.4	73.9	75.9	79.0	76.5	69.0
1898	4	64.1	97.4	79.0	79.3	79.8	78.2	62.7	72.1	74.8	80.4	76.0	71.6
1899	1	67.4	101.1	82.1	82.0	89.0	81.6	65.8	73.8	77.9	83.1	79.0	74.4
1899	2	70.9	108.4	85.4	86.9	86.4	80.8	71.3	77.0	81.5	81.5	81.4	75.6
1899	3	66.5	112.7	88.0	88.2	85.1	80.9	74.1	78.0	81.9	82.4	81.7	78.2
1899	4	60.5	100.9	76.8	78.2	85.7	88.7	80.3	85.6	81.1	83.9	83.2	82.7

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

1900 1	69.8	105.8	84.9	84.9	89.8	91.8	80.6	87.7	86.8	86.8	86.8	83.4
1900 2	76.3	112.8	95.4	94.6	92.7	88.5	83.1	86.5	89.2	86.1	88.6	84.1
1900 3	77.9	102.5	90.3	89.5	88.0	85.3	83.2	84.4	86.2	86.7	86.7	85.4
1900 4	70.6	100.5	82.9	83.1	82.4	82.7	83.7	83.1	83.0	88.7	84.2	86.2
1901 1	68.8	96.3	81.7	81.4	81.7	82.0	83.1	82.5	82.1	88.4	83.4	85.3
1901 2	73.6	102.2	87.6	86.7	84.2	81.7	83.5	82.4	83.8	89.0	84.8	85.3
1901 3	65.6	94.4	77.6	77.6	78.9	80.7	81.3	83.0	79.8	89.2	81.8	84.7
1901 4	59.6	89.1	69.9	70.8	76.3	83.6	83.0	83.4	79.0	88.0	80.8	85.7
1902 1	66.9	81.3	72.1	72.5	76.7	80.6	80.2	80.5	78.1	87.5	80.1	83.8
1902 2	71.0	80.3	75.0	75.1	78.5	81.2	80.2	80.9	79.1	86.4	80.6	82.6
1902 3	66.6	80.2	72.2	72.8	77.7	83.3	80.0	83.9	78.8	87.3	80.6	83.4
1902 4	67.2	81.1	72.3	73.5	79.8	86.7	80.4	84.2	80.8	86.7	82.0	84.3
1903 1	67.0	88.5	75.4	76.0	83.0	88.9	81.0	83.9	83.0	88.2	84.1	85.1
1903 2	70.6	89.0	78.9	79.2	82.7	86.1	83.2	84.9	83.2	86.6	83.9	84.9
1903 3	68.2	87.1	75.2	76.2	82.2	88.6	84.5	86.9	83.4	88.8	84.7	87.2
1903 4	66.1	88.1	73.1	74.6	82.7	90.9	83.1	87.8	83.2	87.1	84.0	85.4
1904 1	73.1	90.4	79.9	80.4	86.1	89.7	82.9	87.2	84.9	86.7	85.3	84.5
1904 2	78.4	96.1	87.3	87.2	88.7	87.5	82.6	85.6	86.2	86.5	86.3	81.6
1904 3	72.1	97.6	82.6	83.1	86.6	88.5	83.5	86.5	84.4	87.0	86.2	85.8
1904 4	70.9	90.2	77.4	78.1	85.6	91.5	84.5	88.9	83.3	87.0	86.0	86.3
1905 1	71.7	128.9	98.5	97.9	97.2	91.6	83.4	90.0	92.4	89.5	91.8	85.8
1905 2	77.0	124.0	99.1	98.6	96.0	92.1	85.5	89.6	92.2	89.4	91.6	87.0
1905 3	75.2	105.9	89.4	89.8	92.4	87.9	87.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	89.7	89.7
1905 4	71.8	94.1	80.0	81.0	88.8	95.1	85.5	91.4	87.9	90.8	88.5	88.1
1906 1	76.3	95.8	84.6	85.0	92.8	97.2	93.5	95.8	97.7	91.9	92.5	92.2
1906 2	79.9	96.7	88.1	88.1	94.3	97.6	94.3	96.7	94.2	92.4	93.8	93.3
1906 3	77.2	97.2	85.7	86.6	95.1	101.8	98.4	100.4	96.1	94.4	95.7	94.5
1906 4	73.7	97.6	82.4	83.5	96.2	106.8	107.0	104.8	97.8	94.5	97.1	98.0
1907 1	75.5	101.1	86.6	87.2	99.8	107.3	105.1	104.5	100.6	95.1	90.4	90.0
1907 2	80.8	103.6	91.3	91.6	100.8	104.6	106.2	105.8	101.3	98.0	100.6	100.4
1907 3	77.6	104.8	88.1	89.0	99.7	107.4	101.9	105.1	100.2	98.6	99.8	99.8
1907 4	79.1	96.8	85.2	86.4	95.9	103.8	97.2	101.3	96.3	96.7	96.4	96.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	214	216	220	221	223
1908	1	74.7	105.5	87.7	88.2	90.8	92.4	85.6	89.4	94.2	90.5	90.1
1908	2	78.2	117.0	96.3	96.2	91.4	86.1	83.3	88.9	91.1	89.3	86.8
1908	3	72.7	101.0	84.9	85.2	86.6	88.7	86.7	87.1	88.7	87.4	88.2
1908	4	68.5	97.2	79.3	80.5	85.7	91.1	81.8	85.9	88.1	85.6	84.8
1909	1	67.2	101.4	80.7	80.8	86.6	91.1	79.6	86.8	86.2	85.2	83.5
1909	2	78.6	107.1	92.8	92.3	97.4	91.8	81.3	87.9	88.6	88.7	84.6
1909	3	72.2	108.8	86.6	87.1	92.1	96.1	81.2	90.4	86.3	88.7	88.3
1909	4	69.5	100.3	80.1	81.1	92.8	101.7	82.8	94.4	86.8	89.7	86.2
1910	1	76.8	111.1	93.9	93.4	101.6	104.9	84.3	97.7	86.1	94.3	86.5
1910	2	83.8	117.6	102.6	101.7	104.4	101.9	85.0	96.4	84.7	95.1	85.8
1910	3	79.6	116.7	95.7	95.9	104.9	109.5	86.2	100.0	88.0	96.4	88.8
1910	4	64.1	106.7	91.1	91.2	98.8	102.0	87.7	95.3	87.5	91.6	88.4
1911	1	91.1	102.8	97.2	96.5	101.1	102.1	89.7	97.2	88.8	95.3	89.3
1911	2	94.8	109.1	102.4	101.8	102.4	100.6	90.8	94.8	88.7	96.3	89.8
1911	3	93.9	113.9	102.9	103.0	100.8	98.0	90.4	95.1	91.6	96.1	91.5
1911	4	98.6	116.0	106.4	105.8	104.1	98.9	91.1	95.9	92.2	97.8	91.5
1912	1	101.0	129.8	115.0	113.8	106.9	100.1	92.9	97.5	92.4	100.3	92.6
1912	2	107.3	119.9	115.7	112.9	106.4	100.2	94.8	98.3	93.3	100.9	94.3
1912	3	104.6	118.5	106.3	108.2	104.3	99.5	97.9	98.9	96.5	100.5	97.5
1912	4	104.7	111.4	108.1	107.7	104.5	101.8	101.7	101.7	98.7	102.4	100.4
1913	1	108.1	49.7	102.6	102.3	104.0	105.2	101.8	104.2	98.4	102.8	99.8
1913	2	103.1	95.8	97.3	97.1	98.7	100.7	98.7	100.0	99.9	98.5	99.2
1913	3	95.6	98.5	94.1	95.4	96.0	98.2	100.4	98.9	101.7	98.4	101.3
1913	4	94.8	110.5	104.9	104.9	99.4	94.8	96.3	97.9	100.7	98.8	99.3
1914	1	96.1	90.1	97.5	98.1	97.1	96.4	96.6	96.4	94.7	95.1	94.8
1914	2	97.6	98.1	92.9	93.1	94.4	95.8	94.7	94.4	90.5	95.6	92.2
1914	3	90.8	121.7	103.9	104.2	96.4	92.0	88.9	90.9	89.0	93.3	93.1
1914	4	88.1	138.8	109.1	109.1	94.0	85.4	94.2	88.2	86.6	92.7	91.4
1915	1	89.8	135.3	109.5	109.6	94.9	86.0	94.8	88.8	86.3	93.1	90.0
1915	2	90.4	148.1	115.2	115.0	98.3	86.3	97.0	91.0	88.6	96.4	92.4
1915	3	90.4	145.8	114.9	114.6	98.1	90.2	107.4	95.6	93.2	98.5	100.4
1915	4	90.5	141.0	115.7	114.8	101.4	93.4	107.9	97.8	94.7	101.3	100.4

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (concluded)

1916 1	95.8	146.5	117.2	117.2	111.8	107.8	115.8	110.6	112.5	105.1	111.8	111.1
1916 2	98.8	176.5	132.8	132.0	122.5	116.0	129.9	120.5	123.6	109.4	121.9	120.4
1916 3	100.0	188.1	138.9	137.6	130.9	112.1	128.0	117.2	126.6	114.8	121.7	122.9
1916 4	98.9	190.3	137.2	137.7	134.2	117.4	136.5	123.5	127.2	120.4	126.5	122.5
1917 1	102.7	169.3	131.0	131.9	134.2	133.5	151.3	139.3	137.0	129.7	136.5	139.7
1917 2	110.6	194.9	147.0	147.1	143.3	138.4	163.2	146.3	146.2	133.1	145.1	146.3
1917 3	104.6	220.0	154.7	153.5	150.3	143.2	160.1	148.6	149.9	137.1	148.7	145.8
1917 4	106.6	233.0	156.8	158.1	152.1	144.0	167.1	151.3	153.3	145.7	152.7	153.5
1918 1	105.6	216.1	150.6	152.6	148.1	143.4	173.8	152.9	152.1	163.3	154.7	163.4
1918 2	108.9	212.4	151.6	153.0	148.7	144.5	178.0	155.1	153.8	172.8	157.7	169.6
1918 3	109.1	217.0	153.3	154.8	151.8	149.5	184.0	160.4	159.0	189.9	164.4	182.3
1918 4	122.4	227.9	165.0	167.5	156.9	151.6	188.2	163.3	164.7	198.5	170.8	189.8
1919 1	134.7	244.9	179.7	181.9	161.8	150.9	188.1	162.4	167.2	187.4	161.6	183.9
1919 2	144.2	245.8	185.8	187.5	161.3	147.5	168.1	156.9	163.6	183.6	160.3	173.5
1919 3	169.0	252.9	205.4	206.5	176.3	161.2	178.0	166.5	177.2	191.9	173.6	184.5
1919 4	183.4	269.4	222.2	223.0	196.3	180.0	194.5	184.7	194.8	211.4	188.0	200.0
1920 1	179.9	374.8	263.0	263.0	218.1	189.9	194.5	191.8	210.4	214.7	212.2	201.2
1920 2	176.6	499.1	316.9	315.4	282.4	194.4	203.4	197.3	229.9	229.6	231.0	213.2
1920 3	159.4	575.1	341.3	339.1	240.1	170.8	213.6	184.3	229.0	229.2	229.9	215.4
1920 4	144.9	408.1	254.8	244.5	183.9	140.7	200.7	160.2	197.1	215.8	192.5	204.2
1921 1	102.4	221.7	151.2	152.8	122.3	113.6	170.7	129.8	136.3	195.6	146.4	180.9
1921 2	96.8	193.0	136.1	137.6	108.6	99.7	140.5	111.4	118.8	170.9	127.9	155.8
1921 3	98.2	150.2	118.7	120.9	98.1	93.0	125.4	102.7	107.7	154.1	116.2	141.2
1921 4	107.0	135.9	118.8	121.0	101.2	95.0	117.7	101.8	107.2	148.3	114.4	132.5
1922 1	106.3	107.0	102.0	103.9	99.0	106.1	124.1	111.6	108.7	148.9	115.5	140.1
1922 2	111.6	119.5	110.4	112.3	103.0	104.9	125.3	111.2	110.9	145.1	116.9	137.9
1922 3	113.9	147.2	124.2	126.0	109.5	105.9	125.0	111.8	115.8	153.3	122.1	139.1
1922 4	111.4	162.9	133.2	135.0	115.5	108.2	126.7	114.0	115.6	152.9	124.5	138.8
1923 1	113.1	175.7	138.1	139.5	123.2	118.7	134.1	123.5	127.8	152.6	132.3	145.0
1923 2	116.4	233.1	165.7	166.5	140.6	128.3	139.5	131.8	141.0	145.1	145.7	145.6
1923 3	107.4	213.2	151.4	152.5	128.3	119.3	138.8	125.5	137.7	147.8	135.6	147.8
1923 4	106.1	213.3	150.0	151.1	132.5	125.9	135.2	128.8	134.7	146.2	136.9	142.9

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-26

QUARTERLY FISHERY QUANTITY INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	Q	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
1879	1	95.8	84.7	91.9	88.8	74.8	45.6	11.4	7.6	37.2	92.2	18.1	9.0										
1879	2	132.3	71.4	99.4	95.1	51.6	19.1	11.0	9.7	15.4	37.4	26.8	10.4										
1879	3	215.2	66.9	121.7	121.2	58.8	13.5	9.5	10.8	11.4	42.0	70.0	11.0										
1879	4	148.3	75.7	103.4	101.3	85.3	61.1	8.9	10.6	41.0	58.6	40.2	10.6										
1880	1	105.9	71.2	86.8	85.8	66.2	44.5	9.4	8.1	30.9	46.2	91.6	8.8										
1880	2	156.6	83.3	115.4	114.4	69.2	30.7	10.4	7.9	22.5	48.5	55.0	9.0										
1880	3	219.0	77.4	151.6	126.7	68.5	23.3	8.9	9.7	17.4	48.5	55.4	10.4										
1880	4	132.3	87.3	115.5	110.0	92.5	66.0	9.5	9.1	44.5	63.4	42.4	9.4										
1881	1	105.8	90.0	93.2	95.6	74.7	50.6	9.9	9.6	34.8	52.5	55.7	9.2										
1881	2	131.9	60.1	85.3	85.2	59.6	44.2	11.6	11.9	25.1	42.7	50.9	11.9										
1881	3	176.4	62.9	93.2	89.5	54.0	24.6	10.0	13.3	18.6	59.5	29.2	11.1										
1881	4	93.9	45.5	71.3	68.8	62.7	40.5	10.2	12.5	34.2	44.4	52.1	11.9										
1882	1	63.4	48.2	61.9	60.0	53.4	40.8	11.2	10.7	29.1	58.9	27.7	10.7										
1882	2	48.4	42.7	45.8	44.8	38.0	29.5	13.1	13.1	22.0	29.4	25.2	13.4										
1882	3	129.2	49.4	73.5	77.4	45.1	19.5	11.1	13.2	15.8	34.2	25.9	13.5										
1882	4	82.6	45.7	61.8	65.1	76.1	71.9	10.4	11.8	48.2	51.0	17.2	11.5										
1883	1	85.1	66.4	73.9	72.9	70.4	57.8	11.8	11.2	39.9	49.5	55.0	11.4										
1883	2	65.5	51.8	58.1	56.6	45.5	33.2	12.7	13.8	24.9	54.5	26.4	13.9										
1883	3	100.2	70.1	85.7	80.5	48.9	19.8	11.6	13.1	16.0	55.0	26.4	13.5										
1883	4	81.5	67.5	73.0	72.4	73.4	63.6	12.1	12.6	45.5	57.0	55.1	12.8										
1884	1	98.8	54.9	58.4	56.5	59.4	53.6	11.7	10.6	37.2	42.8	50.6	11.3										
1884	2	72.1	63.0	66.6	65.8	59.1	19.7	12.0	12.5	16.9	50.8	23.7	13.6										
1884	3	95.5	69.9	75.1	78.8	45.1	22.1	13.1	13.0	17.8	55.6	26.6	14.4										
1884	4	82.3	71.1	77.2	74.9	83.6	77.8	15.5	12.5	52.8	59.4	41.6	13.5										
1885	1	93.6	76.6	83.5	82.5	62.1	40.9	12.8	10.9	29.7	45.1	32.1	12.0										
1885	2	70.2	81.4	81.0	77.5	45.3	20.0	11.9	12.4	16.4	34.1	25.8	12.8										
1885	3	58.7	66.5	65.0	63.8	39.5	21.3	12.5	12.9	17.5	31.0	24.0	13.7										
1885	4	60.3	70.2	65.4	66.8	77.5	73.7	11.4	12.2	40.6	55.1	38.7	12.9										

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1886	1	76.4	61.8	69.8	66.9	58.6	44.4	11.3	11.2	31.4	41.9	30.2	11.3
1886	2	94.3	67.7	81.0	77.1	55.8	34.8	12.1	13.1	25.7	40.7	30.2	13.0
1886	3	98.6	76.6	88.4	84.3	52.3	26.5	11.9	13.8	20.5	39.1	29.4	14.1
1886	4	87.0	75.8	83.5	79.7	89.1	80.5	12.3	13.1	54.0	61.9	43.4	17.9
1887	1	84.0	76.6	81.2	79.2	72.0	57.0	12.1	12.1	39.5	51.3	36.4	12.4
1887	2	96.9	65.9	79.0	77.0	42.7	17.1	14.0	13.2	15.4	33.2	25.5	14.2
1887	3	108.3	74.0	87.8	86.0	53.3	28.5	12.5	13.4	21.9	40.5	30.1	14.7
1887	4	51.9	73.2	67.0	65.7	82.9	83.5	12.3	13.9	55.9	59.4	42.1	14.7
1888	1	49.6	62.9	59.4	58.1	56.8	49.0	14.4	11.9	35.3	42.3	30.8	13.2
1888	2	40.9	62.7	56.0	54.9	40.9	29.2	14.6	12.8	23.1	32.5	25.0	14.4
1888	3	71.6	65.9	68.3	67.9	40.6	22.0	13.6	13.7	18.3	32.8	25.4	15.4
1888	4	64.3	62.5	63.4	63.2	83.4	86.4	12.1	13.6	57.6	59.7	42.3	14.6
1889	1	69.9	70.1	71.1	70.0	67.7	60.0	13.5	14.1	41.3	49.7	36.2	15.2
1889	2	82.3	73.2	77.0	76.4	50.5	29.3	15.4	15.3	23.7	39.4	30.3	16.6
1889	3	94.8	89.9	93.2	91.7	57.7	32.3	17.6	16.8	26.3	45.7	34.7	19.4
1889	4	96.2	97.9	98.2	97.2	106.5	99.3	16.3	16.1	66.7	75.9	53.1	17.7
1890	1	113.1	99.0	106.8	104.1	81.9	55.3	15.7	13.0	39.7	58.8	41.5	14.5
1890	2	120.0	93.3	105.8	102.9	57.8	21.2	17.2	16.4	19.4	44.1	33.9	17.2
1890	3	83.9	94.9	92.7	90.4	59.4	31.0	15.7	17.5	26.1	45.2	34.7	18.1
1890	4	64.7	100.2	86.8	86.0	100.4	99.2	15.7	18.2	66.1	71.6	51.5	18.7
1891	1	63.2	103.7	88.8	87.1	79.7	66.6	18.0	15.3	47.3	58.9	42.5	17.4
1891	2	70.0	81.6	77.6	76.0	55.0	36.5	19.0	17.4	29.5	43.3	33.5	19.0
1891	3	172.3	90.2	124.7	121.5	71.2	28.0	19.5	17.8	24.5	53.8	40.3	19.5
1891	4	168.8	101.7	129.9	126.9	124.1	108.6	16.8	18.2	71.6	86.9	61.2	18.7
1892	1	173.2	112.7	138.9	135.0	100.8	64.0	17.3	16.2	45.3	71.8	51.0	17.4
1892	2	140.3	104.6	120.7	117.5	75.1	38.4	17.5	17.3	30.0	56.2	41.6	19.0
1892	3	120.0	106.8	113.9	111.3	66.5	28.4	16.4	17.1	23.5	50.2	37.7	19.3
1892	4	125.4	109.7	117.2	115.3	103.0	84.7	17.3	19.3	57.7	74.1	53.6	20.2

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-26 (continued)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
1991 1	92.5	90.0	86.4	83.5	80.5	77.1	73.7	70.2	66.7	63.2	59.7	56.2	52.7	49.2	45.7	42.2	38.7	35.2	31.7	28.2	17.8
1991 2	141.0	124.9	109.1	92.4	75.7	59.0	42.3	25.6	9.0	-7.7	-24.4	-41.1	-57.8	-74.5	-91.2	-107.9	-124.6	-141.3	-158.0	-174.7	22.2
1991 3	141.0	124.9	109.1	92.4	75.7	59.0	42.3	25.6	9.0	-7.7	-24.4	-41.1	-57.8	-74.5	-91.2	-107.9	-124.6	-141.3	-158.0	-174.7	22.2
1991 4	98.0	91.2	83.5	75.7	67.9	60.1	52.3	44.5	36.7	28.9	21.1	13.3	5.5	-2.3	-10.1	-17.9	-25.7	-33.5	-41.3	-49.1	23.5
1994 1	102.8	101.1	103.8	101.9	100.0	98.1	96.2	94.3	92.4	90.5	88.6	86.7	84.8	82.9	81.0	79.1	77.2	75.3	73.4	71.5	24.4
1994 2	109.1	107.4	105.7	103.8	101.9	100.0	98.1	96.2	94.3	92.4	90.5	88.6	86.7	84.8	82.9	81.0	79.1	77.2	75.3	73.4	24.4
1994 3	88.9	87.0	85.1	83.2	81.3	79.4	77.5	75.6	73.7	71.8	69.9	68.0	66.1	64.2	62.3	60.4	58.5	56.6	54.7	52.8	24.4
1994 4	82.5	77.5	72.5	67.5	62.5	57.5	52.5	47.5	42.5	37.5	32.5	27.5	22.5	17.5	12.5	7.5	2.5	-2.5	-7.5	-12.5	24.1
1995 1	81.2	100.2	99.3	98.3	97.3	96.3	95.3	94.3	93.3	92.3	91.3	90.3	89.3	88.3	87.3	86.3	85.3	84.3	83.3	82.3	21.9
1995 2	71.4	94.7	90.0	85.3	80.6	75.9	71.2	66.5	61.8	57.1	52.4	47.7	43.0	38.3	33.6	28.9	24.2	19.5	14.8	10.1	24.9
1995 3	80.9	93.7	90.6	87.5	84.4	81.3	78.2	75.1	72.0	68.9	65.8	62.7	59.6	56.5	53.4	50.3	47.2	44.1	41.0	37.9	23.6
1995 4	123.4	113.2	103.0	92.8	82.6	72.4	62.2	52.0	41.8	31.6	21.4	11.2	1.0	-9.2	-19.4	-29.6	-39.8	-50.0	-60.2	-70.4	23.0
1996 1	131.4	107.5	121.5	118.1	114.7	111.3	107.9	104.5	101.1	97.7	94.3	90.9	87.5	84.1	80.7	77.3	73.9	70.5	67.1	63.7	24.7
1996 2	121.2	100.0	111.4	108.1	104.8	101.5	98.2	94.9	91.6	88.3	85.0	81.7	78.4	75.1	71.8	68.5	65.2	61.9	58.6	55.3	24.9
1996 3	161.2	117.4	136.7	133.2	129.7	126.2	122.7	119.2	115.7	112.2	108.7	105.2	101.7	98.2	94.7	91.2	87.7	84.2	80.7	77.2	25.9
1996 4	202.9	132.4	160.3	150.0	143.1	136.2	129.3	122.4	115.5	108.6	101.7	94.8	87.9	81.0	74.1	67.2	60.3	53.4	46.5	39.6	31.6
1997 1	167.5	116.5	138.6	134.4	129.6	124.8	119.9	115.1	110.3	105.5	100.7	95.9	91.1	86.3	81.5	76.7	71.9	67.1	62.3	57.5	41.6
1997 2	145.1	106.8	123.2	121.9	118.5	115.1	111.7	108.3	104.9	101.5	98.1	94.7	91.3	87.9	84.5	81.1	77.7	74.3	70.9	67.5	24.7
1997 3	220.3	139.7	168.5	165.7	162.4	159.0	155.7	152.4	149.1	145.8	142.5	139.2	135.9	132.6	129.3	126.0	122.7	119.4	116.1	112.8	24.9
1997 4	245.7	138.5	162.4	150.0	142.4	134.8	127.2	119.6	112.0	104.4	96.8	89.2	81.6	74.0	66.4	58.8	51.2	43.6	36.0	28.4	21.8
1998 1	205.7	142.4	171.1	165.4	159.7	154.0	148.3	142.6	136.9	131.2	125.5	119.8	114.1	108.4	102.7	97.0	91.3	85.6	79.9	74.2	50.5
1998 2	245.6	129.5	177.2	171.7	166.0	160.3	154.6	148.9	143.2	137.5	131.8	126.1	120.4	114.7	109.0	103.3	97.6	91.9	86.2	80.5	50.5
1998 3	171.5	121.4	171.5	167.9	164.3	160.7	157.1	153.5	149.9	146.3	142.7	139.1	135.5	131.9	128.3	124.7	121.1	117.5	113.9	110.3	81.9
1998 4	241.5	165.5	197.2	193.0	188.8	184.6	180.4	176.2	172.0	167.8	163.6	159.4	155.2	151.0	146.8	142.6	138.4	134.2	130.0	125.8	97.5
1999 1	170.9	136.5	166.5	161.7	156.9	152.1	147.3	142.5	137.7	132.9	128.1	123.3	118.5	113.7	108.9	104.1	99.3	94.5	89.7	84.9	58.4
1999 2	196.9	136.6	148.3	144.1	140.0	135.9	131.8	127.7	123.6	119.5	115.4	111.3	107.2	103.1	99.0	94.9	90.8	86.7	82.6	78.5	48.1
1999 3	215.2	133.1	174.3	169.6	164.9	160.2	155.5	150.8	146.1	141.4	136.7	132.0	127.3	122.6	117.9	113.2	108.5	103.8	99.1	94.4	67.2
1999 4	191.1	137.5	175.7	171.5	167.3	163.1	158.9	154.7	150.5	146.3	142.1	137.9	133.7	129.5	125.3	121.1	116.9	112.7	108.5	104.3	75.1

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (continued)

1900 1	150.4	142.2	148.8	145.0	119.2	91.4	46.7	42.8	74.2	94.3	75.5	44.7
1900 2	172.2	142.8	157.6	153.3	93.5	47.8	50.2	45.2	48.7	78.4	66.2	46.5
1900 3	172.8	134.1	152.1	147.7	86.8	42.3	49.4	41.3	44.9	73.6	61.6	43.1
1900 4	202.7	152.3	172.2	169.8	149.2	120.8	47.1	39.9	93.7	114.9	88.6	43.1
1901 1	191.3	150.2	169.5	165.0	118.6	77.2	41.7	40.4	64.1	92.9	74.4	41.2
1901 2	191.2	142.5	164.8	160.2	102.8	54.2	43.0	46.3	49.8	82.5	69.6	44.9
1901 3	199.8	132.0	160.3	156.3	96.8	48.4	33.6	42.7	43.4	77.0	64.8	40.8
1901 4	145.6	148.0	148.2	147.1	144.9	127.8	39.2	41.7	93.7	109.0	85.9	41.6
1902 1	90.4	121.3	111.9	110.0	99.2	84.2	44.1	43.4	69.3	81.9	68.2	44.4
1902 2	88.8	105.6	107.6	105.8	70.4	43.0	47.1	45.5	44.4	63.2	56.8	46.2
1902 3	126.4	102.6	112.7	111.1	79.0	51.3	44.4	42.4	48.7	67.9	58.8	43.1
1902 4	136.7	141.7	140.9	140.0	134.3	116.5	41.9	42.1	88.8	104.4	82.5	42.3
1903 1	139.9	126.3	134.1	131.2	116.5	96.7	43.4	41.3	77.2	93.3	74.9	43.1
1903 2	119.6	110.6	116.4	113.8	69.0	78.1	43.4	45.8	40.0	61.6	55.7	45.6
1903 3	101.2	111.8	110.3	107.9	64.3	35.8	46.8	42.0	39.6	59.3	52.5	44.4
1903 4	131.5	144.8	141.3	140.0	147.4	137.1	45.6	43.3	106.6	116.0	90.8	45.8
1904 1	99.5	132.1	121.8	120.2	85.9	61.3	59.4	43.4	60.7	77.1	65.5	48.8
1904 2	59.4	98.9	85.6	84.4	57.8	35.0	45.4	47.9	42.0	53.9	41.4	41.0
1904 3	53.6	92.5	78.9	78.0	64.2	53.9	63.2	48.4	57.1	63.4	57.7	53.3
1904 4	78.8	129.1	110.5	110.4	136.6	140.5	61.3	53.3	111.7	111.2	91.0	55.6
1905 1	114.4	131.4	127.7	125.2	105.0	81.5	54.5	52.6	71.2	87.6	75.1	53.7
1905 2	75.8	117.4	103.5	101.5	89.1	75.8	64.3	60.5	71.4	80.6	73.2	61.6
1905 3	81.0	111.3	101.2	100.1	78.4	61.2	58.4	60.0	60.1	71.8	67.3	59.0
1905 4	156.6	158.3	159.6	157.6	142.6	119.5	56.5	60.7	96.7	113.9	95.7	58.5
1906 1	170.7	149.4	160.6	157.1	110.4	75.0	58.2	62.6	68.9	93.8	82.9	61.8
1906 2	91.6	124.7	114.5	112.6	81.9	58.9	61.1	64.1	59.7	74.9	70.7	62.4
1906 3	98.4	122.2	115.9	113.6	79.5	54.5	61.7	59.2	57.2	73.6	68.2	60.1
1906 4	138.5	159.5	134.5	132.7	151.5	148.3	58.9	60.7	114.1	115.2	98.4	59.4
1907 1	121.0	134.5	132.2	129.6	128.3	116.4	56.5	61.1	92.3	102.7	88.6	58.5
1907 2	103.7	123.8	119.1	116.4	83.5	59.1	58.8	65.0	51.9	75.2	71.0	61.8
1907 3	93.6	110.4	106.2	104.2	64.9	40.6	59.2	63.9	47.5	63.8	63.5	62.6
1907 4	157.1	117.9	133.8	132.6	143.9	140.0	74.2	60.9	116.4	121.1	101.0	65.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-26 (continued)

YEAR	201	203	205	207	209	212	215	217	218	220	222
1908 1	125.4	140.9	137.8	134.9	121.2	103.7	69.0	91.5	105.2	88.9	62.5
1908 2	60.4	87.6	87.6	85.9	65.0	50.1	49.2	56.9	65.6	63.1	62.7
1908 3	96.7	91.3	94.7	93.2	70.0	53.1	59.5	58.8	67.1	62.6	57.0
1908 4	106.7	124.2	118.3	117.7	148.8	137.3	60.0	121.1	120.0	97.7	54.6
1909 1	66.9	114.4	98.1	96.5	100.2	94.3	55.2	82.4	86.7	76.8	48.0
1909 2	17.8	85.7	65.1	67.2	61.0	57.5	76.3	64.2	65.2	64.0	55.7
1909 3	62.0	77.3	72.1	71.6	61.2	55.5	72.5	61.3	64.4	62.8	64.5
1909 4	92.4	99.9	95.6	97.2	117.5	124.2	71.8	106.9	104.0	90.7	66.7
1910 1	56.6	78.3	70.9	70.5	63.1	49.4	70.1	62.9	63.2	64.5	66.1
1910 2	18.1	65.9	56.3	56.2	49.8	49.5	71.4	56.8	56.7	61.1	71.6
1910 3	46.1	69.2	61.2	61.1	59.3	59.5	81.3	64.7	65.1	66.4	73.4
1910 4	78.2	88.5	83.9	85.0	129.6	149.5	85.1	129.5	115.4	101.5	75.7
1911 1	82.5	91.0	89.3	87.9	94.5	94.5	80.5	89.9	89.2	85.7	78.0
1911 2	54.4	101.6	86.0	84.4	58.3	44.5	95.5	80.9	68.0	74.6	90.2
1911 3	68.6	94.8	86.3	85.2	75.7	71.6	90.9	80.3	80.3	81.0	85.8
1911 4	66.2	124.0	101.9	102.7	146.9	170.2	93.8	142.6	130.1	115.5	99.2
1912 1	62.5	115.7	97.5	95.9	131.3	146.4	88.9	125.7	116.5	107.0	86.8
1912 2	26.2	55.7	65.9	63.5	62.2	63.7	101.6	77.5	78.1	81.8	95.7
1912 3	76.0	80.4	79.3	78.9	67.8	65.7	105.6	80.0	79.7	85.2	100.1
1912 4	182.2	108.4	125.8	124.1	167.4	185.8	94.6	132.0	143.6	129.1	96.1
1913 1	122.9	119.9	118.3	118.3	93.9	81.3	100.7	88.6	96.1	97.0	98.2
1913 2	77.8	92.6	88.3	87.6	69.9	66.7	106.5	78.8	80.9	88.0	105.7
1913 3	124.3	87.7	99.2	98.2	80.4	75.9	101.6	83.8	87.3	90.4	100.0
1913 4	70.9	107.8	91.5	94.7	152.8	174.5	91.1	149.1	139.2	125.8	98.5
1914 1	55.4	91.4	77.8	78.6	97.6	101.5	91.3	89.7	95.2	93.9	89.4
1914 2	62.9	72.1	68.9	68.9	58.2	58.4	100.2	95.6	71.2	77.9	96.3
1914 3	206.1	74.1	124.1	121.6	51.3	29.9	71.9	71.1	67.3	65.9	73.5
1914 4	234.9	135.0	174.6	172.4	133.4	104.8	87.5	99.4	118.2	110.2	56.2
1915 1	281.3	165.8	208.3	203.7	185.8	150.7	117.8	137.4	144.8	144.8	703.0
1915 2	138.5	150.5	172.7	170.1	117.6	87.7	113.2	154.8	114.1	126.7	194.6
1915 3	100.6	146.7	153.6	152.5	95.8	60.9	116.6	178.2	100.7	128.9	149.2
1915 4	100.6	170.6	178.3	180.4	127.2	91.4	118.9	79.7	110.8	127.4	170.2

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-25 (concluded)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1916	1	187.8	179.7	185.0	183.5	120.1	82.3	126.9	227.0	96.7	118.4	150.8	179.1
1916	2	168.5	175.0	176.1	173.1	114.6	82.7	151.8	262.0	105.9	122.7	164.1	209.9
1916	3	147.9	149.7	151.4	149.6	108.4	88.6	172.2	231.3	116.4	124.5	170.9	229.3
1916	4	171.0	154.6	161.2	161.8	129.2	110.7	170.0	233.2	129.8	137.5	168.8	206.1
1917	1	166.6	163.1	166.7	165.5	100.9	67.3	182.7	268.8	104.9	119.9	162.9	223.5
1917	2	169.4	164.6	171.4	167.9	93.8	53.3	181.7	247.9	95.8	113.7	152.0	213.9
1917	3	80.1	117.3	105.2	103.8	73.0	63.3	131.1	180.1	85.1	89.2	115.9	158.8
1917	4	117.0	139.5	130.6	131.6	89.6	74.1	178.5	208.2	106.8	112.8	139.5	192.1
1918	1	84.9	192.6	154.6	154.0	88.0	55.1	136.7	154.2	79.9	99.1	115.8	141.7
1918	2	87.3	257.7	198.5	196.4	95.1	48.0	135.6	155.4	74.3	106.1	121.1	144.7
1918	3	166.2	185.1	182.2	178.6	94.9	56.5	133.1	157.4	79.5	105.7	121.0	144.7
1918	4	197.9	178.9	188.4	185.7	107.8	68.5	112.2	145.8	81.7	108.7	120.6	129.5
1919	1	124.3	268.1	216.5	217.0	128.7	79.1	112.4	170.8	89.3	122.8	137.9	141.1
1919	2	203.1	340.2	296.9	291.7	159.7	83.9	140.6	206.0	100.8	151.6	169.1	170.7
1919	3	148.5	212.2	190.7	189.9	114.2	76.1	138.0	159.5	94.5	119.5	132.3	146.5
1919	4	148.2	212.4	187.9	189.9	137.7	107.5	118.2	182.3	111.4	132.6	148.2	150.6
1920	1	106.9	212.7	170.8	175.0	133.4	109.5	133.9	196.1	117.3	133.0	153.0	165.9
1920	2	136.6	182.2	167.7	165.9	96.0	68.5	132.8	210.1	86.8	107.7	137.2	176.6
1920	3	249.5	184.2	163.8	160.7	79.4	56.7	108.4	181.3	71.5	94.7	119.7	158.6
1920	4	275.6	142.1	194.9	191.8	130.9	106.7	109.0	221.2	107.7	130.0	157.7	179.9
1921	1	223.4	157.5	187.0	182.7	114.4	77.7	86.8	187.0	80.5	107.2	131.6	144.9
1921	2	248.1	144.4	189.4	183.9	109.7	74.5	56.0	115.0	68.6	98.0	103.6	97.1
1921	3	368.8	181.8	257.5	250.5	140.4	74.5	65.1	96.0	75.3	119.9	113.4	86.1
1921	4	169.5	131.2	146.9	145.5	117.3	95.9	78.6	103.5	91.8	106.0	106.1	92.3
1922	1	183.3	155.3	168.9	165.8	98.7	64.0	84.1	104.9	70.2	94.1	98.3	94.5
1922	2	178.9	156.4	168.2	165.0	107.6	70.9	90.3	129.0	77.0	99.6	109.4	106.4
1922	3	287.1	135.2	193.4	189.2	99.0	50.5	77.7	120.0	58.5	90.5	100.0	97.4
1922	4	183.4	144.1	160.5	158.2	127.7	105.9	74.1	124.1	98.6	114.4	119.1	105.2
1923	1	124.7	153.0	145.1	143.1	87.6	62.7	87.7	128.9	70.2	88.5	101.2	111.4
1923	2	113.8	127.3	132.4	129.6	68.7	49.4	97.1	143.3	63.0	80.0	99.0	126.3
1923	3	131.6	127.3	131.8	129.0	83.6	67.4	99.1	141.8	76.8	90.8	106.6	125.8
1923	4	96.3	155.3	135.6	134.5	126.7	112.0	105.7	137.3	112.3	120.7	127.6	122.3

APPENDIX A

TABLE A-27

COMPARATIVE FINGER CUMULATIVE INDEXES,
SPLITTING VALUE BY FINGER CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	Q	201	205	207	209	212	214	215	216	220	221	224
1879	1	32.1	26.9	29.6	22.2	15.9	17.9	16.9	21.4	19.5	23.1	29.9
1879	2	31.9	50.5	41.4	28.6	16.2	24.9	19.2	27.7	28.4	25.4	24.4
1879	3	16.2	28.5	11.5	22.6	16.1	29.1	20.9	24.7	47.6	27.5	40.1
1879	4	16.4	22.1	19.5	10.6	24.1	45.6	51.9	11.7	55.7	11.7	40.1
1880	1	17.2	42.2	12.8	28.6	26.7	42.5	32.6	11.7	61.0	54.4	51.6
1880	2	11.1	46.7	46.4	15.9	25.9	45.9	15.6	26.2	49.0	57.0	41.0
1880	3	10.4	10.2	10.5	22.2	17.2	49.5	25.4	24.6	62.4	51.6	52.4
1880	4	42.6	25.2	17.7	26.5	27.0	12.1	23.7	24.9	58.4	56.4	57.0
1881	1	16.0	33.4	14.4	24.0	16.6	10.6	25.0	27.2	54.0	50.5	45.4
1881	2	41.6	40.6	11.6	14.0	21.8	18.2	22.4	16.8	41.4	56.6	41.1
1881	3	12.9	28.1	10.4	25.4	20.5	44.5	29.4	28.9	67.0	56.6	55.2
1881	4	61.4	24.9	42.5	12.1	26.7	40.7	50.7	14.7	46.9	16.6	41.9
1882	1	42.1	17.8	40.4	30.4	22.2	19.5	26.5	12.4	64.6	56.6	47.4
1882	2	16.9	44.5	48.4	35.9	25.8	44.9	31.6	18.0	46.6	57.0	44.4
1882	3	41.9	18.6	40.5	29.0	21.6	48.5	31.4	14.2	72.5	56.6	41.9
1882	4	64.2	29.4	42.5	12.0	26.6	45.0	51.5	14.9	40.7	56.6	47.6
1883	1	47.9	15.2	38.1	30.1	23.2	19.4	29.1	12.1	64.6	56.0	52.5
1883	2	40.4	48.5	46.0	34.7	24.7	41.2	30.7	19.5	47.0	57.9	44.4
1883	3	16.7	40.1	16.7	27.1	19.5	44.2	28.5	19.5	59.2	51.2	51.5
1883	4	58.6	16.2	47.5	16.6	25.1	40.0	30.6	16.7	45.5	56.0	44.5
1884	1	41.5	49.2	45.6	16.2	24.4	12.1	27.5	11.9	60.5	56.4	47.7
1884	2	47.2	70.1	56.9	19.4	21.2	18.7	26.9	59.0	41.5	56.5	40.6
1884	3	14.6	42.8	19.5	40.0	20.1	19.0	26.5	12.2	46.5	56.1	51.2
1884	4	61.5	24.4	46.5	15.5	24.9	44.5	27.5	14.2	19.9	52.9	56.4
1885	1	42.5	45.4	46.2	15.5	22.6	27.5	24.4	11.9	51.2	52.5	40.7
1885	2	45.1	71.0	59.7	40.5	25.2	58.9	26.9	59.7	16.0	56.1	57.6
1885	3	18.8	41.6	10.7	10.5	21.5	40.6	29.4	19.1	58.2	56.1	50.5
1885	4	41.4	15.2	46.5	18.7	12.1	41.1	15.5	19.7	46.0	56.1	46.6

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-27 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1886	1	46.9	47.0	48.1	47.2	49.8	31.4	38.2	33.9	38.3	63.1	40.3	51.3
1886	2	44.2	68.8	58.3	56.9	41.9	28.4	47.4	35.4	43.0	49.2	41.1	48.8
1886	3	44.1	55.2	50.3	47.9	36.7	28.5	45.1	33.3	38.9	67.1	41.8	57.1
1886	4	56.1	35.3	46.4	46.2	38.0	32.7	48.2	36.9	39.7	52.1	39.7	48.6
1887	1	47.1	46.7	47.8	47.1	36.3	26.9	45.3	33.6	38.2	69.4	41.7	57.2
1887	2	46.5	79.3	63.3	61.7	45.2	29.9	57.0	39.7	47.5	71.8	44.5	51.8
1887	3	34.7	41.2	37.4	37.7	31.3	28.4	58.2	38.4	37.1	71.6	41.3	63.8
1887	4	46.6	34.9	41.3	41.4	35.2	32.6	46.0	37.5	38.1	58.1	39.8	53.1
1888	1	45.6	49.4	48.5	47.6	39.9	33.9	42.1	36.9	40.3	75.2	44.7	59.3
1888	2	49.0	69.5	60.6	59.2	45.5	32.5	51.1	39.3	46.3	54.1	44.9	52.5
1888	3	42.0	45.6	44.2	43.9	33.3	28.5	50.0	35.0	37.7	74.0	42.4	63.4
1888	4	61.4	41.1	52.1	51.7	42.4	38.7	47.4	40.0	43.8	55.7	43.4	52.3
1889	1	49.3	42.9	47.2	46.2	41.6	38.1	49.2	41.8	43.0	75.0	46.8	61.6
1889	2	50.5	64.4	60.1	58.3	45.1	33.6	47.2	38.7	45.2	50.8	43.4	49.6
1889	3	37.6	46.5	42.9	42.6	34.5	28.6	48.6	35.9	37.6	73.5	42.0	60.9
1889	4	54.9	41.3	47.8	48.1	42.0	39.3	43.9	41.4	43.3	59.5	43.9	53.7
1890	1	42.5	50.8	47.9	46.9	39.9	36.6	41.2	37.1	40.1	77.7	44.8	60.0
1890	2	53.0	70.1	63.3	61.7	48.9	37.8	45.5	43.2	48.2	67.6	49.6	60.4
1890	3	46.5	53.6	50.0	50.2	41.7	37.4	55.9	46.2	45.8	80.3	50.1	69.4
1890	4	54.0	49.5	51.6	51.9	41.4	35.7	49.0	40.7	43.9	60.8	45.3	57.0
1891	1	43.7	58.9	53.0	51.7	45.6	40.8	49.1	43.9	45.8	67.4	46.9	58.8
1891	2	50.4	103.1	80.0	77.1	55.4	33.6	63.3	46.3	56.4	47.1	50.8	55.9
1891	3	42.2	43.5	54.0	53.1	41.6	33.9	47.3	38.9	43.2	65.9	46.1	58.4
1891	4	63.4	61.9	63.1	62.8	51.4	43.7	42.0	43.1	49.4	54.9	48.8	51.2
1892	1	52.2	55.7	55.4	54.3	48.0	43.3	47.6	43.4	46.5	70.2	51.4	58.5
1892	2	51.6	72.5	64.5	62.6	51.2	42.3	55.0	47.1	51.7	51.0	52.9	54.3
1892	3	49.2	63.2	46.7	46.7	45.1	38.1	52.0	45.3	47.3	73.8	50.2	65.2
1892	4	54.9	55.0	54.3	55.1	49.6	48.3	50.0	48.9	50.1	60.9	49.2	57.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-27 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	204	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1893	1	51.4	69.4	49.0	57.7	51.4	40.7	52.6	51.4	42.6	80.5	54.4	61.9
1893	2	49.0	70.9	62.1	60.5	49.0	41.8	61.8	50.1	52.7	55.4	51.1	61.0
1893	3	41.2	50.9	46.1	46.1	34.9	28.6	37.0	31.8	16.5	62.5	39.3	51.8
1893	4	50.8	65.2	66.3	56.6	19.7	26.9	29.4	27.9	17.9	36.9	35.9	35.1
1894	1	51.7	71.5	63.5	61.0	46.2	31.8	30.8	31.4	42.0	45.7	41.7	40.1
1894	2	48.0	86.4	68.9	67.1	49.9	34.7	41.5	41.5	47.5	35.7	43.7	41.2
1894	3	53.9	61.3	67.9	57.4	44.1	39.0	49.9	38.1	46.2	51.5	45.4	51.0
1894	4	57.3	44.4	45.7	50.9	48.6	49.9	47.8	48.5	48.4	57.5	49.3	51.9
1895	1	56.5	53.2	46.1	45.1	51.7	47.9	45.2	46.9	49.0	84.5	55.5	65.4
1895	2	55.0	80.0	48.4	67.2	58.7	41.0	50.9	51.0	51.7	52.9	56.1	58.4
1895	3	50.7	43.5	61.8	42.6	51.2	47.7	45.6	44.5	47.9	55.0	55.0	78.7
1895	4	60.8	52.4	65.4	46.7	51.9	51.0	48.8	50.3	51.6	70.9	54.6	62.7
1896	1	50.9	62.9	66.9	46.8	50.4	45.2	41.7	44.0	47.7	79.1	59.4	62.1
1896	2	46.5	85.8	63.5	64.9	44.4	34.0	45.7	37.5	66.6	49.4	46.4	50.0
1896	3	48.8	55.3	55.5	44.3	35.9	24.0	39.8	29.9	38.0	65.5	49.1	54.7
1896	4	67.1	52.0	68.1	59.5	47.7	59.2	47.7	46.7	45.3	49.4	45.4	45.6
1897	1	68.2	49.3	64.1	63.9	58.5	57.6	37.7	47.1	52.2	67.0	56.2	54.2
1897	2	69.0	126.7	78.0	98.9	83.5	70.9	54.5	64.9	75.5	95.9	78.2	79.6
1897	3	51.2	29.6	49.2	49.5	37.6	38.9	43.9	39.8	39.5	45.6	40.0	45.3
1897	4	70.5	19.1	49.2	53.9	49.0	45.8	42.5	44.7	47.3	42.6	45.7	44.9
1898	1	60.6	50.2	45.6	55.0	50.7	45.8	42.5	44.7	47.7	60.1	49.6	52.5
1898	2	64.2	67.7	67.7	66.1	52.3	41.1	44.4	42.9	49.7	42.6	47.1	45.7
1898	3	46.6	46.2	46.5	46.6	39.6	16.4	46.7	40.0	41.7	51.9	49.5	51.2
1898	4	65.4	59.1	61.6	62.1	48.7	39.7	41.2	40.2	47.1	69.9	46.9	47.8
1899	1	73.5	64.3	70.6	69.2	59.6	49.4	42.4	47.7	54.1	55.2	54.0	52.1
1899	2	68.1	81.9	77.1	75.3	59.8	46.4	50.7	45.0	56.8	47.9	54.0	51.1
1899	3	57.7	65.6	63.8	62.7	52.5	44.5	50.7	49.1	57.1	59.2	57.9	56.1
1899	4	71.4	65.0	68.6	68.4	60.7	53.9	53.2	43.2	57.1	59.6	57.1	56.1

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-27 (continued)

1900 1	73.2	55.5	65.5	64.3	62.8	59.0	51.5	56.3	58.6	66.6	59.5	60.2
1900 2	51.1	70.4	62.1	61.0	54.3	49.2	50.4	49.7	53.2	53.1	52.4	54.2
1900 3	51.4	56.9	53.3	54.1	43.2	37.7	46.9	40.9	45.0	59.8	47.7	55.3
1900 4	81.0	65.0	72.7	73.4	56.9	45.9	46.4	46.1	54.5	55.4	54.3	53.8
1901 1	65.6	67.6	66.9	66.8	57.8	52.8	45.0	49.8	54.9	60.8	56.1	56.7
1901 2	65.8	71.8	71.2	71.0	65.0	62.1	52.6	58.4	62.2	51.5	58.9	57.2
1901 3	75.0	57.0	64.6	66.2	55.6	51.7	54.5	58.1	56.8	64.5	58.1	63.7
1901 4	99.0	59.8	79.0	79.7	66.8	49.8	55.4	58.1	64.5	66.6	64.6	64.8
1902 1	81.4	50.7	67.2	66.7	68.0	69.3	52.1	62.7	63.8	70.7	64.6	65.3
1902 2	70.1	63.3	67.3	66.9	61.3	60.1	62.9	61.1	62.7	62.5	62.2	66.9
1902 3	81.6	78.2	80.6	80.0	63.3	51.8	72.9	59.8	65.7	77.9	68.0	76.1
1902 4	83.0	77.5	80.3	80.3	72.0	66.1	76.2	69.8	72.8	74.8	72.7	76.7
1903 1	72.3	57.6	66.0	65.3	67.6	70.0	68.7	69.5	68.3	79.4	70.0	76.9
1903 2	68.1	75.5	73.2	71.8	64.1	59.5	73.9	64.9	66.9	65.1	66.2	71.9
1903 3	75.1	59.9	70.2	69.8	59.0	52.4	64.4	56.9	60.6	78.7	64.8	72.6
1903 4	93.6	59.4	76.7	77.0	62.7	52.4	59.5	55.0	61.4	71.2	62.8	66.4
1904 1	92.1	73.6	84.9	83.3	74.6	65.2	56.6	62.1	68.3	74.2	68.8	66.7
1904 2	62.6	80.2	72.1	71.2	66.1	61.9	61.3	61.7	64.6	60.6	63.5	63.6
1904 3	88.5	69.1	77.3	76.9	62.5	52.9	58.9	55.1	61.6	69.0	62.9	66.1
1904 4	120.0	71.9	97.7	96.7	81.9	59.0	64.6	67.4	76.0	69.8	73.9	68.6
1905 1	84.2	74.8	80.7	79.6	82.2	80.5	65.8	75.1	76.5	76.7	75.8	73.0
1905 2	64.8	60.4	62.7	62.6	68.7	73.0	68.4	71.3	68.7	65.9	67.7	69.7
1905 3	65.3	74.1	69.8	69.8	63.5	59.3	73.2	64.5	66.1	82.4	69.3	78.0
1905 4	112.6	75.8	94.1	94.5	78.6	66.8	73.7	69.3	76.6	82.2	77.4	79.2
1906 1	74.9	66.7	71.1	70.9	77.6	79.9	73.2	77.4	75.5	92.2	78.3	83.4
1906 2	62.5	83.1	73.4	72.5	71.7	71.2	78.9	74.1	73.6	77.8	74.5	80.4
1906 3	67.9	70.7	69.5	69.3	63.0	59.3	77.0	66.0	66.9	93.7	72.5	84.9
1906 4	111.4	79.9	95.7	96.1	83.7	73.6	85.8	78.2	83.3	96.2	85.5	90.5
1907 1	94.9	84.3	85.2	84.7	86.2	84.3	81.3	83.2	83.5	98.3	85.9	90.5
1907 2	83.8	96.1	91.3	89.9	80.3	74.2	79.8	76.3	80.0	81.7	87.0	87.0
1907 3	86.1	65.4	75.7	75.9	67.7	63.8	84.1	71.3	72.7	103.7	79.8	94.3
1907 4	91.6	69.8	80.2	81.3	68.5	60.5	63.3	61.5	67.4	93.6	72.9	79.5

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-27 (continued)

YEAR	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218
1998 1	74.0	66.7	70.9	71.0	63.7	57.9	50.6	43.2	39.9	78.9	61.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.6
1998 2	80.2	87.1	83.9	83.9	73.1	60.9	57.0	59.4	67.1	61.7	65.8	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4
1998 3	83.1	72.0	77.5	77.5	72.0	64.6	68.1	64.8	58.5	77.4	70.5	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4
1998 4	108.3	73.8	90.1	91.1	85.6	79.1	84.4	80.7	80.7	79.8	82.7	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
1999 1	125.6	82.8	105.6	104.1	101.9	92.4	87.7	90.7	94.5	89.5	91.0	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8
1999 2	92.1	110.6	101.2	101.3	96.2	89.3	88.5	89.0	92.6	86.4	91.2	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1
1999 3	78.6	70.0	73.8	74.3	80.1	84.3	84.6	87.6	81.6	103.8	88.2	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
1999 4	178.6	64.4	96.7	98.3	98.9	97.0	106.1	100.2	99.7	107.8	101.2	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
1999 5	111.4	63.7	86.4	87.6	87.8	84.4	100.9	91.0	90.1	103.3	91.1	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
1999 6	82.5	83.7	81.3	81.3	88.8	80.4	103.2	94.4	91.2	92.8	91.6	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1	96.1
1999 7	81.9	98.7	91.0	91.0	86.6	82.6	90.7	81.5	86.8	82.6	86.3	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4
1999 8	82.1	76.7	79.8	79.8	78.3	78.9	92.4	83.6	93.7	91.8	83.7	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
1999 9	116.8	71.8	92.9	93.9	87.4	81.7	91.6	83.9	88.1	103.0	91.6	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2
1999 10	100.7	88.1	93.4	93.4	102.4	102.5	82.9	97.9	94.7	98.2	96.7	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
1999 11	108.8	88.7	106.0	104.0	109.1	108.6	95.1	104.1	104.0	93.2	99.4	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7
1999 12	84.2	99.9	89.6	89.6	94.4	98.9	98.7	98.9	95.9	118.8	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
1999 13	114.2	74.9	93.8	94.6	101.1	107.7	103.2	106.0	102.9	118.6	103.7	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
1999 14	90.1	136.6	100.1	93.1	105.1	105.1	102.5	104.0	103.8	93.8	101.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1999 15	77.4	104.3	92.1	91.3	91.6	91.0	102.8	97.8	94.8	78.9	92.2	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0
1999 16	87.0	106.6	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	104.8	97.1	97.1	111.7	101.7	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4
1999 17	147.1	80.4	109.5	111.2	110.5	104.2	90.4	99.8	99.8	110.6	104.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
1999 18	122.4	111.4	118.9	116.6	120.4	115.0	94.5	107.1	110.0	121.1	112.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7
1999 19	116.7	145.4	140.8	137.1	135.1	127.1	97.0	112.8	120.5	109.5	118.1	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.4
1999 20	104.2	104.2	120.9	119.4	111.4	94.2	81.0	91.4	101.1	107.7	102.6	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
1999 21	124.1	59.4	92.2	91.8	95.4	90.7	73.5	84.5	86.2	102.5	91.9	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5
1999 22	113.3	88.1	107.8	105.6	116.5	111.0	68.7	94.9	99.1	90.4	97.1	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4
1999 23	111.8	126.4	127.1	123.2	118.2	143.0	78.6	111.0	111.0	104.8	106.5	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6
1999 24	110.8	90.6	102.8	100.2	114.2	121.7	80.6	109.9	109.9	104.4	103.2	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6
1999 25	144.2	68.7	101.4	101.4	124.1	149.9	71.4	114.2	114.2	111.7	103.2	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-27 (concluded)

1916 1	106.6	109.5	111.7	109.7	147.9	170.0	94.2	140.7	130.7	72.5	118.1	90.7
1916 2	118.7	132.6	132.0	129.1	154.2	164.1	111.1	143.8	139.2	78.7	126.9	101.3
1916 3	100.5	78.9	88.3	88.8	109.3	126.3	95.7	114.9	106.5	74.9	100.7	92.2
1916 4	143.4	70.0	99.9	100.0	114.1	119.4	88.1	107.5	105.5	73.9	98.9	83.6
1917 1	148.6	102.4	125.7	122.7	146.0	152.5	94.8	130.1	127.8	72.9	116.4	87.4
1917 2	172.3	118.3	146.8	141.7	167.1	171.9	103.7	145.2	144.2	74.4	129.4	94.6
1917 3	134.8	91.9	109.5	109.8	133.6	143.8	97.8	126.2	121.1	64.7	109.5	87.4
1917 4	166.0	42.4	90.4	89.2	115.4	139.4	88.1	113.6	105.9	66.8	97.9	81.5
1918 1	144.0	89.7	115.7	112.0	126.9	128.2	79.7	109.2	110.4	56.8	98.7	73.4
1918 2	146.6	129.2	145.3	138.3	164.7	166.2	95.2	137.9	138.4	66.2	122.0	84.6
1918 3	134.1	83.6	108.1	104.6	128.2	133.9	101.3	121.7	116.3	67.8	105.4	86.5
1918 4	104.1	68.0	84.8	83.4	113.6	121.3	91.5	110.0	101.8	60.8	92.6	74.7
1919 1	123.9	103.0	117.7	113.0	121.4	115.7	72.8	98.9	104.2	52.2	98.8	66.9
1919 2	144.6	141.0	152.6	144.6	180.9	182.8	61.2	134.1	138.5	51.5	124.6	62.0
1919 3	170.7	117.2	146.8	141.2	189.9	198.6	94.6	158.3	153.3	67.1	139.6	81.9
1919 4	161.9	94.6	126.3	124.3	173.1	192.0	115.7	162.8	150.5	80.9	143.3	98.7
1920 1	152.0	136.8	151.3	145.2	197.3	218.6	127.1	183.8	171.5	86.9	154.1	110.8
1920 2	150.1	151.1	161.6	154.6	172.9	168.9	119.5	150.3	154.0	92.8	142.9	110.7
1920 3	151.1	153.8	163.4	157.4	160.7	144.6	113.1	133.0	145.2	100.8	137.2	112.4
1920 4	177.2	89.8	124.0	120.4	117.3	110.3	93.8	104.7	112.4	80.2	106.7	93.6
1921 1	149.2	109.1	131.3	126.4	131.9	127.0	63.3	100.8	109.7	72.7	102.9	76.2
1921 2	147.2	111.7	133.2	127.5	145.8	140.6	70.8	112.3	117.9	83.9	112.6	81.7
1921 3	98.1	81.0	89.7	89.1	123.3	137.9	75.2	112.9	105.1	91.9	106.0	85.5
1921 4	147.1	104.7	126.1	124.1	148.2	155.3	90.7	129.9	128.5	96.5	124.1	97.5
1922 1	136.6	158.2	156.6	150.1	166.5	158.3	97.2	134.7	139.7	100.2	133.1	100.4
1922 2	136.4	168.8	162.6	155.5	168.5	158.6	113.7	141.7	146.5	107.0	139.4	112.6
1922 3	107.6	144.7	133.0	129.8	159.4	181.5	125.2	160.0	150.3	98.2	139.3	121.2
1922 4	163.4	101.3	132.2	128.9	188.6	230.5	152.9	200.7	177.3	117.3	165.5	140.3
1923 1	154.5	157.3	166.6	158.3	210.1	228.8	157.6	201.8	187.9	120.3	173.8	140.5
1923 2	137.3	147.2	153.1	146.0	191.4	206.8	158.1	188.7	175.0	127.6	165.3	142.6
1923 3	115.2	96.9	108.8	105.8	135.1	154.9	131.7	146.8	133.5	130.3	134.4	132.9
1923 4	184.1	100.2	138.3	134.6	157.4	156.8	132.0	148.0	144.3	140.0	144.7	134.9

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-28
QUANTITIES VALUES,
SERIALIZED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	215	219	217	218	220	222
1870	1	35	49	62	83	116	76	8	12	86	148	188	20
1870	2	47	41	66	88	114	90	8	22	36	126	140	33
1870	3	82	38	119	120	177	21	7	23	74	139	173	14
1879	4	66	47	111	115	210	101	7	23	107	221	245	65
1880	1	47	47	52	94	149	78	6	10	84	181	201	30
1880	2	49	54	130	122	132	44	8	14	82	185	205	31
1880	3	83	52	135	135	169	40	7	24	47	182	207	30
1880	4	49	60	117	119	226	111	8	23	119	239	263	35
1881	1	47	69	104	108	137	85	6	20	95	200	221	37
1881	2	49	44	67	99	150	46	10	26	84	186	194	41
1881	3	60	48	106	109	143	41	9	30	60	159	190	44
1881	4	42	41	85	87	166	64	9	29	95	180	210	42
1882	1	28	44	33	75	140	49	10	25	80	155	180	38
1882	2	23	35	56	58	104	51	12	30	63	122	154	47
1882	3	60	42	100	102	136	54	10	24	44	147	176	44
1882	4	36	46	81	82	169	121	4	27	110	215	240	40
1883	1	37	53	89	90	174	93	10	26	103	194	220	40
1883	2	30	41	69	71	118	53	11	32	63	156	188	48
1883	3	42	50	92	94	119	31	10	29	42	137	165	46
1883	4	34	50	82	84	178	100	11	28	111	195	225	44
1884	1	25	41	64	60	146	86	10	23	96	183	187	40
1884	2	20	46	72	75	99	33	10	28	44	120	148	47
1884	3	36	49	81	85	110	37	11	27	47	137	160	49
1884	4	27	49	74	77	132	123	11	27	134	212	238	45
1885	1	33	50	80	82	142	45	10	23	74	159	182	38
1885	2	20	37	56	77	103	32	10	28	42	120	146	41
1885	3	21	41	61	65	89	34	11	27	44	108	135	44
1885	4	21	43	61	64	166	111	10	26	120	185	211	42

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-23 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1886	1	26	37	61	63	124	65	9	23	74	137	160	16
1886	2	32	40	71	72	118	52	10	26	61	134	160	41
1886	3	33	45	77	78	110	39	10	27	49	128	155	44
1886	4	29	45	72	74	183	114	10	26	124	198	224	40
1887	1	29	45	73	74	151	81	10	24	91	165	189	37
1887	2	34	39	72	73	92	25	11	26	36	109	135	42
1887	3	35	44	78	80	113	41	10	26	51	132	157	43
1887	4	17	44	60	62	176	122	10	27	132	195	222	44
1888	1	18	39	55	56	124	73	12	25	85	143	167	41
1888	2	15	39	53	54	91	44	12	27	56	111	137	45
1888	3	26	42	65	67	92	34	11	28	45	113	141	48
1888	4	23	42	63	65	187	130	11	28	141	207	234	46
1889	1	23	44	66	68	150	90	12	29	102	171	199	47
1889	2	26	44	67	69	105	43	12	30	55	126	156	49
1889	3	29	53	80	82	116	45	13	33	59	142	174	56
1889	4	30	57	84	87	230	142	13	32	165	252	285	53
1890	1	35	57	90	91	171	85	12	26	97	189	216	43
1890	2	38	53	90	91	116	42	14	32	45	137	171	51
1890	3	28	54	81	82	122	48	13	33	61	144	177	53
1890	4	23	58	79	81	225	152	13	35	165	247	283	55
1891	1	24	60	82	83	177	102	14	29	116	200	230	51
1891	2	31	49	78	80	126	54	15	33	69	150	183	55
1891	3	74	55	127	128	158	38	16	32	53	183	215	55
1891	4	71	61	130	132	275	140	13	33	163	297	330	53
1892	1	67	68	133	135	215	87	13	29	100	236	265	48
1892	2	50	62	111	112	153	49	14	30	63	176	206	51
1892	3	43	64	105	107	133	36	12	29	46	154	183	48
1892	4	43	68	109	111	214	112	13	32	125	237	269	53

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-28 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	215	217	218	220	222
1893	1	12	35	83	86	142	63	28	71	163	191	46
1893	2	45	57	90	92	129	47	14	61	154	188	57
1893	3	44	68	110	112	142	41	14	59	173	208	62
1893	4	29	59	64	88	208	130	41	148	217	268	60
1894	1	30	62	90	92	161	77	29	94	187	216	33
1894	2	29	59	86	88	118	39	17	56	145	177	56
1894	3	26	58	80	83	109	34	17	53	177	169	58
1894	4	24	55	77	79	186	116	16	132	211	245	57
1894	1	23	54	76	77	145	75	15	90	168	199	43
1894	2	24	52	76	77	115	46	18	64	142	180	64
1894	3	23	51	74	76	88	30	20	51	128	167	67
1894	4	19	60	91	93	190	106	19	124	219	261	69
1894	1	17	36	92	93	167	81	40	102	196	216	67
1894	2	33	49	61	62	117	45	48	66	150	199	79
1894	3	40	53	94	95	174	47	47	72	168	216	79
1894	4	46	63	118	121	249	198	49	164	286	316	84
1897	1	44	58	102	103	174	78	48	103	207	256	79
1897	2	39	54	91	93	140	44	31	76	170	224	91
1897	3	72	63	135	135	165	39	28	67	203	252	84
1897	4	79	72	149	141	246	170	25	144	298	347	80
1898	1	45	74	139	140	224	90	31	118	259	311	84
1898	2	48	71	138	140	203	90	39	79	240	300	93
1898	3	54	64	116	118	147	38	37	67	186	246	94
1898	4	72	86	135	139	282	192	40	162	322	379	94
1898	1	55	81	135	137	204	74	61	109	267	308	100
1898	2	50	70	118	119	144	45	71	79	200	275	112
1898	3	66	75	139	140	185	54	71	91	231	304	116
1898	4	40	85	142	144	247	104	73	147	293	368	122

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-23 (continued)

1900 1	45	77	120	122	226	116	43	80	160	283	164	133
1900 2	55	79	132	134	189	66	46	85	111	248	164	140
1900 3	55	76	129	131	183	63	44	74	107	239	114	128
1900 4	63	87	145	150	312	175	42	70	217	169	440	125
1901 1	63	85	146	148	245	108	36	72	144	291	166	118
1901 2	66	84	148	149	208	70	37	80	107	258	140	127
1901 3	68	80	146	148	199	63	31	73	95	244	319	115
1901 4	50	93	139	143	291	160	35	73	195	339	413	119
1902 1	33	77	108	110	206	107	36	74	144	255	130	121
1902 2	34	76	108	110	158	61	40	80	101	212	293	120
1902 3	45	69	112	114	174	70	38	74	108	224	299	121
1902 4	49	95	139	143	284	154	36	75	190	335	411	123
1903 1	51	81	133	134	257	136	36	74	173	108	183	123
1903 2	42	72	113	114	160	60	39	83	99	214	299	135
1903 3	36	70	105	106	131	59	41	77	100	208	285	131
1903 4	46	90	132	136	348	226	44	81	270	408	490	138
1904 1	35	83	115	118	227	122	52	81	174	293	174	144
1904 2	20	60	78	80	151	66	49	89	115	196	286	151
1904 3	19	56	73	75	147	86	54	88	140	217	105	155
1904 4	29	79	103	107	294	200	54	95	255	364	460	162
1905 1	42	75	114	116	203	99	50	92	169	267	161	154
1905 2	29	69	97	98	182	99	60	106	159	258	365	179
1905 3	30	68	95	98	179	96	55	103	152	251	356	172
1905 4	56	97	150	154	317	198	56	107	254	409	518	176
1906 1	62	93	153	155	262	124	60	110	183	340	452	186
1906 2	33	79	110	112	195	98	65	116	162	275	393	193
1906 3	35	78	111	113	180	81	67	108	150	264	374	189
1906 4	50	85	131	134	357	230	67	111	309	441	554	192
1907 1	44	89	131	133	307	189	66	113	255	389	505	193
1907 2	41	83	122	124	207	100	72	121	172	297	421	208
1907 3	40	76	114	116	171	74	68	122	142	259	384	207
1907 4	71	83	151	154	375	239	73	115	312	467	586	206

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-23 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1908	1	54	95	148	150	310	177	66	112	243	394	509	193
1908	2	26	69	93	95	159	81	64	111	146	242	356	191
1908	3	43	64	105	107	170	81	55	101	135	244	347	172
1908	4	47	89	132	136	340	223	57	97	279	417	516	170
1909	1	30	80	108	110	234	142	55	107	196	307	416	176
1909	2	18	62	79	80	154	91	69	114	161	242	359	199
1909	3	29	58	84	86	169	101	67	109	167	255	366	193
1909	4	41	78	113	119	351	234	67	115	321	442	550	203
1910	1	26	63	86	89	195	126	67	119	193	283	404	205
1910	2	17	55	70	71	153	102	71	133	171	243	380	225
1910	3	21	58	76	78	180	120	77	131	196	276	409	221
1910	4	31	73	99	104	399	315	80	131	396	501	636	231
1911	1	33	70	101	103	282	197	77	147	274	378	527	241
1911	2	23	73	94	96	167	92	80	163	180	277	442	271
1911	3	31	67	96	99	198	124	86	149	210	309	460	258
1911	4	30	92	117	122	355	260	89	155	349	473	630	269
1912	1	30	86	113	115	327	234	87	161	321	438	599	269
1912	2	13	85	76	78	166	109	104	187	213	292	481	311
1912	3	35	62	94	97	185	117	110	181	237	325	508	318
1912	4	67	86	147	153	459	335	99	184	434	588	774	310
1913	1	51	89	138	141	273	159	107	189	266	409	599	322
1913	2	34	73	105	107	201	125	111	203	236	345	547	343
1913	3	66	69	122	125	238	166	104	181	231	377	559	316
1913	4	31	86	110	117	428	341	97	186	438	557	743	311
1914	1	25	73	94	98	271	198	96	164	295	393	557	283
1914	2	28	58	84	87	171	109	102	172	210	299	471	296
1914	3	98	63	159	161	359	154	71	124	125	288	412	218
1914	4	124	111	229	235	366	148	90	156	237	474	631	261
1915	1	160	143	296	302	527	235	103	207	338	642	850	319
1915	2	124	132	251	256	384	139	130	264	279	537	623	433
1915	3	65	122	202	207	309	128	143	334	270	479	816	501
1915	4	92	146	231	240	366	174	156	428	370	571	1003	409

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-28 (concluded)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	217	218	220	222
1916	1	106	155	255	261	405	165	195	506	360	623	1128	720
1916	2	95	162	253	257	399	167	253	646	419	679	1324	921
1916	3	91	145	230	236	400	193	290	735	483	721	1455	1051
1916	4	126	166	282	292	552	289	303	631	592	887	1516	959
1917	1	133	190	316	323	482	189	355	748	544	871	1620	1130
1917	2	173	226	394	398	514	151	384	700	535	939	1636	1115
1917	3	80	171	247	251	429	217	297	530	514	768	1304	864
1917	4	109	220	318	330	555	274	391	621	665	1000	1609	1056
1918	1	83	324	396	407	603	230	301	476	531	944	1418	804
1918	2	87	442	519	529	686	201	288	488	489	1026	1508	813
1918	3	167	326	487	493	687	240	287	543	527	1030	1562	867
1918	4	198	315	505	512	773	300	246	501	545	1064	1561	779
1919	1	126	486	596	613	924	346	248	568	594	1217	1778	840
1919	2	215	655	857	870	1197	355	273	679	628	1507	2181	971
1919	3	156	430	571	586	895	349	293	546	642	1237	1773	869
1919	4	152	397	526	549	1074	569	263	629	832	1399	2018	918
1920	1	111	394	471	496	1077	640	295	699	935	1443	2143	1040
1920	2	163	321	474	485	808	414	305	806	719	1215	2015	1191
1920	3	311	180	485	491	681	344	248	722	592	1093	1805	1114
1920	4	300	241	530	541	875	475	238	857	713	1262	2117	1226
1921	1	185	204	383	389	592	265	161	662	426	823	1481	876
1921	2	168	153	318	321	458	205	86	367	291	616	983	518
1921	3	277	190	413	417	579	213	89	275	303	723	998	411
1921	4	95	128	217	223	483	301	107	284	407	636	917	426
1922	1	94	145	234	238	401	204	114	284	318	563	844	433
1922	2	107	151	253	258	451	218	119	342	317	602	941	477
1922	3	159	136	290	295	445	177	107	319	284	586	900	446
1922	4	101	146	242	247	585	395	105	328	500	753	1080	484
1923	1	71	154	219	225	435	262	130	347	392	622	966	523
1923	2	65	139	200	204	333	196	149	388	345	556	940	597
1923	3	71	124	191	195	393	260	142	375	402	604	975	571
1923	4	52	157	202	209	658	496	148	354	643	858	1209	542

TABLE A-29

QUARTERLY VALUES,
SELECTED MAJOR IMPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1879	1	20	18	37	38	52	18	12	30	68	37	111	52
1879	2	20	31	50	51	55	18	16	35	86	24	116	48
1879	3	22	18	38	39	53	19	19	38	78	43	129	66
1879	4	41	16	55	56	81	31	29	60	117	32	158	65
1880	1	24	25	49	50	80	35	33	68	118	56	182	92
1880	2	21	45	65	66	94	35	43	78	145	46	200	95
1880	3	22	33	44	46	61	22	30	52	108	59	187	94
1880	4	36	17	51	53	74	27	24	51	104	35	149	64
1881	1	23	23	47	48	68	24	22	47	95	49	154	75
1881	2	24	46	70	72	92	27	27	55	127	37	174	70
1881	3	22	22	42	44	62	25	31	56	101	58	170	94
1881	4	41	19	58	60	81	30	29	60	120	49	173	77
1882	1	27	29	54	55	79	30	30	60	116	61	184	97
1882	2	28	32	79	80	105	33	34	66	147	43	197	84
1882	3	27	30	55	57	77	29	35	64	122	67	195	109
1882	4	34	22	54	56	83	34	31	65	122	47	176	84
1883	1	23	25	47	49	74	31	28	59	109	59	174	92
1883	2	22	47	68	69	94	31	29	60	130	42	178	76
1883	3	20	29	46	49	65	24	31	55	105	54	167	92
1883	4	36	24	58	61	83	30	28	59	120	41	168	76
1884	1	24	32	54	56	81	32	23	55	111	55	170	84
1884	2	24	40	65	64	87	30	28	58	129	37	162	70
1884	3	20	22	40	42	62	27	27	54	97	57	157	90
1884	4	34	15	47	49	69	26	23	51	101	34	159	64
1885	1	21	24	43	44	65	26	18	44	90	44	137	67
1885	2	22	36	57	58	79	27	24	51	110	30	144	59
1885	3	20	23	41	43	63	27	25	52	96	49	150	80
1885	4	33	19	50	52	81	37	25	62	115	38	157	69

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-29 (continued)

YEAR Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1886 1	22	27	48	49	78	35	25	60	110	51	164	80
1886 2	21	37	57	58	83	31	30	62	121	39	164	75
1886 3	22	28	48	50	73	31	29	59	110	55	170	89
1886 4	31	17	46	48	80	39	28	68	117	42	165	76
1887 1	28	22	49	50	76	31	29	61	112	57	174	90
1887 2	31	37	67	68	96	35	36	70	139	39	183	80
1887 3	26	20	44	46	72	34	34	68	114	59	178	99
1887 4	35	18	50	53	83	39	29	67	121	46	173	81
1888 1	29	27	55	56	87	38	28	65	123	59	188	92
1888 2	31	38	67	69	97	36	31	67	136	42	184	79
1888 3	25	25	48	50	70	29	29	58	108	58	172	94
1888 4	38	22	58	60	93	41	28	69	130	45	181	79
1889 1	30	25	53	55	91	44	31	75	131	60	197	97
1889 2	33	45	77	78	109	38	32	70	149	40	195	78
1889 3	25	37	59	61	87	34	31	65	127	58	191	95
1889 4	35	22	55	58	93	44	30	75	134	48	188	85
1890 1	29	30	57	59	91	39	29	67	127	61	194	95
1890 2	39	41	78	80	115	43	35	78	159	52	217	94
1890 3	31	30	59	62	94	43	38	80	143	63	215	109
1890 4	38	27	62	65	95	40	34	74	140	48	197	90
1891 1	32	36	66	68	105	46	34	79	148	54	206	95
1891 2	39	61	99	100	131	40	44	84	185	37	227	89
1891 3	29	36	64	65	92	36	31	67	133	52	195	91
1891 4	39	34	70	73	107	45	28	73	147	44	201	81
1892 1	34	33	66	67	103	44	29	73	141	56	215	92
1892 2	34	40	72	74	108	43	36	79	153	40	217	83
1892 3	30	36	64	66	95	40	34	73	140	57	204	100
1892 4	36	30	63	66	106	51	34	85	152	47	205	90

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-29 (continued)

YEAR	201	203	205	207	209	212	214	215	216	220	221	224
1893 1	37	38	73	75	121	55	76	91	167	65	235	107
1893 2	35	45	78	79	114	46	45	89	169	45	223	98
1893 3	28	33	59	61	79	29	24	53	114	49	168	92
1893 4	35	36	61	71	87	26	19	45	116	28	141	45
1894 1	37	38	74	75	100	51	19	51	127	35	165	60
1894 2	34	45	76	77	102	34	25	59	137	26	167	59
1894 3	34	31	65	65	88	12	25	57	122	40	168	74
1894 4	39	20	49	55	69	46	28	75	127	42	173	76
1895 1	36	21	56	57	84	44	26	70	128	65	195	94
1895 2	36	22	66	68	107	48	29	77	149	46	196	82
1895 3	32	22	50	54	96	53	33	86	140	65	209	104
1895 4	37	22	55	59	102	54	28	82	142	55	201	91
1896 1	31	30	57	60	99	47	25	72	153	59	198	91
1896 2	29	41	66	70	93	53	24	59	140	57	172	72
1896 3	27	27	51	54	67	22	25	45	100	47	132	78
1896 4	34	24	53	56	87	19	22	41	118	47	159	65
1897 1	33	25	55	58	105	55	22	74	155	50	187	78
1897 2	33	35	81	86	145	71	32	109	190	70	266	112
1897 3	23	14	34	37	66	58	25	61	99	72	156	45
1897 4	31	17	44	48	85	46	24	70	115	51	154	62
1898 1	23	23	44	46	87	48	23	72	118	44	165	74
1898 2	26	32	56	57	94	45	24	69	126	71	161	65
1898 3	19	23	40	42	75	39	25	64	107	78	149	71
1898 4	24	27	48	51	85	44	23	67	119	57	160	68
1899 1	28	31	57	59	109	49	26	85	144	44	191	78
1899 2	27	43	67	70	113	55	35	88	148	55	197	78
1899 3	21	36	55	57	98	45	28	91	149	44	197	95
1899 4	24	31	51	56	111	70	38	108	164	45	213	95

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-29 (continued)

YEAR	0	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1900	1	29	28	54	57	124	79	38	117	174	52	231	101
1900	2	22	38	58	60	110	64	38	102	162	41	208	92
1900	3	22	28	47	50	83	47	35	82	133	48	185	95
1900	4	32	31	59	63	103	56	35	91	155	45	205	93
1901	1	25	31	53	56	104	63	34	97	154	49	210	98
1901	2	29	35	61	64	120	74	40	114	179	42	224	98
1901	3	27	26	49	53	96	61	40	101	155	52	213	109
1901	4	33	26	54	59	112	73	42	115	174	53	234	112
1902	1	30	20	47	50	114	82	38	120	170	56	232	110
1902	2	28	24	49	52	106	71	46	117	170	49	225	112
1902	3	30	30	57	60	108	63	53	116	177	62	246	128
1902	4	31	30	57	61	126	84	55	139	202	59	267	130
1903	1	27	24	49	52	123	91	50	142	194	63	264	132
1903	2	27	32	56	59	117	75	56	131	191	51	249	123
1903	3	30	25	52	55	107	68	49	117	171	61	246	128
1903	4	35	25	55	60	114	70	45	115	175	56	237	115
1904	1	38	32	66	70	142	88	43	130	201	59	263	115
1904	2	28	37	61	65	129	81	46	127	193	48	245	109
1904	3	34	32	62	67	119	70	45	115	182	56	243	116
1904	4	48	31	73	79	155	94	49	144	224	56	285	121
1905	1	35	46	78	81	176	113	50	163	245	63	312	128
1905	2	28	36	61	64	145	101	53	154	219	54	278	124
1905	3	28	38	61	65	130	83	58	142	208	68	282	143
1905	4	45	34	73	80	154	95	57	152	233	68	307	143
1906	1	32	31	59	63	159	116	62	178	242	77	324	158
1906	2	28	39	63	67	149	104	68	172	240	66	313	154
1906	3	29	33	58	62	132	90	69	159	223	81	311	168
1906	4	46	37	77	84	178	118	79	197	282	83	372	182
1907	1	36	41	72	77	190	136	78	213	291	85	383	184
1907	2	38	48	81	86	179	118	77	195	281	79	369	179
1907	3	38	33	65	70	149	103	78	181	252	93	357	193
1907	4	41	32	67	73	145	94	56	150	225	83	315	159

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-29 (continued)

YEAR	Q	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
1908	1	31	34	41	45	124	81	49	120	186	68	240	124										
1908	2	35	49	80	84	147	79	45	122	207	51	246	108										
1908	3	34	45	64	69	138	86	81	138	205	65	276	150										
1908	4	42	54	70	76	162	109	62	131	244	64	314	147										
1909	1	47	60	85	88	184	137	65	191	275	70	355	155										
1909	2	41	57	92	97	186	124	65	182	288	68	343	157										
1909	3	32	36	62	67	165	121	71	191	260	81	351	152										
1909	4	50	55	74	81	205	149	80	229	314	85	407	182										
1910	1	55	52	80	85	226	148	85	251	358	87	427	187										
1910	2	29	60	84	89	186	124	79	205	294	68	355	166										
1910	3	41	45	78	84	169	114	75	192	277	81	355	162										
1910	4	55	55	76	85	192	141	81	212	299	84	391	178										
1911	1	42	45	79	85	186	145	76	222	305	74	391	177										
1911	2	44	52	91	96	194	156	85	200	297	67	392	162										
1911	3	45	42	80	85	174	117	80	197	284	77	369	159										
1911	4	64	40	94	104	199	122	76	194	304	87	400	174										
1912	1	57	56	108	115	245	145	76	231	344	82	455	171										
1912	2	66	58	119	125	256	165	85	248	355	72	449	178										
1912	3	52	50	94	101	218	149	88	237	340	101	449	202										
1912	4	68	41	100	108	278	146	95	261	351	108	485	212										
1913	1	56	51	102	107	246	155	95	265	354	88	468	206										
1913	2	46	48	89	94	205	145	90	254	351	75	411	197										
1913	3	48	50	92	98	199	148	95	251	351	107	449	225										
1913	4	61	42	114	125	242	152	79	251	355	104	465	202										
1914	1	68	55	115	121	260	168	81	250	351	104	445	207										
1914	2	62	75	129	135	284	178	65	261	352	91	496	199										
1914	3	55	76	124	131	281	144	67	281	355	88	429	156										
1914	4	62	46	100	108	299	156	62	280	360	85	559	165										
1915	1	59	65	117	122	246	145	59	284	357	72	405	148										
1915	2	58	91	145	149	292	155	65	245	355	60	461	148										
1915	3	56	65	115	121	254	152	78	245	355	62	454	169										
1915	4	75	46	114	122	242	150	76	255	355	70	477	176										

APPENDIX A
TABLE A-29 (concluded)

YEAR	Q	201	203	205	207	209	212	213	215	216	220	221	223
1916	1	59	78	131	137	369	280	100	380	518	72	592	212
1916	2	68	114	175	181	422	291	132	423	606	81	693	257
1916	3	58	72	123	130	295	217	112	329	460	81	546	239
1916	4	82	65	137	146	317	214	110	324	473	84	560	229
1917	1	88	84	164	172	438	311	131	443	616	89	712	256
1917	2	110	112	215	222	535	364	155	519	742	93	841	292
1917	3	81	98	169	179	449	315	143	458	639	83	730	269
1917	4	102	48	142	150	392	285	135	420	572	91	670	264
1918	1	88	94	174	182	420	281	127	408	591	87	684	253
1918	2	92	133	220	225	547	367	155	522	750	107	862	303
1918	3	84	88	165	172	435	306	171	477	651	121	777	333
1918	4	74	75	140	149	398	281	158	439	590	113	709	299
1919	1	96	122	211	219	439	267	125	392	614	92	716	259
1919	2	120	160	283	288	652	419	95	89	798	89	895	227
1919	3	166	144	301	310	748	492	154	644	957	121	1086	319
1919	4	171	123	280	295	759	528	206	734	1033	161	1207	416
1920	1	158	249	397	406	961	635	227	861	1271	175	1465	470
1920	2	143	366	511	519	936	502	223	725	1247	200	1479	498
1920	3	139	429	557	568	862	378	221	599	1171	217	1414	511
1920	4	148	178	315	326	482	237	173	410	741	163	920	403
1921	1	88	117	198	205	360	220	99	319	527	133	675	291
1921	2	82	104	181	187	354	214	91	306	493	135	645	269
1921	3	56	59	106	115	270	196	87	283	399	133	552	255
1921	4	91	69	150	160	335	225	98	323	405	134	636	273
1922	1	84	82	159	166	368	257	111	367	534	140	689	297
1922	2	88	98	179	186	384	254	131	385	572	146	730	328
1922	3	71	103	165	174	400	293	141	417	613	141	763	356
1922	4	105	80	176	185	486	381	178	558	746	168	931	411
1923	1	101	134	230	235	578	415	194	609	846	172	1031	430
1923	2	92	166	253	259	601	405	202	607	868	179	1057	438
1923	3	71	100	164	172	390	282	167	450	623	181	817	404
1923	4	113	104	207	216	451	301	164	465	684	192	888	407

TABLE A-30
COMPOSITION OF MAJOR CLASSES

Major Class	Major, Intermediate, and Minor Class Composition
A. EXPORTS	
201 ^a Crude foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	101 ^b -102
202 Crude foodstuffs, including tobacco	101 ^b and 103
203 ^a Manufactured foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	108 and 111 ^b
204 Manufactured foodstuffs, including tobacco	108 and 112
205 ^a Agricultural foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	104 and 113
206 Agricultural foodstuffs, including tobacco	103 and 113
207 ^a Foodstuffs, excluding tobacco and products	201 and 203
208 Foodstuffs, including tobacco and products	202 and 204
209 ^a Agricultural products	206, 132, and 041
210 Products of animal or vegetable origin, excluding printed matter and rubber products	208, 135, and 041
211 Crude materials, excluding tobacco	129 and 144
212 ^a Crude materials, including tobacco	130 and 144
213 ^a Semimanufactured products	1899-1923 131 and 145 1895-98 131, 058, 060, 141, 063*, and 074* 1882-94 131, 060, 141, 063*, and 074* 1879-81 131, 141, 063*, and 074*
214 Manufactured products, excluding tobacco manufactures	041, 137, and 147
215 ^a Manufactured products, including tobacco manufactures	214 and 026
216 Crude materials and semimanufactures, excluding tobacco	211 and 213
217 ^a Crude materials and semimanufactures, including tobacco	212-213
218 ^a Crude materials, semimanufactures and foods, including tobacco and products	208 and 216
219 Total exports, excluding "all other articles, n.e.s."	214 and 218
220 ^a Grand total	219 and "all other articles n.e.s."
221 Total products other than those of animal or vegetable origin	144-145, and 147
222 ^a Total nonagricultural products	002, 013, 020, 024, 137, 134, and 221

(continued)

TABLE A-30 (concluded)

Major Class	Major, Intermediate, and Minor Class Composition
B. IMPORTS	
201 ^a Crude foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	101 ^d and 104
202 Crude foodstuffs, including tobacco	101 ^d and 105
203 ^a Manufactured foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	108 and 111 ^d
204 Manufactured foodstuffs, including tobacco	108 and 112
205 ^a Agricultural foodstuffs, excluding tobacco	106 and 113
206 Agricultural foodstuffs, including tobacco	107 and 113
207 ^a Foodstuffs, excluding tobacco and products	201 and 203
208 Foodstuffs, including tobacco and products	202 and 204
209 ^a Agricultural products	206, 131, and 044
210 Products of animal or vegetable origin	208, 141, 139, and 044
211 Crude materials, excluding tobacco	136 and 148
212 ^a Crude materials, including tobacco	211 and 024
213 ^a Semimanufactured products	1879-1913: 033, 039, 138, and 149 1915-23: 033, 039, 042, 138, and 149
214 Crude materials and semimanufactured products	211 and 213
215 ^a Crude materials, including tobacco; and semimanufactured products	214 and 024
216 ^a Crude materials, semimanufactured products, and foods, including tobacco and products	208 and 214
217 Manufactured products, excluding tobacco	1914-23: 044, 071 (excluding 1915-16), 076, 087, 091 (excluding 1914-15), 139, 082, 084, 079 ^c , 083 ^c , 088 ^c , 071 ^c (1915-16 only) 1889-1913: 044, 071 (1913 only), 076, 087, 139, 147, 088 ^c 1879-88: 044, 076, 139, 147, 087 ^c , 088 ^c
218 Manufactured products, including tobacco	217 and 025
219 Total, excluding "all other articles n.e.s." and art works	216-217
220 ^a Manufactured products, including tobacco products and art works	218 and 089 ^c
221 ^a Grand total	219 and "all other articles, n.e.s." and art works
222 Total products of mineral origin	148-150, 091 (1916-23 only)
223 ^a Total nonagricultural products	002, 013, 020 (excluding 1913-15), 022, 139, 140 and 222

^a Basic tables include annual Fisher price and quantity indexes and annual values. For classes noted, additional data are presented: annual Paasche and Laspeyres price indexes, quarterly Fisher price and quantity indexes, and quarterly values.

^b See notes for Export Classes 101 and 111, Appendix B.

^c These are uncovered classes.

^d See notes for Import Classes 101 and 111, Appendix B.

Appendix B

Indexes and Values for Intermediate Classes, 1879-1923

THIS appendix presents annual price and quantity indexes and values for selected intermediate classes. We list in Tables B-7 and B-8 the composition of all intermediate classes, the reader must refer to Appendix C for the commodity detail. In making up the intermediate classes, some uncovered minor classes were deflated by price indexes for specific covered classes rather than by the average of all covered minor classes within the intermediate class. We made the selection of these specific deflators by a comparison of the behavior of the price indexes during periods for which there was an overlap. For example, Export Class 037 was an uncovered class for 1879-88 and 1913-23. We found that during the period 1889-1912, when prices were available, they followed quite well the fluctuations of the index for Export Class 038. We therefore used the price indexes for 038 to deflate 037 during the 1879-88 and 1913-23 periods.

APPENDIX B

TABIE B-1

ANNUAL FISHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	104	106	107	108	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
1879	93.0	56.4	58.0	62.4	74.0	82.5	83.6	107.0	61.4	79.5	65.3							
1880	95.6	62.0	67.1	72.2	83.3	92.0	93.8	122.8	66.5	88.5	72.3							
1881	102.2	73.5	79.4	85.2	94.0	86.7	90.4	115.8	66.4	86.0	76.0							
1882	108.5	86.0	89.8	95.7	104.1	83.0	90.5	121.4	71.2	87.3	76.4							
1883	103.5	81.9	82.8	89.3	95.7	85.3	84.2	114.0	72.0	80.9	74.3							
1884	91.0	79.3	77.8	84.3	88.3	88.4	85.2	106.3	68.0	82.6	70.1							
1885	85.0	66.9	66.2	72.2	72.0	87.6	82.7	95.7	65.1	79.8	68.9							
1886	80.0	61.7	61.3	67.4	72.2	81.7	76.7	94.2	64.8	74.0	67.1							
1887	81.3	64.6	65.3	67.2	75.5	81.0	77.1	97.0	68.9	73.7	69.1							
1888	85.7	69.3	70.6	72.6	80.4	72.6	80.0	103.8	70.7	76.6	68.6							
1889	75.1	62.1	63.4	65.4	75.8	68.8	80.4	108.1	69.6	76.4	68.1							
1890	76.4	59.4	60.3	62.1	72.6	69.1	81.0	104.0	68.7	77.1	68.1							
1891	99.7	61.4	62.4	64.1	75.8	70.4	78.8	95.4	68.0	72.2	67.2							
1892	86.3	64.0	65.5	67.1	76.7	71.6	67.6	90.7	65.0	66.2	64.3							
1893	77.4	77.2	80.0	81.7	85.1	67.7	67.1	93.1	64.1	65.2	63.1							
1894	67.4	67.6	69.1	70.7	73.5	54.4	53.5	84.9	63.4	52.8	62.1							
1895	69.1	65.7	64.8	66.3	68.5	70.3	55.6	78.9	58.5	54.4	63.9							
1896	63.3	58.6	55.8	57.4	62.5	71.5	61.9	81.2	59.0	59.0	62.6							
1897	71.1	57.9	54.0	55.6	63.9	72.9	52.7	73.7	58.6	51.9	62.7							
1898	76.5	60.7	57.5	59.1	67.0	77.4	43.2	70.0	53.8	46.2	62.8							
1899	71.9	61.6	59.0	60.7	65.9	78.6	51.8	72.8	64.4	52.5	68.6							
1900	73.8	66.6	64.7	66.5	70.1	79.8	72.4	85.7	70.4	71.0	72.6							
1901	77.3	71.2	72.3	73.2	75.4	75.6	66.5	79.5	69.8	66.0	69.0							
1902	81.9	80.1	83.5	84.2	83.3	79.7	66.6	80.6	75.1	67.4	75.2							
1903	81.2	79.9	80.4	81.4	81.1	83.0	80.6	81.3	78.7	80.3	80.8							
1904	80.1	75.0	72.1	73.2	77.1	82.9	84.9	83.3	77.4	83.8	82.1							
1905	82.4	72.6	71.1	71.8	75.2	85.9	74.9	85.7	77.2	74.2	85.4							
1906	81.5	76.6	75.9	76.7	80.2	89.6	84.1	95.0	91.5	83.3	95.6							
1907	94.9	81.7	82.4	82.9	86.1	94.3	88.0	103.1	97.1	87.1	100.7							
1908	99.7	79.6	81.4	82.3	87.4	88.7	79.0	90.6	92.1	78.7	91.7							
1909	104.1	83.1	88.3	89.2	93.2	93.2	91.9	86.6	88.9	91.5	92.7							
1910	98.5	92.8	104.0	104.5	107.2	92.3	117.4	95.7	90.8	110.8	98.8							
1911	97.7	89.0	88.3	89.6	92.6	96.3	91.1	94.3	91.6	91.0	101.0							
1912	104.0	91.3	93.5	94.4	96.5	99.4	87.7	92.8	94.7	88.0	100.2							
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							
1914	114.3	102.3	99.8	100.4	102.9	102.5	94.1	101.1	93.7	86.1	99.0							
1915	133.6	98.3	96.2	97.2	106.1	116.7	78.9	103.4	93.8	85.2	107.3							
1916	144.0	109.9	109.8	110.4	119.4	116.0	119.1	129.7	98.2	119.8	135.6							
1917	214.7	154.0	156.5	157.1	171.0	180.1	180.4	179.8	127.2	178.3	158.4							
1918	234.3	192.8	201.1	201.7	214.9	182.7	252.2	247.0	166.3	242.5	188.6							
1919	241.4	233.2	233.7	233.6	238.4	237.2	269.7	264.1	198.7	260.6	243.2							
1920	267.9	188.4	191.5	193.2	217.4	259.7	265.4	323.6	265.5	294.0	276.9							
1921	154.3	134.9	126.0	128.1	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	156.4	149.4	151.3							
1922	127.0	127.8	117.0	118.4	120.1	128.7	171.6	182.5	158.4	176.5	146.2							
1923	128.7	108.8	112.4	115.0	122.0	131.3	229.6	201.7	183.3	227.4	161.0							

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-1 (continued)

YEAR	133	136	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147
1879	79.6	76.9	131.4	129.8	86.6		121.6	90.3	94.4	121.6	128.6
1880	88.7	83.5	146.6	146.7	89.6		135.8	107.1	103.0	135.8	139.6
1881	86.3	83.8	140.5	138.6	92.1		121.4	106.9	106.1	121.4	131.0
1882	86.5	85.1	131.1	126.5	91.9		127.5	106.2	107.5	127.5	127.6
1883	81.2	79.5	132.5	127.4	93.8		124.9	102.6	104.9	124.9	127.2
1884	82.9	80.4	134.5	128.1	86.0		128.4	97.8	101.1	128.4	129.6
1885	80.0	77.7	131.2	124.7	74.6		118.0	89.2	97.4	118.0	127.6
1886	78.1	72.8	120.0	114.6	70.0		112.7	83.8	93.1	112.7	118.2
1887	78.8	72.6	113.5	109.5	70.9		110.8	84.4	91.2	110.8	110.4
1888	78.8	75.1	120.5	116.0	100.4		112.4	102.0	104.7	112.4	119.0
1889	76.6	74.9	112.4	108.7	77.7		111.4	91.5	92.8	111.4	109.2
1890	72.2	73.4	107.0	104.7	81.0		110.1	96.3	95.7	110.1	106.9
1891	72.5	71.5	100.4	98.7	81.5		108.4	97.0	94.5	108.4	102.7
1892	68.5	63.8	86.1	87.7	78.5		102.0	90.5	93.2	102.0	97.7
1893	65.4	64.8	71.8	71.5	68.5		100.4	83.7	73.9	100.4	86.4
1894	51.1	54.4	67.5	70.1	61.7		95.4	85.7	67.7	95.4	81.2
1895	54.7	45.8	62.6	65.5	67.3		98.6	85.9	74.5	98.6	94.0
1896	59.0	49.2	94.5	92.2	71.8		110.8	87.8	78.0	110.8	102.4
1897	58.9	53.4	84.9	88.5	72.1		98.8	84.7	98.5	98.5	97.5
1898	44.5	48.8	76.4	74.9	71.9		91.6	52.8	77.0	91.6	85.2
1899	53.7	58.1	95.6	93.2	102.9	107.5	93.6	86.7	102.2	93.6	94.4
1900	71.1	70.8	106.0	101.1	104.7	104.0	103.5	92.7	105.4	103.5	102.6
1901	68.2	66.1	95.7	91.0	106.7	104.2	103.4	93.1	105.6	103.4	98.2
1902	67.8	68.5	91.9	94.7	95.5	104.1	102.1	84.5	90.2	102.1	97.8
1903	80.1	79.4	105.8	107.5	90.0	104.6	103.9	99.5	94.2	103.9	105.5
1904	83.6	82.4	107.5	104.2	86.2	101.5	101.6	99.7	89.5	101.6	102.5
1905	74.1	75.5	90.9	95.3	99.2	101.0	100.4	97.1	101.0	100.4	96.8
1906	84.5	84.5	92.0	91.9	117.4	101.4	101.4	99.2	114.0	101.4	98.2
1907	87.2	88.6	96.8	97.4	118.9	103.5	103.5	100.6	118.3	103.5	107.5
1908	50.2	50.2	97.6	97.9	91.4	104.9	103.1	97.6	97.1	103.1	107.1
1909	78.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	88.6	105.5	103.1	95.6	89.7	105.1	100.1
1910	108.0	108.0	85.1	88.3	84.9	107.4	102.0	84.6	86.6	102.0	100.5
1911	91.5	92.5	80.7	81.7	81.5	103.4	102.0	95.0	87.2	102.0	98.2
1912	88.2	90.4	89.1	92.4	103.1	107.9	101.2	98.6	102.5	101.2	95.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	84.5	89.1	92.8	95.1	92.7	96.1	94.7	96.9	93.5	94.4	94.0
1915	84.8	58.5	89.5	92.5	107.6	96.7	96.5	93.0	112.2	98.7	101.5
1916	120.1	120.1	117.0	117.1	160.1	99.9	108.3	97.6	162.6	115.1	131.4
1917	128.8	172.6	145.5	145.1	202.5	111.1	125.2	126.8	201.9	151.6	147.5
1918	245.4	228.1	187.4	171.9	183.5	131.4	145.9	141.5	197.7	151.6	167.6
1919	265.2	246.1	189.9	188.7	156.0	144.5	156.2	163.2	172.0	156.2	164.7
1920	292.5	283.6	226.5	245.4	152.2	154.7	170.9	245.2	179.5	170.6	182.5
1921	148.4	146.4	146.4	148.2	114.0	142.1	155.5	190.7	158.1	155.0	161.0
1922	175.0	167.8	167.5	168.6	101.1	121.7	126.5	186.7	116.4	127.7	132.4
1923	226.9	208.9	125.5	145.9	117.4	170.5	145.4	174.2	125.4	145.0	129.1

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-2

ANNUAL FISHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED INTERMEDIATE IMPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

1879	93.6	124.7	119.2	115.7	49.5	93.1	157.0	152.7	152.8	96.5	85.4
1880	98.0	136.1	129.0	124.7	55.1	92.8	189.2	183.8	184.0	108.5	96.7
1881	114.9	112.6	113.7	113.7	57.2	88.0	187.3	182.0	182.1	105.9	94.3
1882	116.5	95.9	106.9	106.2	68.0	85.6	187.9	182.5	182.4	109.2	112.7
1883	107.5	86.1	94.6	95.5	65.1	79.3	171.1	166.5	166.5	105.7	97.8
1884	103.6	91.0	97.1	96.1	69.1	78.8	134.0	131.0	130.8	107.0	71.3
1885	104.5	82.3	90.2	89.1	65.0	77.5	120.0	117.6	117.3	103.2	63.7
1886	95.7	83.4	89.0	88.0	65.1	73.6	122.9	120.5	119.9	95.8	68.6
1887	103.0	125.0	122.7	120.1	68.4	68.7	110.6	108.6	108.2	85.7	70.7
1888	99.1	111.3	111.4	109.2	80.7	68.5	124.8	122.3	121.8	76.0	64.5
1889	84.7	123.3	115.7	113.3	81.3	69.5	150.9	147.5	146.8	71.6	62.8
1890	98.3	135.6	127.3	124.6	80.9	79.0	129.0	126.3	125.9	63.8	74.7
1891	107.3	131.3	125.9	123.4	80.8	78.7	131.5	129.3	128.5	60.1	74.7
1892	104.5	119.0	116.4	114.2	77.5	73.0	127.7	125.7	124.6	59.5	68.6
1893	93.1	134.7	125.9	124.6	77.8	67.4	139.5	137.1	135.9	54.0	74.7
1894	73.2	126.6	117.9	115.5	75.6	63.6	114.5	113.0	111.9	59.1	70.7
1895	78.3	122.5	115.6	112.6	82.9	62.3	88.6	88.0	87.1	64.3	69.1
1896	72.7	109.0	102.7	100.3	77.1	64.5	105.6	104.3	103.3	67.7	63.8
1897	78.2	85.4	84.3	82.3	75.2	72.8	94.2	93.2	92.3	64.2	75.9
1898	74.6	68.4	69.5	68.7	79.7	74.8	102.1	102.2	101.0	74.7	85.9
1899	76.0	65.6	66.8	66.4	84.2	73.3	110.2	109.4	107.7	73.4	90.7
1900	77.9	73.3	73.8	73.0	81.1	81.2	111.2	109.9	108.7	77.5	86.4
1901	73.1	65.6	66.6	66.1	83.1	82.1	99.8	98.0	98.5	81.6	79.8
1902	72.6	67.7	68.0	67.9	87.0	73.1	79.5	79.4	87.0	81.8	75.4
1903	74.0	66.6	67.7	67.3	89.5	75.8	87.5	88.0	87.4	82.9	90.5
1904	75.3	73.2	73.5	73.0	87.6	76.2	94.5	94.7	93.6	84.2	92.4
1905	71.7	75.5	74.9	74.5	91.4	77.4	117.9	116.9	115.3	86.9	85.1
1906	81.3	75.4	76.4	75.9	95.4	90.3	97.1	97.3	96.9	92.4	107.8
1907	90.2	76.0	78.6	78.1	100.5	97.4	102.2	102.1	101.8	96.3	97.4
1908	78.9	71.4	72.8	72.6	94.0	92.6	108.6	107.9	107.5	80.4	107.2
1909	78.2	68.8	70.6	71.0	90.3	89.7	107.3	106.8	106.2	84.9	90.8
1910	87.1	78.7	80.3	80.6	93.1	91.5	119.0	117.7	117.0	88.3	124.8
1911	91.8	96.2	95.3	94.7	98.8	98.7	112.7	111.9	111.5	86.8	156.0
1912	96.1	107.1	104.8	104.2	104.7	101.3	123.1	121.9	121.4	91.1	130.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.3
1914	95.1	97.8	89.3	90.6	104.4	98.6	110.3	110.1	111.3	100.0	100.0
1915	99.7	95.8	88.4	89.4	110.2	106.4	151.2	150.5	145.9	97.7	70.6
1916	116.6	93.1	97.7	98.1	126.6	133.9	184.5	183.0	176.7	92.7	82.6
1917	161.9	87.9	104.3	105.7	164.5	163.2	205.0	204.2	200.8	108.8	100.1
1918	170.5	90.0	106.5	109.0	198.1	197.8	217.9	219.0	217.6	111.4	111.4
1919	181.2	152.2	158.5	158.7	220.9	246.9	262.5	263.8	257.0	95.7	95.7
1920	205.7	153.7	165.9	165.6	184.0	278.5	541.3	543.1	483.9	189.5	74.4
1921	149.8	87.4	99.7	99.5	152.6	181.9	181.9	184.9	179.9	219.1	74.4
1922	132.4	104.5	110.2	109.5	144.5	151.5	124.5	126.2	127.8	90.3	46.0
1923	114.2	108.5	109.7	109.0	146.4	147.7	219.0	229.0	208.2	45.3	42.9
1924										106.7	60.4

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-2 (continued)

YEAR	120	121	122	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
1879	77.3	102.9	125.2	101.4	107.2	94.8	101.9	92.9	98.1	98.8	97.7	74.0	
1880	82.5	105.1	124.5	101.2	115.6	97.8	108.7	104.1	102.2	107.8	106.4	85.7	
1881	82.1	99.7	125.7	102.6	108.2	94.5	102.2	101.9	105.9	105.9	102.8	85.2	
1882	88.4	101.2	128.4	102.1	119.1	92.7	105.7	113.6	110.2	113.6	109.4	85.0	
1883	85.6	102.1	135.1	99.8	104.1	94.8	100.8	103.6	100.7	102.1	100.2	85.6	
1884	77.8	91.1	111.1	96.2	98.2	89.5	94.4	91.5	94.2	94.7	94.1	81.4	
1885	68.5	84.6	102.7	72.0	89.8	84.5	84.1	85.7	87.1	87.1	87.0	74.0	
1886	64.1	80.1	105.2	60.8	90.8	81.9	84.3	86.4	82.0	86.7	86.7	75.7	
1887	72.2	81.7	114.9	91.5	100.9	84.1	90.0	79.8	89.1	89.1	89.1	75.4	
1888	82.5	78.1	104.0	89.0	96.1	80.2	84.6	71.6	84.6	82.6	80.9	72.6	
1889	92.7	81.8	108.0	89.8	102.6	82.2	85.8	68.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	74.8	
1890	79.6	78.9	116.4	88.8	101.9	80.2	88.1	68.7	83.8	82.9	83.7	71.9	
1891	76.1	79.9	118.2	88.8	89.0	80.4	84.4	68.1	72.4	77.6	77.8	62.4	
1892	88.6	78.2	101.4	87.8	88.7	79.8	84.4	62.1	78.0	74.4	74.0	68.2	
1893	88.3	77.4	101.4	90.7	90.4	80.5	84.6	62.8	74.0	74.1	74.9	68.4	
1894	53.9	74.7	81.0	84.2	74.0	74.6	74.0	62.7	68.4	68.8	68.2	74.4	
1895	48.8	71.6	91.2	86.7	74.0	74.6	74.7	64.7	70.6	69.2	70.4	68.0	
1896	41.8	73.9	94.4	86.5	76.4	74.6	77.2	64.5	72.4	71.3	72.2	65.2	
1897	47.0	71.8	80.6	84.2	78.7	74.2	74.7	69.4	74.4	71.4	74.1	62.6	
1898	84.6	71.6	90.6	81.9	76.4	74.7	74.8	78.1	79.2	77.1	78.8	64.6	
1899	70.4	73.5	99.0	91.2	87.9	79.4	82.6	80.9	89.5	85.6	85.2	45.4	
1900	85.2	79.0	103.6	91.5	94.4	93.1	89.4	81.5	89.5	88.2	89.1	74.8	
1901	75.1	82.6	80.1	88.9	83.1	84.3	81.9	79.6	82.1	81.2	82.0	72.7	
1902	86.6	78.2	90.4	91.2	98.9	81.8	84.1	78.0	84.4	85.2	84.3	82.1	
1903	81.0	87.9	100.9	90.7	95.8	84.7	88.9	84.8	88.7	89.6	89.4	82.4	
1904	93.2	82.2	96.4	90.6	91.2	84.4	89.4	90.2	92.4	92.1	91.0	81.8	
1905	83.5	83.5	103.4	91.9	100.5	84.7	92.4	93.4	94.6	94.2	93.9	85.9	
1906	97.0	89.3	113.9	93.0	107.8	90.2	97.9	99.6	103.7	102.7	103.0	92.2	
1907	99.1	95.2	130.5	97.0	118.2	94.6	104.8	102.0	110.2	108.9	109.4	93.7	
1908	81.1	86.2	99.2	94.9	92.4	89.1	90.2	89.7	90.7	88.4	90.2	92.8	
1909	74.1	79.8	97.9	92.6	89.1	87.3	86.1	102.8	93.6	93.6	96.1	94.5	
1910	82.4	79.8	98.5	92.8	92.7	83.0	80.8	121.1	107.8	107.2	106.9	96.7	
1911	87.2	85.5	97.1	98.1	93.4	88.0	90.9	108.0	102.1	101.2	101.8	94.6	
1912	86.6	92.7	95.5	98.0	92.2	93.9	90.1	107.2	100.6	100.4	100.8	94.4	
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1914	87.5	91.7	110.0	84.2	104.2	89.6	97.3	86.2	104.2	100.2	99.2	100.4	
1915	74.4	90.1	100.1	86.4	94.1	89.1	91.6	87.1	89.5	89.2	89.7	91.0	
1916	97.4	115.4	130.9	106.9	124.4	113.6	120.6	103.7	112.6	112.5	112.8	104.4	
1917	103.5	140.9	174.7	128.6	169.3	134.8	135.4	128.0	144.7	142.8	144.2	121.4	
1918	202.3	220.1	214.7	181.4	204.7	200.2	199.2	181.2	184.5	189.2	189.5	148.5	
1919	181.4	212.9	234.1	197.4	213.8	208.7	210.5	182.6	159.5	160.4	161.5	161.5	
1920	181.7	235.9	272.0	206.7	246.0	227.5	241.6	190.4	174.5	178.7	179.4	224.4	
1921	108.6	145.5	147.4	127.4	151.4	147.4	148.0	98.9	91.0	88.4	92.4	178.4	
1922	101.4	140.7	142.9	142.9	160.4	146.7	146.7	97.4	100.3	98.4	100.9	150.4	
1923	108.8	144.5	215.7	136.8	181.4	149.0	166.0	74.8	110.0	117.1	119.7	156.2	

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-2 (concluded)

1879	94.8	101.1	62.0	87.4	68.1	169.8	95.5	85.9	117.5
1880	104.5	102.3	65.7	95.8	84.7	176.5	85.1	101.8	126.4
1881	99.9	101.0	67.5	97.4	71.6	171.2	77.6	91.6	120.2
1882	105.0	101.4	70.1	97.7	73.1	164.0	98.1	90.8	119.7
1883	97.0	100.4	68.8	91.3	71.6	151.6	95.4	85.7	114.1
1884	91.7	93.8	69.1	87.6	66.5	149.3	96.1	84.5	112.5
1885	84.4	85.7	61.2	80.0	62.3	145.0	90.4	76.2	105.9
1886	84.5	85.9	65.1	81.2	61.9	134.3	86.0	76.0	100.1
1887	85.9	87.2	61.7	81.7	61.2	123.7	85.5	75.1	95.6
1888	84.2	84.2	60.1	77.2	61.2	126.4	91.8	72.0	95.2
1889	80.2	86.3	66.6	80.1	60.9	133.3	90.3	74.4	99.8
1890	77.7	81.7	62.1	78.7	66.8	126.9	91.3	80.8	100.6
1891	73.3	75.9	60.6	71.5	66.1	114.7	104.7	79.2	97.9
1892	75.2	73.3	59.4	71.2	61.4	116.2	101.5	77.0	93.2
1893	75.9	74.4	61.4	72.5	60.0	113.2	91.2	77.9	89.0
1894	78.8	78.5	58.6	66.2	51.1	104.0	81.4	67.9	81.4
1895	71.6	69.8	60.0	68.0	47.8	109.4	74.7	65.0	85.0
1896	67.6	71.2	59.7	69.2	46.1	110.2	68.6	66.9	84.9
1897	65.2	71.5	58.3	65.0	46.9	101.8	70.1	65.9	81.6
1898	65.1	76.5	57.2	73.5	45.3	96.7	72.3	61.3	83.8
1899	68.5	83.2	64.7	80.2	71.3	93.7	83.0	76.5	87.0
1900	78.9	87.5	74.1	85.5	84.4	97.0	89.0	85.5	92.2
1901	80.0	80.2	71.2	79.4	78.2	97.9	94.6	85.3	96.0
1902	83.2	81.7	74.5	81.2	71.6	100.0	91.6	80.5	93.3
1903	83.5	88.0	77.9	87.9	82.9	97.4	91.8	83.0	90.0
1904	83.9	89.2	76.4	88.2	72.5	95.5	89.4	81.6	89.1
1905	87.1	91.9	80.0	92.2	78.5	98.9	90.5	86.2	93.9
1906	93.1	100.9	87.3	99.3	98.5	97.5	99.5	99.8	92.6
1907	95.1	106.6	91.9	105.1	109.9	94.3	103.5	105.1	92.9
1908	94.6	95.1	89.5	90.0	79.4	89.8	89.1	80.7	89.1
1909	95.7	96.6	94.1	95.7	75.4	88.5	86.6	77.2	89.6
1910	96.5	107.5	85.2	101.0	78.4	90.0	88.9	80.8	87.7
1911	94.6	101.1	94.6	100.1	86.6	91.2	91.9	88.2	89.7
1912	95.4	100.6	97.0	100.9	97.1	96.4	98.5	97.1	94.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.4	92.5	97.6	94.1	87.1	78.2	96.7	89.9	87.9
1915	98.1	88.3	90.2	90.7	96.0	78.2	103.8	101.5	90.0
1916	114.6	111.5	119.1	114.6	130.1	94.7	125.8	128.8	171.9
1917	153.5	140.7	174.4	157.7	157.9	115.0	134.7	151.9	144.7
1918	161.6	148.0	179.0	167.9	168.6	146.2	143.0	170.0	191.7
1919	178.9	164.5	196.8	175.7	149.5	153.5	141.4	158.1	206.2
1920	256.6	185.4	230.9	201.1	141.1	169.7	142.9	162.6	214.5
1921	178.5	98.3	168.6	109.7	87.8	136.6	110.9	115.4	167.7
1922	150.9	105.9	173.7	114.7	85.0	116.7	109.0	106.8	145.5
1923	160.2	123.5	181.0	131.6	101.5	114.6	121.8	118.0	144.1

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-3

ANNUAL FIBER QUANTITY INDEXES,
SELECTED INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	104	106	107	108	113	114	120	121	122	124	128
1879	131.4	174.6	126.7	115.7	77.7	14.5	37.4	18.2	21.8	41.7	20.8
1880	125.5	194.6	141.1	128.2	83.3	15.4	42.4	16.1	22.8	46.8	22.0
1881	120.0	155.0	112.6	103.4	69.8	14.8	41.3	20.0	26.0	44.9	21.8
1882	83.0	94.4	75.9	69.4	54.4	18.9	41.7	18.5	51.7	41.5	28.8
1883	186.3	64.3	119.6	85.3	66.9	17.9	44.6	18.7	30.7	40.0	28.5
1884	78.6	103.0	61.2	74.5	66.0	19.1	43.5	17.5	30.1	47.2	28.4
1885	72.3	123.2	94.1	85.7	77.3	19.3	37.9	22.3	28.7	42.4	26.6
1886	90.7	118.4	93.1	83.5	75.0	19.0	47.6	26.1	26.0	51.9	26.1
1887	86.9	112.4	88.4	81.1	74.1	21.9	47.2	23.3	26.6	51.7	28.5
1888	57.8	103.8	79.3	77.6	64.4	22.8	46.7	17.5	30.8	51.0	29.5
1889	87.5	157.9	119.6	115.5	83.5	31.5	54.6	16.5	36.3	60.3	37.0
1890	98.3	187.4	145.3	138.5	99.4	31.6	51.9	18.2	35.8	57.7	36.6
1891	121.2	176.3	130.4	124.6	94.6	33.3	61.6	23.9	51.8	66.6	35.8
1892	145.3	190.0	141.4	134.6	111.3	27.8	53.9	23.5	35.7	58.5	36.6
1893	109.7	157.0	105.9	100.7	90.5	39.2	51.2	23.9	36.9	58.4	37.7
1894	98.9	166.2	130.3	124.1	101.4	43.8	63.6	26.4	48.5	69.4	41.3
1895	91.6	170.6	130.6	125.4	102.6	42.7	58.1	30.5	43.4	64.1	45.2
1896	159.5	201.0	151.1	144.4	117.0	48.3	64.8	40.4	51.7	72.0	50.4
1897	201.1	220.7	169.3	160.9	125.4	44.3	68.6	42.5	59.9	74.3	54.5
1898	222.1	249.5	187.6	177.5	144.3	47.0	68.6	48.0	57.2	92.3	55.8
1899	189.6	217.0	190.5	179.7	141.4	54.7	66.1	59.7	61.6	71.6	61.7
1900	179.6	240.4	177.5	169.3	146.7	56.2	73.7	43.4	64.1	80.6	64.1
1901	189.3	246.1	178.5	171.5	146.9	62.6	75.1	56.9	60.9	82.4	64.9
1902	113.3	190.1	137.2	133.6	122.6	62.9	77.2	70.2	59.8	79.1	61.7
1903	124.5	180.1	140.0	134.5	126.2	66.5	79.9	59.9	69.7	81.7	66.8
1904	73.2	176.5	147.8	138.4	135.4	73.7	73.4	67.6	69.0	76.9	70.0
1905	109.1	200.8	166.0	159.2	143.0	73.6	95.2	104.9	61.3	89.9	68.0
1906	126.8	202.0	168.8	161.7	135.2	83.4	85.9	78.0	73.3	88.0	76.8
1907	118.8	176.0	146.5	140.8	124.5	72.1	89.5	48.5	77.2	93.1	76.3
1908	99.0	159.9	157.8	152.6	117.1	75.1	93.4	54.2	61.5	95.7	71.7
1909	65.2	123.5	104.7	104.6	95.3	82.1	85.6	70.3	70.9	86.3	74.2
1910	54.9	81.5	78.0	77.2	73.5	98.0	79.8	65.1	82.5	80.5	84.4
1911	68.6	108.9	114.6	109.3	104.6	100.4	97.9	86.3	91.5	97.7	92.3
1912	79.4	99.2	98.7	96.8	98.9	108.5	122.0	102.6	97.5	120.7	99.7
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	151.5	95.1	89.0	89.4	93.1	110.4	74.2	102.1	68.6	74.8	79.6
1915	203.1	246.6	151.3	150.1	161.4	210.9	139.1	218.5	50.3	109.2	85.0
1916	170.9	247.2	179.9	179.3	161.5	190.8	69.8	210.7	51.8	91.6	90.3
1917	136.2	244.0	175.7	173.7	148.1	111.3	64.5	198.4	40.8	93.8	67.6
1918	134.7	448.3	294.2	287.2	207.3	111.3	53.7	136.7	44.4	52.0	51.2
1919	148.2	412.2	311.0	306.1	259.1	210.2	82.9	190.9	50.3	84.9	101.9
1920	194.7	203.3	177.6	174.6	160.8	120.2	82.2	209.7	61.3	74.4	75.1
1921	246.2	159.7	169.6	164.1	157.7	71.6	76.8	131.4	44.3	78.0	60.6
1922	213.4	150.9	149.4	146.7	151.1	81.5	75.0	114.4	54.3	73.0	68.6
1923	114.1	104.5	105.4	119.5	147.1	84.3	64.2	120.1	70.9	66.9	74.6

APPENDIX B TABLE B-3 (continued)

1879	41.3	38.1	18.8	14.5	2.3	3.5	6.0	3.9	3.5	8.1
1880	46.1	42.3	15.6	12.2	1.5	3.5	5.7	2.7	3.6	7.3
1881	44.3	40.9	22.9	17.7	1.5	4.0	7.1	3.2	4.9	10.1
1882	44.9	42.2	17.3	13.3	1.1	5.7	8.4	2.8	5.7	10.7
1883	48.3	44.6	23.4	18.7	2.2	6.1	12.9	3.4	6.1	11.1
1884	46.5	43.1	19.3	14.3	2.6	5.0	17.7	3.7	5.1	10.5
1885	41.9	39.1	24.9	19.8	3.1	4.3	17.0	4.1	4.4	10.3
1886	51.3	46.6	26.5	20.9	1.9	4.3	15.9	1.8	4.4	10.7
1887	50.6	46.7	27.4	22.0	1.5	4.9	18.3	3.8	5.0	11.1
1888	50.4	46.6	26.5	21.8	3.1	5.8	20.6	4.8	6.0	11.7
1889	59.6	55.5	31.4	25.2	1.7	7.6	25.0	4.2	7.7	14.3
1890	57.3	53.3	32.8	26.4	1.3	8.6	21.8	4.5	8.6	15.3
1891	65.9	59.8	31.7	26.1	6.2	9.4	24.7	8.7	9.4	15.6
1892	57.8	53.6	34.6	28.0	1.1	9.0	27.1	6.6	9.1	16.0
1893	57.5	53.9	41.1	34.5	12.3	10.3	30.9	13.2	10.6	18.4
1894	68.4	62.7	42.0	35.2	14.3	10.4	26.4	17.1	10.6	18.9
1895	63.3	59.8	42.3	35.5	10.7	11.6	28.9	14.8	12.0	20.1
1896	71.6	67.5	45.8	37.0	22.8	14.4	28.6	24.9	14.6	22.6
1897	74.1	70.3	45.9	40.0	27.6	20.1	27.6	30.0	20.4	27.4
1898	92.1	83.9	49.7	41.8	29.3	28.0	29.7	32.5	28.9	33.4
1899	71.6	69.8	49.0	42.9	25.9	35.0	36.8	29.9	35.1	37.9
1900	80.5	77.7	49.5	45.8	36.2	37.8	42.6	38.7	38.0	40.2
1901	82.3	78.9	53.6	48.1	19.4	34.2	43.6	24.9	34.5	39.3
1902	78.6	75.7	53.2	44.9	29.2	33.3	38.2	33.8	33.7	38.8
1903	81.0	79.0	49.4	46.3	26.3	34.8	45.6	32.0	35.1	39.1
1904	76.6	75.6	52.6	49.3	37.5	40.7	47.1	53.7	41.1	44.3
1905	89.7	85.4	61.1	55.8	49.5	46.3	50.3	51.9	47.4	51.5
1906	87.8	86.1	65.0	59.6	45.6	54.4	49.1	49.1	45.5	50.1
1907	93.0	89.2	66.7	65.7	48.6	59.3	63.1	73.0	60.6	62.5
1908	95.3	90.9	75.3	69.3	58.1	47.4	61.7	59.2	47.6	55.4
1909	86.1	84.0	77.4	72.1	64.1	46.6	62.4	66.6	49.7	58.1
1910	80.3	81.2	75.7	72.6	70.1	59.6	67.3	73.0	62.5	67.5
1911	97.4	96.7	80.9	86.3	95.3	77.9	82.9	88.3	79.9	82.8
1912	119.8	115.4	95.4	91.4	94.1	91.4	86.3	96.9	92.6	94.7
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	74.6	75.5	100.0	93.4	91.1	73.4	78.8	93.9	73.9	82.7
1915	108.8	103.0	111.2	104.4	118.8	136.9	79.7	137.0	149.1	195.1
1916	91.3	90.7	117.7	112.3	184.0	187.1	89.7	202.5	244.1	246.4
1917	50.8	60.5	119.4	120.8	226.6	193.1	107.0	239.4	222.2	245.1
1918	52.1	52.0	123.1	119.3	177.3	161.2	97.6	187.4	150.7	147.1
1919	87.5	89.6	123.7	115.2	120.3	189.1	95.6	136.7	148.0	172.5
1920	75.8	76.0	163.2	167.8	132.2	218.7	163.7	155.1	218.1	203.1
1921	70.7	74.0	134.0	124.8	77.4	153.5	109.1	96.4	135.1	130.4
1922	73.7	73.3	146.1	113.1	41.1	103.1	70.1	90.0	105.4	119.0
1923	67.1	69.0	102.2	155.4	97.3	137.5	118.0	104.3	137.5	144.1

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-4

ACTUAL FISHER CATCHES, INDEXES,
SEASONED INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES
(1913-100)

YEAR	102	104	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
1879	95.1	60.6	59.4	24.5	19.2	54.1	54.1	54.1	51.8	29.0	18.9	
1880	96.8	77.1	77.0	27.8	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1881	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1882	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1883	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1884	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1885	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1886	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1887	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1888	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1889	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1890	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1891	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1892	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1893	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1894	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1895	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1896	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1897	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1898	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1899	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1900	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1901	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1902	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1903	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1904	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1905	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1906	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1907	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1908	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1909	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1910	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1911	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1912	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1913	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1914	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1915	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1916	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1917	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1918	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1919	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1920	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1921	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1922	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1923	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	
1924	98.4	43.4	43.2	30.7	22.6	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	11.9	18.9	

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-4 (continued)

1879	15.5	28.7	14.7	104.4	15.0	49.6	31.7	20.8	17.0	17.0	16.6	28.7
1880	18.2	38.3	20.2	139.3	19.7	66.2	42.2	25.3	21.6	21.6	16.6	28.7
1881	21.2	37.7	14.1	124.5	16.4	61.7	38.1	24.9	19.7	19.5	19.2	41.1
1882	21.6	42.3	17.4	160.3	18.7	74.8	45.5	24.5	21.1	20.8	20.6	47.1
1883	1881	39.8	19.1	151.6	20.0	71.2	44.6	22.7	21.7	20.7	21.2	42.1
1884	24.1	40.9	18.5	146.7	20.4	70.2	44.3	23.3	21.9	21.5	21.5	46.5
1885	25.9	40.9	23.0	128.9	24.0	65.3	43.9	23.8	24.2	23.4	23.7	41.5
1886	25.4	47.6	29.7	154.9	28.7	77.2	52.5	29.7	28.9	28.4	28.1	44.4
1887	27.5	46.8	26.3	161.7	26.7	78.6	52.0	29.3	27.3	27.8	27.8	51.2
1888	12.8	49.8	28.3	176.5	29.7	84.7	56.7	33.5	31.1	30.6	30.1	52.2
1889	39.2	47.3	32.1	188.4	34.4	86.2	60.2	33.3	34.6	33.0	33.7	53.3
1890	37.1	54.1	25.8	207.1	29.6	96.6	61.5	38.2	35.5	32.7	34.6	57.6
1891	46.5	44.2	36.5	153.1	39.6	73.4	55.6	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.7	63.5
1892	46.5	50.7	40.9	160.2	42.7	80.3	60.5	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.1	69.1
1893	49.1	49.1	25.1	141.9	32.1	74.4	52.2	37.0	42.0	34.7	34.1	65.1
1894	40.6	44.4	35.7	101.4	37.4	59.7	47.9	33.8	36.9	34.8	36.0	49.2
1895	52.6	61.1	56.8	204.3	56.4	100.5	78.5	48.2	52.1	50.9	50.9	62.6
1896	49.5	54.8	33.8	130.1	38.5	75.1	58.7	31.3	34.8	34.7	34.3	61.4
1897	59.0	61.0	76.3	138.2	72.7	81.9	77.8	42.3	53.6	55.1	52.3	61.6
1898	55.5	53.3	35.7	96.4	41.5	64.7	52.3	43.1	40.5	41.4	39.7	49.4
1899	56.6	61.5	46.6	93.1	49.9	69.6	58.8	52.8	49.4	50.3	48.5	55.0
1900	56.3	64.6	41.4	98.6	46.3	73.1	58.7	50.4	47.7	47.3	46.7	50.7
1901	64.4	66.2	51.0	101.1	55.6	74.8	64.0	55.9	55.0	54.3	53.9	56.0
1902	76.8	79.5	61.7	119.1	67.1	89.6	76.9	56.1	60.6	60.8	60.1	62.3
1903	74.5	79.8	55.1	117.8	61.7	89.2	74.2	56.4	57.6	57.3	57.1	61.2
1904	68.7	73.3	73.5	101.8	71.8	80.9	75.5	57.5	63.1	63.3	62.4	62.5
1905	78.2	83.2	81.9	120.9	80.6	92.5	85.1	66.3	71.6	71.8	70.6	70.4
1906	73.1	100.3	75.9	124.0	75.0	106.0	88.6	70.3	72.2	71.5	71.3	81.9
1907	91.7	106.7	71.3	132.0	78.1	112.7	93.4	66.3	70.7	71.0	70.0	90.5
1908	76.6	84.6	74.2	90.5	75.0	86.0	79.0	63.4	68.3	67.5	67.5	71.7
1909	94.7	107.0	111.2	117.0	105.8	109.5	106.4	90.4	94.8	95.0	93.8	96.4
1910	80.3	105.1	91.2	116.3	87.5	108.1	97.8	86.2	95.1	88.1	73.3	73.3
1911	85.2	96.1	81.1	88.5	82.5	94.2	88.6	85.2	93.8	84.5	84.2	89.2
1912	112.4	100.9	106.7	83.5	109.7	94.7	102.8	112.6	108.9	109.7	108.0	99.2
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	117.9	101.5	111.4	197.7	111.8	121.8	113.6	114.3	113.3	112.2	112.2	76.4
1915	133.7	77.3	149.2	110.3	143.1	84.9	112.3	141.7	137.4	140.9	134.4	89.4
1916	150.2	72.1	159.2	107.2	154.4	80.1	112.6	162.5	152.9	158.5	151.1	92.5
1917	120.0	62.9	165.2	110.2	151.9	73.0	112.7	177.2	159.2	167.5	159.6	96.1
1918	110.0	45.5	165.9	75.7	149.3	52.1	100.2	132.8	144.6	154.6	149.6	95.0
1919	120.8	46.1	190.9	82.4	170.4	53.9	110.7	221.4	191.7	198.2	191.4	89.5
1920	172.0	79.1	124.6	144.6	133.9	93.0	112.8	208.1	164.5	169.2	165.2	110.3
1921	91.5	67.8	177.4	157.3	152.9	86.2	118.7	146.1	152.3	146.3	150.5	81.4
1922	117.2	83.1	196.6	148.3	174.0	97.1	133.3	211.0	197.2	197.2	191.2	127.0
1923	129.6	102.7	198.7	174.7	178.4	118.3	146.7	232.6	197.3	209.0	199.2	152.6

TABLE B-4 (concluded)

YEAR	134	137	139	140	142	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
1879		18.7	42.0	43.2	20.9			35.1	21.9	10.9	26.4	36.8
1880		23.9	44.7	46.4	20.9			40.7	49.9	14.2	38.7	48.6
1881		28.1	52.5	58.2	24.5			48.7	63.5	20.1	46.8	60.1
1882		23.6	63.0	61.7	27.3			50.0	50.3	20.4	40.4	70.7
1883		28.9	59.6	57.4	27.2			42.6	49.8	18.5	42.8	87.7
1884		26.7	58.7	56.2	27.2			41.2	40.2	18.5	32.5	47.4
1885		26.3	55.0	57.5	29.4			38.5	22.1	18.6	45.0	42.6
1886		10.7	63.2	58.4	34.4			54.4	42.0	24.6	41.0	45.4
1887		10.8	66.7	64.5	34.0			68.7	48.0	23.3	48.1	67.7
1888		13.5	72.0	68.7	36.8			53.7	41.9	23.8	43.7	64.9
1889	42.0	38.6	73.4	66.7	39.4		32.0	54.1	38.4	24.5	43.9	60.4
1890	44.8	17.7	82.3	70.9	40.4		41.3	44.6	41.8	24.2	44.9	63.0
1891	49.4	40.1	65.3	71.4	42.8		29.8	47.3	40.3	28.4	47.9	61.6
1892	33.9	43.0	71.5	76.2	47.1		33.5	41.3	39.0	28.1	46.6	66.4
1893	51.4	45.9	66.7	70.9	40.4		49.3	47.6	34.5	33.7	41.8	62.1
1894	37.1	38.9	53.0	61.0	40.6		37.0	39.4	24.0	29.2	37.5	50.4
1895	48.6	33.7	86.7	78.7	54.1		28.4	41.0	18.4	26.4	44.3	70.8
1896	48.6	37.1	65.9	60.8	39.1		23.5	39.2	36.8	26.4	35.2	65.5
1897	47.6	44.9	71.9	72.7	54.2		29.8	36.9	29.5	28.3	38.2	47.0
1898	38.1	42.6	37.7	56.3	42.8		25.0	43.1	29.0	27.9	43.6	68.8
1899	44.4	30.5	62.3	59.7	50.8		37.4	46.7	37.8	33.2	50.1	36.8
1900	42.2	48.8	64.5	47.1	48.0		48.0	48.2	47.1	40.3	45.6	40.4
1901	45.5	46.8	67.0	59.7	54.1	63.4	48.3	50.4	47.4	37.0	54.5	75.8
1902	33.7	42.4	78.4	70.2	62.3	66.0	75.0	78.4	66.8	37.9	68.1	65.8
1903	53.0	59.1	79.3	65.9	58.9	63.9	46.2	80.8	73.4	35.3	70.5	55.0
1904	54.2	65.0	72.8	70.4	66.2	63.7	49.1	61.9	52.0	45.3	60.4	78.7
1905	60.9	71.8	83.7	77.2	72.1	84.6	40.1	74.8	69.9	52.0	71.4	51.4
1906	70.8	75.9	98.3	53.2	74.8	88.1	48.0	95.2	97.4	33.1	50.9	77.4
1907	41.4	73.0	106.7	87.6	73.7	74.6	54.4	79.3	93.1	46.2	72.0	101.8
1908	65.2	68.6	92.7	68.2	67.6	69.4	54.4	69.8	69.8	47.6	64.5	76.7
1909	81.8	93.8	103.9	90.1	93.0	162.3	76.1	89.8	102.2	69.2	92.0	76.4
1910	92.0	104.0	92.1	81.8	81.8	137.1	93.6	101.0	111.9	46.3	-103.2	107.4
1911	89.7	86.7	91.8	94.3	86.4	114.7	69.6	94.4	104.4	73.5	96.4	102.7
1912	99.0	103.0	94.7	101.5	106.4	98.6	91.4	90.8	102.4	34.0	96.3	78.2
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	103.1	110.4	117.0	96.7	108.6	41.9	74.3	72.3	118.9	78.7	79.8	109.1
1915	92.7	115.4	84.0	92.1	124.7	48.5	95.6	71.4	34.9	34.9	71.7	71.0
1916	102.3	148.1	83.4	106.9	139.4	166.9	139.2	94.9	75.1	123.1	94.5	61.2
1917	90.4	135.0	79.7	96.4	143.1	79.7	132.6	102.9	61.5	124.6	90.8	43.0
1918	87.6	136.6	62.0	80.3	130.8	41.8	150.9	102.2	37.7	133.9	54.6	47.4
1919	93.4	173.4	61.1	87.4	161.7	72.0	113.2	81.2	70.2	127.0	78.7	42.0
1920	123.6	157.9	96.5	111.2	190.4	72.0	140.1	136.4	116.2	173.7	107.8	44.4
1921	94.0	141.1	92.2	44.1	130.6	43.7	78.6	63.4	134.4	137.5	61.8	58.4
1922	155.8	181.4	108.5	123.4	101.7	98.9	143.4	143.4	133.1	132.0	113.8	117.7
1923	179.9	191.4	112.5	142.6	181.0	122.6	108.3	148.2	132.9	14.8	132.6	100.4

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-5

ANNUAL VALUES,
SELECTED INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

1879	230	71	114	118	168	8	13	15	216	21
1880	228	86	147	151	204	9	14	17	271	25
1881	200	82	139	144	193	9	16	21	253	28
1882	147	59	103	109	163	10	16	27	260	34
1883	142	71	120	125	190	10	15	25	259	33
1884	117	60	99	104	174	11	13	23	255	31
1885	101	60	98	102	178	11	13	21	221	28
1886	119	53	90	94	162	10	15	19	251	27
1887	116	53	91	95	167	11	16	21	246	30
1888	81	53	88	94	155	10	13	25	256	31
1889	108	72	119	125	189	14	13	29	302	39
1890	123	81	138	143	216	14	13	28	291	39
1891	198	79	128	133	219	15	16	25	314	37
1892	203	89	146	150	255	13	15	26	253	37
1893	139	77	133	137	230	17	16	27	249	37
1894	109	82	141	146	223	18	15	27	240	37
1895	106	82	133	138	210	21	17	29	228	45
1896	165	86	132	137	219	22	23	35	278	49
1897	235	94	145	149	240	21	24	40	252	54
1898	279	111	171	175	290	23	24	38	280	55
1899	229	116	178	182	304	28	31	45	246	67
1900	217	117	182	188	310	28	26	52	375	74
1901	246	128	204	210	333	30	32	48	356	71
1902	159	117	181	188	308	32	40	51	349	74
1903	174	105	178	183	308	35	34	63	427	86
1904	101	97	163	169	269	38	42	61	421	92
1905	154	107	187	191	302	40	66	59	436	92
1906	178	113	203	207	328	47	52	77	480	118
1907	194	105	191	195	325	44	36	86	531	123
1908	170	93	178	182	309	42	35	71	492	105
1909	117	74	149	156	268	48	43	72	516	110
1910	93	60	128	135	239	57	44	85	535	134
1911	115	71	157	164	293	61	58	96	592	150
1912	142	66	146	153	288	68	67	105	693	161
1913	169	73	158	167	305	63	69	114	654	160
1914	274	71	140	150	293	71	71	74	421	126
1915	459	184	276	292	523	161	152	54	608	146
1916	416	198	312	330	604	143	191	58	718	182
1917	495	274	435	454	781	126	206	68	685	172
1918	534	468	938	967	1373	93	247	86	825	155
1919	646	598	1149	1194	1904	314	368	135	1448	397
1920	883	279	538	566	1077	197	496	185	1433	334
1921	673	157	338	351	657	65	153	89	763	173
1922	459	141	276	290	559	66	175	92	343	161
1923	257	154	330	345	553	70	177	147	987	208

YEAR	133	136	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147
1879	218	246	37	39	4		16	5	7	27	62
1880	272	301	45	47	2		18	6	6	19	61
1881	253	288	49	42	3		22	7	7	21	79
1882	261	301	45	49	2		27	9	8	28	82
1883	240	298	49	54	4		29	11	9	50	87
1884	256	294	51	56	4		24	17	10	24	87
1885	223	256	32	56	4		19	16	10	20	87
1886	253	285	50	54	3		19	13	9	19	74
1887	248	284	49	54	2		20	15	9	22	74
1888	257	294	40	57	6		24	20	14	26	81
1889	104	351	56	62	2		32	22	8	44	97
1890	294	338	74	62	2		36	20	9	37	100
1891	317	360	50	59	10		38	23	18	40	98
1892	255	297	47	46	5		34	24	14	46	91
1893	251	294	46	59	16		39	25	21	42	97
1894	242	288	45	46	17		37	22	23	40	94
1895	230	281	62	73	14		44	24	24	47	117
1896	281	337	68	80	32		60	24	43	68	142
1897	256	316	65	77	19		75	24	79	155	155
1898	285	446	60	74	42		100	24	57	104	174
1899	251	325	74	90	15		125	30	72	130	217
1900	361	464	81	106	74		147	37	96	153	250
1901	463	441	61	104	40		130	34	62	136	243
1902	354	437	77	97	49		127	36	72	144	240
1903	433	530	82	112	47		136	42	71	142	245
1904	476	527	89	119	89		154	44	113	162	275
1905	442	545	88	119	98		174	45	123	185	302
1906	487	616	94	128	106		211	50	144	223	350
1907	540	673	107	145	115		219	60	157	253	391
1908	500	617	116	135	105		189	57	102	198	348
1909	524	649	111	153	122		193	56	140	204	361
1910	592	743	101	146	121		246	60	132	260	422
1911	591	757	113	169	145		298	74	181	314	504
1912	703	884	134	193	189		347	82	229	364	587
1913	663	844	141	221	203		370	97	251	380	625
1914	429	568	149	206	172		257	73	224	265	486
1915	619	770	160	224	260		489	73	374	544	983
1916	729	920	221	294	467		829	86	847	1105	2203
1917	698	882	275	394	963		980	134	1243	1147	2273
1918	836	1003	311	491	681		833	136	944	874	1624
1919	1522	1937	537	503	795		108	154	605	1445	1795
1920	1470	1833	533	533	421		118	410	715	1424	2140
1921	775	915	401	472	165		774	205	307	706	1327
1922	866	1039	346	441	172		800	129	321	415	1001
1923	1001	1231	366	532	242		450	203	444	670	2172

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-6

ANNUAL VALUES,
SECOND INTERMEDIATE IMPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

1879	39	79	98	102	4	3	77	79	78	30	20	15
1880	21	79	99	104	5	4	103	105	104	43	31	17
1881	28	76	105	111	5	4	105	106	106	42	30	17
1882	39	67	105	115	7	5	124	126	126	45	27	25
1883	29	62	91	101	6	5	117	119	118	40	23	21
1884	27	66	91	100	6	5	101	103	103	33	29	18
1885	26	63	90	94	5	5	94	96	96	34	27	17
1886	26	65	91	96	5	4	101	101	104	38	33	21
1887	32	82	114	119	6	5	89	91	91	35	31	20
1888	34	84	117	122	6	6	103	105	106	37	31	21
1889	29	99	118	122	5	9	121	123	123	34	29	22
1890	26	107	131	137	7	11	118	121	120	30	32	26
1891	22	114	136	138	6	10	159	162	161	38	29	25
1892	19	113	131	134	6	9	129	132	131	43	32	23
1893	19	113	131	134	6	7	141	145	143	36	26	26
1894	16	118	134	136	6	8	124	128	126	29	21	26
1895	16	121	136	139	6	0	86	91	88	52	42	28
1896	15	100	115	118	6	7	107	115	109	32	25	22
1897	14	100	114	119	6	8	94	102	96	46	38	28
1898	12	74	87	91	6	9	94	98	96	51	44	31
1899	12	81	95	99	9	11	128	133	131	63	56	41
1900	12	87	100	103	9	10	111	117	115	65	56	37
1901	13	97	110	113	10	11	101	108	104	67	61	40
1902	16	99	119	118	12	13	86	92	92	69	63	36
1903	15	100	115	118	13	14	88	94	94	69	59	46
1904	18	126	144	145	13	15	111	119	118	68	61	57
1905	17	115	137	134	15	15	133	139	138	86	80	64
1906	18	113	131	134	16	22	116	123	123	102	92	71
1907	26	121	147	150	19	26	126	134	135	97	87	71
1908	23	115	137	140	18	23	126	133	134	69	66	60
1909	30	134	164	168	20	24	135	145	145	120	116	101
1910	28	120	148	153	23	27	157	164	169	101	99	144
1911	14	151	189	190	26	34	144	151	157	96	92	123
1912	46	187	231	239	27	34	168	177	183	139	132	149
1913	46	164	210	226	34	36	169	157	169	126	119	117
1914	51	165	216	242	66	35	174	182	226	138	121	111
1915	38	185	223	244	40	29	217	223	247	144	134	157
1916	52	216	247	259	37	36	282	291	306	195	179	219
1917	134	216	250	271	49	45	287	296	319	237	218	302
1918	101	198	298	327	81	50	300	309	372	128	115	234
1919	116	168	484	542	69	48	487	488	534	135	114	130
1920	188	164	552	581	92	101	1125	1129	1197	280	256	189
1921	86	207	293	302	54	53	294	296	331	92	74	129
1922	79	246	326	334	59	48	303	304	345	130	113	111
1923	73	285	358	365	74	43	429	430	490	147	127	282

APPENDIX B
EXHIBIT B-6 (continued)

YEAR	120	121	122	124	125	126	127	128	130	131	132	133
1879		42	23	93	51	97	128	33	70	68	71	12
1880	8	38	23	73	44	131	173	48	97	94	99	20
1881	10	34	22	66	34	120	154	89	87	82	87	19
1882	12	32	27	89	41	146	188	52	98	95	101	23
1883	13	39	27	89	40	138	179	44	93	86	93	20
1884	15	37	25	73	38	140	169	47	92	88	94	21
1885	12	33	29	41	41	114	136	44	94	88	96	18
1886	11	38	38	72	50	137	183	54	112	104	114	16
1887	14	38	37	76	52	145	189	51	113	104	116	21
1888	19	50	36	81	55	140	198	52	116	110	119	21
1889	25	37	43	85	68	149	210	50	122	121	123	22
1890	21	63	57	92	74	156	220	58	129	128	137	23
1891	25	35	44	67	69	122	194	94	132	128	137	23
1892	22	62	31	71	75	152	209	93	142	132	144	27
1893	23	39	33	65	96	124	182	51	119	111	122	25
1894	15	31	57	43	52	94	148	44	115	102	117	20
1895	18	68	64	89	82	157	245	70	166	155	171	24
1896	18	62	39	97	57	119	180	46	114	107	118	22
1897	19	68	64	59	104	127	240	65	128	128	132	22
1898	22	59	40	41	61	100	165	76	146	141	150	17
1899	28	68	57	40	85	109	201	97	194	188	199	21
1900	14	78	53	47	84	121	214	93	195	186	201	22
1901	14	65	53	42	89	125	222	101	206	197	215	23
1902	47	94	69	91	115	144	271	99	231	226	242	30
1903	44	98	68	90	114	148	273	106	237	230	247	29
1904	43	91	67	44	112	156	279	121	265	265	279	36
1905	42	109	105	92	157	157	324	144	320	312	330	36
1906	90	136	106	94	156	190	338	143	346	331	358	44
1907	64	134	115	60	178	214	407	157	340	339	373	50
1908	44	111	91	40	134	150	295	124	389	372	397	50
1909	49	129	134	91	183	180	272	297	399	372	397	50
1910	46	127	127	91	197	178	355	247	425	415	440	48
1911	92	125	97	40	149	149	339	214	424	424	451	33
1912	68	142	125	39	194	181	304	231	395	384	418	49
1913	70	133	123	47	194	181	304	231	395	384	418	49
1914	72	142	131	45	195	194	416	234	443	431	489	58
1915	71	104	131	57	223	207	457	234	443	431	489	58
1916	103	127	179	54	260	145	476	291	572	549	590	61
1917	138	135	274	57	177	121	382	301	801	808	835	60
1918	134	135	359	90	497	183	725	327	1047	1085	1119	68
1919	134	135	474	45	590	196	826	349	991	1045	1097	74
1920	219	265	550	41	704	211	944	448	1425	1440	1515	77
1921	67	115	417	115	616	219	1128	641	1549	1570	1651	146
1922	85	191	327	82	788	298	675	201	1549	1570	1651	146
1923	97	227	434	80	549	271	859	285	1890	1877	1945	112
1924	97	227	528	92	624	318	1008	409	1931	1912	1980	120

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	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
1879		83	106	27	98											
1880		118	142	40	139											
1881		104	132	40	127											
1882		119	161	45	146											
1883		111	150	41	136											
1884		111	141	41	135											
1885		111	125	37	133											
1886		129	144	40	153											
1887		132	149	41	157											
1888		135	155	43	162											
1889	24	152	158	53	188											
1890	25	155	173	53	190											
1891	26	153	140	52	187											
1892	29	166	152	54	200											
1893	28	142	143	52	175											
1894	21	132	109	43	160											
1895	25	189	177	57	227											
1896	23	133	136	43	161											
1897	22	198	145	49	231											
1898	18	166	117	39	189											
1899	23	215	129	52	251											
1900	25	210	143	57	258											
1901	27	232	148	57	270											
1902	33	261	170	71	312											
1903	33	267	175	71	318											
1904	34	300	161	73	353											
1905	39	353	189	84	414											
1906	49	385	232	99	457											
1907	58	402	264	111	485											
1908	46	319	189	85	382											
1909	58	470	223	118	558											
1910	66	474	223	130	591											
1911	63	444	206	124	542											
1912	70	564	225	137	668											
1913	74	522	247	143	632											
1914	77	533	261	139	651											
1915	68	615	188	125	715											
1916	87	863	221	186	1020											
1917	110	1125	259	226	1345											
1918	105	1084	272	224	1311											
1919	125	1541	300	296	1811											
1920	236	1529	538	483	1934											
1921	125	724	375	235	916											
1922	175	1002	407	318	1262											
1923	214	1234	491	410	1570											

TABLE B-7

LIST OF INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES

Export Class		Class Composition
CRUDE FOODS		
101	Animal	001-002 ^a
102	Vegetable, excluding tobacco	1901-23 003-007 1879-1900 003, 005-007
103	Vegetable, including tobacco	102 and 025
104 [†]	All agricultural, excluding tobacco	102 and 001
105	All agricultural, including tobacco	103 and 001
MANUFACTURED FOODS		
106 [†]	Meats	008-010 [*]
107 [†]	Animal, agricultural	106 and 011-012
108 [†]	Animal, all	107 and 013
109	Vegetable, agricultural, excluding beverages and tropical products	1899-1923 014-016, 018, 017 [*] 1879-98 014-015, 018, 017 [*]
110	Vegetable, agricultural	109, 019, and 021-023
111	Vegetable, all	110, 020 ^b , 024
112	Vegetable, including tobacco products	111 and 026
113 [†]	All agricultural	107 and 110
NONFOOD ANIMAL PRODUCTS		
114 [†]	Hides, leather, and products, crude, semimanu- factured and manufactured	027-029
115	All agricultural, crude and semimanufactured except fibers	027 and 032-033
116	All crude and semimanufactured, except fibers	1913-23 028, 030-031 ^c , 034, 115 1879-1912 028, 030, 034, 115
117	All, except textiles	116 and 029
NONFOOD VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
118	All agricultural, crude and semimanufactured, except textiles	037 ^d -039
119	All crude and semimanufactured, except textiles	1899-1923 118 035, 040 1879-98 118 and 040
120 [†]	Cotton textiles, crude, semimanufactured and manufactured	1899-1923 042-044 1879-98 042 and 044
121 [†]	Manufactured textiles	1913-23 044 045, 048-049 1899-1912 044-045, 048, 049 [*] 1882-88 044-045 and 048 [*] -049 [*] 1879-81 044-045 and 048 [*]
122 [†]	Wood and manufactures, except paper	051-053
PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN		
<i>Agricultural</i>		
123	Crude, excluding textiles and tobacco	027, 032, 037, and 039
124	Crude, excluding tobacco	1916-23 123, 042, 046, and 050 [*] 1899-1915 123, 042, and 050 [*] 1889-98 123, 042, 046, and 050 [*] 1879-88 123, 042, 046, and 050 [*]
125 [†]	Crude, including tobacco	124 and 025
126	Semimanufactures	033 and 038

(continued)

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-7 (concluded)

Export Class	Class Composition
PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN (continued)	
<i>Nonagricultural</i>	
127 Crude	030 and 051 ^c
128† Semimanufactures	1913-23: 028, 031 ^c , 034, 035, 040, 043, 047, 052, and 054 1899-1912: 028, 034, 035, 040, 043, 052, and 054 1898: 028, 034, 040, 052, 054 1879-97: 028, 034, 040, and 052
<i>Agricultural and Nonagricultural</i>	
129 Crude, excluding tobacco	124 and 127
130 Crude, including tobacco	125 and 127
131 Semimanufactures	126 and 128
<i>Crude and Semimanufactured Materials</i>	
132 Agricultural, excluding tobacco	124 and 126
133† Agricultural, including tobacco	125-126
134 Nonagricultural	127-128
135 All, excluding tobacco	132, 134
136† All, including tobacco	133-134
<i>Nonagricultural Products</i>	
137 Manufactures of animal or vegetable origin, excluding rubber	1899-1923: 029, 053, 121, 055 1879-98: 029, 053, 121, 055*
PRODUCTS OF OTHER THAN ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN	
138 Crude fuels	057-059
139† Petroleum and products	1882-1923: 059, 060, 061 1879-81: 059, 061
140† Fuels	1895-1923: 057, 058, 139 1879-94: 057, 139
141† Semimanufactured metals	066, 069
142† Machinery and automobiles and parts	1899-1923: 071, 072
143† Manufactured iron and steel products including machinery and vehicles	1899-1923: 142, 070 1879-98: 070, 071
144† Crude materials	1907-23: 138, 062, 065 ^f , 068 ^g , 073 1895-1906: 138, 065, 068, 073 1889-94: 135, 065, 078 1882-88: 138, 065, 068, 073* 1879-81: 138, 065, 073*
145† Semimanufactures	1899-1923: 058, 060, 063, 141, 074 1895-98: 058, 060, 141, 063*, 074* 1882-94: 060, 141, 063*, 074* 1879-81: 141, 063*, 074*
146† Manufactured metal products	1913-23: 143, 067 1879-1912: 143, 067*
147† Manufactured products, including rubber, books, and other printed matter	1913-23: 036, 061, 064, 146, 075, 076*, 056*, 077* 1899-1912: 061, 064, 146, 075, 036*, 056*, 077* 1879-98: 061, 146, 075, 036*, 056*, 064*, 077*

NOTES TO TABLE B-7

† Annual Fisher price and quantity indexes and values are presented for these classes in Tables B-1 to B-6 inclusive

* Designates uncovered classes

▲ Class 002 is an uncovered class (see Appendix C), deflated here by price indexes for Class 013

♠ Class 020 is an uncovered class (see Appendix C), deflated here by price indexes for Class 019

◊ Class 031 is an uncovered class deflated here by price indexes for Class 030. Before 1913, Class 030 included commodities later listed in 031 (see Appendix C).

♣ Class 037 is an uncovered class for 1879-88 and 1913-23. During the 1889-1912 period, its price behavior was similar to that of Export Class 038. The indexes for class 038 were therefore used to deflate the values for 037 in 1879-88 and 1913-23.

• Class 051 is uncovered because of difficulty in finding foreign prices for wood in log. It is deflated here by indexes for Class 052.

† Class 065 is an uncovered class, deflated here by price indexes for Class 066.

‡ Class 068 is an uncovered class for the period 1882-88 and 1895-98. Price indexes for Class 069 were used as deflators.

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-8
LIST OF INTERMEDIATE IMPORT CLASSES

Import Class		Class Composition
CRUDE FOODS		
101	Animal	001-002 ^a
102†	Vegetable, except tropical	1912-23: 003-005, 007 1879-1911: 004-005, 007
103†	Vegetable, tropical	1889-1923: 006, 008-011 1879-88: 006, 008-010
104†	Vegetable, all	102-103
105	Vegetable, including tobacco	104, 024
106†	Agricultural, all	104, 001
107	Agricultural, including tobacco	105, 001
MANUFACTURED FOODS		
108†	Animal	012-013
109†	Vegetable, agricultural, excluding sugar and beverages	1899-1923: 014-018 1898: 014-016, 018, and 017* 1889-97: 014-016 and 017* 1882-88: 014, 016 1879-81: 014, 016, 017*
110†	Vegetable, agricultural	1919-23: 109, 019, and 021* 1913-18: 109, 019, 021 1889-1912: 109, 019, 021, 023 1879-88: 109, 019, 021
111†	Vegetable, all	1916-23: 110, 020 ^b , 022 1913-15: 110 and 022 1879-1912: 110, 020 ^b , 022
112	Vegetable, including tobacco products	111, 025
113†	Manufactured foodstuffs, agricultural	110, 012
NONFOOD ANIMAL PRODUCTS		
114†	Hides, leather and products	1891-1923: 026, 027 ^c , 028 1879-90: 026, 027 ^c , 028*
115†	Crude, agricultural, excluding fibers	1899-1923: 026, 031 1884-98: 026, 031*
116	Crude, all, except fibers	1879-83: 026 1882-1923: 115, 029, 032 1879-81: 115, 029
117	Crude and semimanufactured, except fibers	1899-1923: 116, 027, 030 ^d , 033, 034 1879-98: 116, 027, 030, 033, 034*
NONFOOD VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
118†	Crude, agricultural, except fibers	036, 038, 040
119	Crude and semimanufactured, agricultural, except fibers	1915-23: 118, 039, 042 1879-1914: 118, 039
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FIBERS		
120†	Crude, vegetable	1889-1923: 045, 048, 051 1879-88: 045, 051
121†	Manufactured, vegetable	1891-1923: 047, 049, 050, 053 1889-90: 049, 050, 053, 047* 1879-88: 053, 047

(continued)

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-8 (continued)

Import Class		Class Composition
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FIBERS (continued)		
122†	Crude, animal	054, 057, 060*
123	Semimanufactured, all	1913-23, 1889-98 046, 052*, 055, 058† 1899-1912 046, 052*, 058† 1882-88 055, 058 1879-81 055
124*	Manufactured, animal	1910-23, 1879-1904 056, 059, 061* 1905-09 056, 059
125*	Crude, all	120, 122
126*	Manufactured, all	121, 124
127*	All fibers	125, 123, 126
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS		
128*	Crude, except fibers and tobacco	115, 118
129	Crude materials	129, 128
130*	Crude, including tobacco	129, 024
131*	Crude and semimanufactured	1915-23 129, 033, 039, 042 1879-1914 129, 033, 039
132*	Crude and semimanufactured, including tobacco	131, 024
133*	Wood and products, except paper and pulp	062, 063, 064*
134*	Wood and products, including pulp	1829-1923 133, 065
135	Nonagricultural crude materials of animal or vegetable origin	1822-1923 029, 041, 062, 032 1879-81 029, 041, 062
PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN		
136	Crude	129, 135
137*	Crude, including tobacco	136, 024
138	Nonagricultural semimanufactured	1899-1923 027*, 030*, 034, 043, 063, 065, 123 1829-53 027*, 030*, 123, 043, 063, 065, 034* 1879-83 027*, 030*, 063, 123, 034*
139*	Nonagricultural manufactures	1899-1923 028, 064*, 066, 126, 035*, 037* 1871-93 126, 064*, 028, 035*, 037*, 066* 1822-90 126, 064*, 037*, 028*, 066*, 035* 1879-81 126, 064*, 037*, 028*, 066*
140*	Nonagricultural crude and semimanufactured	135, 133
141	Crude and semimanufactured	131, 140
142*	Crude and semimanufactured, including tobacco	132, 140
PRODUCTS OF MINERAL ORIGIN		
143	Crude fuels	1913-23 067, 069
144*	Precious stones, crude and semimanufactured	1899-1923 072, 073*
145*	Crude metals	1822-1923 077*, 080 1879-81 077

(continued)

APPENDIX B

TABLE B-8 (concluded)

Import Class	Class Composition
PRODUCTS OF MINERAL ORIGIN (continued)	
146† Semimanufactured metals	078, 081
147† Manufactured metal products	1899-1913, 1923: 079, 082, 084, 083* 1879-98: 082, 079*, 083*
148† Crude materials	1913-23: 143, 072, 074, 145, 085j 1899-1912: 067, 072, 074, 145, 085, 069* 1882-98: 067, 074, 145, 085 1879-81: 067, 145, 085
149† Semimanufactures	1906-23: 068, 070, 073h, 075, 146, 086 1889-1905: 070, 073h, 075, 146, 086 1884-88: 073h, 075, 146, 086, 070* 1879-83: 073h, 075, 146, 086
150† Manufactured products	1917-23, 1914: 087, 076, 071, 082, 084, 079*, 083*, 088* 1915-16: 087, 076, 082, 084, 079*, 083*, 088*, 071* 1913: 087, 076, 071, 147, 088* 1889-1912: 147, 076, 087, 088* 1879-88: 147, 076, 087*, 088*

NOTES TO TABLE B-8

† Annual Fisher price and quantity indexes and values are presented for these classes in Tables B-1 to B-6 inclusive. Data for import class 145 for 1879-88 are not included.

* Designates uncovered classes.

^a Class 002 is an uncovered class for the period 1879-88. We used the indexes for Class 013 as a deflator.

^b Class 020 is an uncovered class for 1879-88 and 1916-23. We used price indexes for Class 019 as deflators.

^c Class 027 is an uncovered class for the years 1889-1912. We used price indexes for Class 026 as deflators.

^d Class 030 is an uncovered class, deflated here by price indexes for Class 029.

^e Class 052 is an uncovered class for the period 1889-98. We used price indexes for Class 051 as deflators.

^f Class 058 is an uncovered class for the period 1882-98. In the 1899-1913 period, when all three indexes were available, those for Class 059, silk textiles, manufactured, resembled the ones for 058 much more than did the indexes for Class 057, silk textiles, crude. We therefore used the former as deflators.

^g Class 064 is an uncovered class for 1879-98. The price index for Class 063 followed that for 064 very closely from 1899 to 1923, and was therefore used as a deflator during the earlier years.

^h Class 144 extends back only to 1899 because there is no Class 072 before then. But the figures for Class 073, 1879-98, include semimanufactured precious stones and are therefore comparable with Class 144. Class 073 is an uncovered class, 1899-1912. We used the price indexes for Class 072 as deflators.

ⁱ Class 077 is an uncovered class for the period 1879-88. We used price indexes for Class 078 as deflators.

^j Class 085 is an uncovered class for the period 1879-98. We used as deflators the indexes for Class 086 whose movements were very similar to those of 085 during 1899-1912, although not during 1913-23.

Appendix C

Indexes and Values for Minor Classes, 1879-1923, and Description of Composition and Sources of Data

THIS appendix presents our new annual price and quantity indexes and values for selected minor groups, 1879-1923, together with descriptions of the composition and source notes for all minor groups

The minor groups vary a great deal in size, both as to value and number of commodities included. They are by no means all minor in importance, including, as they do, such items as imports of unmanufactured cotton (Import Class 045), exports of pork and related meat products (Export Class 009), and exports of grain (Export Class 005). They range from one-commodity classes such as exports of green coffee (Export Class 004) to imports of semimanufactured chemicals (Import Class 086) with commodity numbers for over 100 items.

Despite their differences in size and importance, these groups are the basic sampling units or blocks on which the various economic classifications were built (see Chapter 3). Some of the smaller classes were distinguished only to provide the flexibility necessary for various combinations economic class, commodity group, or agricultural vs nonagricultural. Others were distinguished for sampling reasons: their price behavior was distinctive and should not be applied to any uncovered commodities. For the most important groups, annual Fisher "ideal" price and quantity indexes and values are presented in Tables C-1 to C-6. Tables C-7 and C-8 list all minor classes and show the commodities included in each class, the years for which these commodities were covered or uncovered, the sources of price and quantity data, and other notes on the selection of commodities. Where no source notes are given, the data were obtained entirely from the official United States customs records (other sources are described in the notes). The customs records are published in the following sources:

Title	Dates	Agency
Monthly data		
Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the U S	July 1914— Dec 1923	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U S	July 1912— June 1914	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

APPENDIX C

Title	Dates	Agency
Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.	July 1903— June 1912	Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor
Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the U.S.	July 1898— June 1903	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the U.S.	Jan. 1896— June 1898	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Finance, Commerce, and Immigration of the U.S.	Jan. 1895— Dec. 1895	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Summary Statement of the Imports and Exports of the U.S.	Jan. 1879— Dec. 1894	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Quarterly:		
Quarterly Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics showing the imports and exports of the U.S.	1879— June 1893	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Annual:		
Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U.S.	Fiscal years 1912-1918, Calendar years 1919-1923	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U.S.	Fiscal years 1904-1911	Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor
Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U.S.	Fiscal years 1893-1903	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Annual Report and Statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the Foreign Commerce and Navigation, Immigration and Tonnage of the U.S.	Fiscal years 1885-1892	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department
Annual Report and Statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the Commerce and Navigation of the U.S.	Fiscal years 1879-1884	Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department

Additional official data compiled from the above sources were published in various issues of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and publications of *Imports and Duties*, giving data on imports for consumption for long periods. The latter were compiled under the direction of the House Ways and Means Committee by William W. Evans.

We also used a great variety of price data sources, both for comparison with unit values and as a substitute where unit values were not available. Some of the most frequently useful sources, with the abbreviations used in the notes to Tables C-7 and C-8 (which follow the tables), were :

Abbreviation in
notes

Source

BLS U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wholesale Prices: 1890 to 1923* (BLS Bulletin 367), Washington, D.C., 1925 and earlier volumes.

Abbreviation in notes	Source
BLS File	A file of published and unpublished price series copied for the National Bureau from the files of the BLS by the Works Progress Administration
WIB	U.S. War Industries Board, <i>History of Prices During the War</i> (WIB Price Bulletins), Washington, D C., 1919
Aldrich	<i>Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation</i> , Report by Nelson W. Aldrich from the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, Washington, D C., 1893
Bezanson	Anne Bezanson, <i>Wholesale Prices in Philadelphia 1852-1896</i> , Philadelphia, 1954
The Economist	<i>Commercial History and Review</i> , Supplement of <i>The Economist</i> , London, various issues from 1890
Canadian prices 1890-1917 1918-23	Dominion of Canada, Department of Labour, <i>Wholesale Prices</i> , Ottawa Dominion of Canada, Bureau of Statistics, Prices Branch, <i>Prices and Price Indexes</i> , Ottawa, Canada
U K. export and import unit values	Statistical Office of the Customs and Excise Department, <i>Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom</i> , London, and Great Britain Board of Trade, <i>Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom</i> , London

One difficulty in the use of customs data is that of insuring the consistency of commodities over time. In the original source there are many changes of commodity title which do not involve changes in content, in other cases, titles remain the same while content changes. We have endeavored to correct for these inconsistencies by examining the unit values, watching for sudden changes in value, origin, or destination, and comparing general import figures with the more detailed imports for consumption data. For our covered commodities we expended considerable effort in this direction, but we were less energetic for uncovered commodities, where shifts did not appear to cross minor group lines. As long as the contents of a commodity title appeared consistent, or showed only insignificant shifts, we retained the same commodity number throughout, otherwise, a new number was given.

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-1

ANNUAL FISHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MINOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	001	005	008	009	011	012	014	015	025	028	042	044	052
1879	56.2	105.7	70.1	52.1	65.3	54.5	115.2	87.1	64.6	85.8	81.2	106.7	60.1
1880	53.8	111.4	69.1	60.1	77.8	74.6	122.3	94.5	69.1	93.6	91.0	122.1	65.7
1881	68.9	114.6	76.4	73.1	100.9	72.1	124.4	96.4	72.8	87.5	87.9	111.0	70.1
1882	78.4	118.9	83.4	87.9	110.2	72.8	129.0	101.0	72.1	84.7	87.7	118.8	71.8
1883	74.0	114.0	80.2	83.1	94.8	69.0	122.0	89.8	71.8	86.8	81.6	112.5	72.5
1884	75.2	97.7	79.0	79.9	82.8	65.6	110.8	92.7	87.9	90.9	82.8	105.0	67.8
1885	65.1	92.4	72.8	64.5	71.4	55.9	101.2	85.1	79.1	90.3	80.8	94.7	65.0
1886	64.5	86.4	72.8	59.5	64.4	57.4	95.9	77.7	77.2	83.3	74.7	97.4	64.0
1887	57.9	89.8	62.3	66.1	68.7	66.6	96.7	80.6	69.2	83.5	75.1	94.1	64.1
1888	64.2	93.7	65.6	71.4	80.3	61.5	99.6	81.6	74.8	74.3	77.7	101.3	71.6
1889	52.2	83.2	58.9	63.9	70.7	58.6	102.0	81.0	71.3	71.0	78.0	103.8	70.7
1890	55.8	83.5	58.9	59.9	65.7	55.3	98.8	77.8	71.3	70.6	78.9	100.3	69.8
1891	68.0	108.4	63.1	61.0	67.4	60.8	105.7	78.6	71.5	71.5	77.8	94.1	69.2
1892	60.2	93.9	63.1	64.9	71.9	63.5	100.7	77.3	71.3	71.5	65.6	94.1	65.5
1893	64.7	80.2	67.6	82.7	90.9	66.8	92.9	86.4	74.5	71.6	64.7	93.5	65.8
1894	59.0	69.7	64.7	69.4	75.1	63.9	78.6	75.8	71.9	68.1	50.8	95.7	65.3
1895	64.0	70.6	67.3	65.2	66.2	56.8	74.4	63.8	71.5	81.9	53.3	81.3	60.4
1896	56.4	65.9	61.2	57.8	57.8	55.6	76.5	68.4	68.8	73.9	59.8	93.8	57.7
1897	63.5	73.5	60.7	56.9	47.7	57.2	89.9	58.4	60.4	72.9	50.6	74.0	62.6
1898	65.0	79.0	64.5	59.2	52.9	57.9	91.6	58.1	76.0	77.7	41.2	67.9	61.4
1899	71.1	74.9	66.2	59.9	55.2	63.2	79.8	60.1	73.7	78.4	50.2	68.3	67.0
1900	70.6	75.4	68.7	65.2	62.1	66.9	76.7	72.5	75.0	79.5	71.7	80.6	72.2
1901	73.1	77.9	69.7	70.7	74.2	64.7	79.2	75.2	74.3	72.9	65.6	76.4	71.5
1902	84.7	83.2	79.4	79.6	88.5	71.4	80.3	83.3	81.2	78.1	65.9	71.9	77.1
1903	74.2	87.4	71.9	81.5	81.6	69.9	82.7	79.7	80.2	81.6	80.9	76.2	81.5
1904	76.3	89.9	68.3	75.5	69.5	62.3	90.1	74.3	76.1	82.9	84.8	84.8	80.2
1905	77.5	88.6	69.0	72.6	69.4	70.5	82.1	72.4	77.8	86.9	71.7	86.0	80.3
1906	78.9	84.4	69.3	77.5	75.4	73.3	86.9	81.4	82.1	86.5	83.6	90.5	87.4
1907	81.2	98.9	74.5	82.7	83.1	81.9	90.9	88.0	87.5	91.7	87.3	99.9	102.4
1908	80.9	107.2	81.2	79.1	83.2	81.1	100.9	86.7	97.4	87.6	78.1	99.6	96.3
1909	89.9	112.5	81.1	82.1	94.4	91.3	109.3	90.6	88.2	92.3	87.8	92.6	92.6
1910	91.7	104.4	88.3	101.5	108.3	95.0	106.5	103.7	92.5	92.1	113.4	99.9	94.0
1911	84.4	99.4	80.3	89.8	87.8	83.2	92.4	98.8	95.9	97.4	90.3	99.8	93.3
1912	94.0	106.1	89.7	91.4	95.1	99.1	98.3	98.2	96.1	99.3	87.0	96.2	95.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	112.4	119.3	94.7	105.0	97.4	98.4	107.5	99.8	104.8	104.8	81.5	103.8	94.1
1915	108.5	144.1	101.2	100.9	96.3	92.4	131.4	107.8	101.6	118.3	74.4	107.8	92.5
1916	122.4	153.2	106.0	112.5	117.5	101.9	129.4	129.4	109.5	147.8	116.5	133.4	93.9
1917	170.5	237.6	126.0	162.4	179.1	143.5	207.4	169.5	151.2	210.7	180.7	176.9	117.8
1918	192.4	254.2	177.9	210.5	231.6	155.9	242.9	229.0	253.3	216.1	247.9	273.2	163.9
1919	224.0	256.5	197.7	237.2	273.3	175.4	241.7	264.1	282.6	260.7	263.0	306.4	195.3
1920	214.6	287.2	146.4	193.3	209.0	190.5	248.5	243.4	437.0	287.8	278.4	190.0	232.2
1921	133.1	158.1	117.9	135.4	144.7	163.4	144.7	145.5	331.5	146.3	124.6	202.0	167.3
1922	121.1	126.0	109.2	128.1	105.8	135.5	121.8	152.6	282.7	128.3	166.3	207.9	143.6
1923	126.0	129.2	118.6	108.3	112.6	156.0	117.7	156.4	267.8	131.1	229.2	235.2	183.1

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-1 (continued)

YFAR	Q55	Q87	Q59	Q60	Q61	Q66	Q67	Q69	Q70	Q71	Q72	Q74	Q75
1879		81.1	124.7		127.4	79.9		149.0	124.2	116.2			94.2
1880		106.9	130.2		149.5	60.1		282.9	194.7	325.4			105.1
1881		109.6	131.7		136.5	89.4		194.0	126.6	112.1			104.5
1882		127.2	129.2		184.7	89.1		202.1	128.4	122.6			106.4
1884		108.2	129.7		126.8	88.1		176.0	114.9	124.9			109.0
1885		105.9	132.0		206.3	79.5		146.1	119.2	128.5			100.5
1886		95.0	127.9		212.6	64.2		135.8	115.0	116.9			89.4
1887		90.9	114.4		193.9	64.2		117.8	108.1	111.4			87.4
1888		95.1	109.9		176.4	68.0		124.1	102.0	111.5			87.5
1889		100.0	121.3		174.8	96.8		121.7	97.5	116.7			87.5
1890		97.5	124.1		161.2	73.2		114.6	96.1	115.6			85.9
1891		105.4	116.7		105.1	79.4		112.9	95.9	112.9			89.4
1892		102.5	95.6		176.5	81.2		117.8	94.6	111.8			59.5
1893		102.2	77.5		80.4	74.1		122.3	89.1	105.9			85.7
1894		93.9	59.4		172.8	66.0		102.9	87.5	108.8			89.4
1895		87.0	70.0		111.3	60.2		94.9	79.7	102.5			81.5
1896		81.6	93.5		115.6	65.4		84.4	81.1	105.1			75.6
1897		66.1	86.0		117.1	69.5		100.2	81.7	121.5			79.1
1898		87.0	71.4		112.1	71.4		78.5	74.0	114.5			76.5
1899		82.5	71.6		110.4	74.5		72.4	70.0	108.2			76.4
1900	126.0	82.0	67.1		121.4	106.6		92.4	77.1	103.2	155.0	87.9	76.4
1901	101.4	91.6	81.9		104.9	109.5		105.1	99.0	105.2	154.9	94.7	84.4
1902	106.8	100.9	75.1		148.3	79.5		104.4	94.5	101.8	184.9	94.1	79.5
1903	109.2	103.1	82.5		148.3	89.7		120.8	94.1	102.6	151.6	91.4	82.6
1904	116.0	102.2	92.5		148.3	89.7		114.4	102.5	101.5	151.9	91.7	86.5
1905	115.2	98.9	78.1		141.3	89.4		97.5	98.4	101.0	154.4	42.4	84.4
1906	106.1	98.6	83.6		140.6	120.1		104.9	95.7	98.6	154.4	101.0	84.4
1907	100.0	98.9	83.6		142.0	119.1		109.7	107.4	99.1	151.4	100.4	92.1
1908	101.9	98.9	82.0		141.1	119.1		121.9	116.0	101.2	159.0	101.6	99.0
1909	95.6	97.4	77.3		121.1	89.4		118.9	111.9	102.6	154.6	87.4	98.4
1910	92.9	96.1	70.7		106.6	89.4		102.9	104.2	101.2	150.7	88.4	93.1
1911	92.9	97.7	70.6		95.1	89.4		102.8	106.2	101.4	156.0	99.5	101.6
1912	97.0	100.4	64.4		94.1	102.4		98.5	99.2	101.4	152.6	94.2	94.4
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		97.6	97.7	102.6	105.6	97.7	94.4
1914	98.4	98.6	67.6		100.7	100.0		100.0	179.0	103.0	150.0	150.0	100.0
1915	98.4	100.2	65.5		96.9	89.5		93.6	92.1	95.0	84.6	101.7	98.9
1916	120.9	97.6	102.5		119.5	119.6		98.0	99.7	97.9	72.7	163.8	161.7
1917	160.4	145.8	110.7		120.3	174.9		120.3	138.9	110.4	72.5	270.6	199.2
1918	180.9	163.4	147.2		161.4	169.6		237.4	192.6	125.5	74.7	262.0	204.0
1919	180.9	173.0	147.5		173.1	174.5		270.5	216.8	158.8	81.4	266.5	224.7
1920	280.9	241.4	201.9		240.4	240.4		276.7	226.2	170.0	96.0	273.0	184.1
1921	241.4	224.4	124.8		185.5	179.0		276.7	226.2	170.0	100.2	247.8	218.4
1922	171.1	224.4	117.0		125.2	185.5		198.4	204.4	165.5	98.4	192.5	157.7
1923	205.6	232.8	94.2		103.9	100.8		115.2	191.1	140.0	78.4	120.6	147.7

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-2

ANNUAL FISHER PRICE INDEXES,
SELECTED MINOR IMPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	007	008	009	010	011	019	024	026	036	047
1879	94.0	144.3	101.2	157.1		184.9	87.8	95.6	74.6	
1880	102.1	144.4	114.6	110.8		226.6	93.3	107.5	86.0	
1881	107.9	137.7	89.0	102.9		224.8	92.3	104.9	87.1	
1882	114.9	131.2	73.8	104.8		224.8	92.3	108.2	108.2	
1883	109.1	111.3	67.2	100.4		203.7	88.5	104.7	99.3	
1884	108.4	106.1	71.3	103.8		153.7	90.8	106.0	66.1	
1885	109.9	106.9	63.9	108.1		135.5	90.5	102.2	58.6	
1886	99.7	101.7	65.2	106.9		139.5	89.4	94.9	69.9	
1887	108.4	94.3	113.9	109.0		123.4	93.6	84.9	71.1	
1888	96.2	84.8	100.3	106.3		142.1	94.3	75.4	63.4	
1889	86.6	81.3	115.8	94.9	155.8	176.9	94.3	71.0	59.7	
1890	105.7	85.5	133.6	101.4	165.0	146.0	96.2	63.2	74.2	
1891	113.1	87.6	124.2	116.7	165.0	147.9	76.4	59.5	74.8	
1892	114.1	85.2	113.7	114.3	131.5	143.9	83.2	56.3	67.3	84.6
1893	101.2	86.3	133.3	129.2	146.7	159.8	89.6	53.5	73.7	81.1
1894	78.3	74.1	125.9	94.0	165.0	128.0	93.7	55.0	69.6	80.7
1895	79.6	73.8	123.4	84.5	137.5	94.7	86.1	60.0	70.2	77.7
1896	74.1	69.5	103.4	77.1	165.0	116.3	85.4	63.3	70.4	76.9
1897	76.4	73.2	76.5	85.7	110.0	100.7	102.2	63.6	78.6	76.3
1898	78.5	75.3	54.3	114.0	119.2	111.9	106.1	71.2	89.7	75.3
1899	77.5	67.8	53.0	108.3	119.2	121.2	108.7	72.6	96.2	75.5
1900	81.3	65.1	61.7	115.7	137.5	121.0	100.3	77.2	88.6	81.4
1901	71.8	69.6	53.3	105.5	125.7	104.8	93.0	79.4	78.0	87.6
1902	70.8	72.7	55.3	101.3	121.9	78.5	85.5	79.4	75.7	83.8
1903	73.1	89.8	51.3	96.7	125.0	89.5	87.0	80.4	94.1	87.8
1904	69.0	85.8	64.0	98.5	114.0	93.6	85.0	81.9	105.7	88.0
1905	66.0	84.0	68.6	89.0	99.5	134.5	91.6	84.7	113.0	88.1
1906	79.4	85.2	69.7	92.7	97.5	92.7	102.6	92.6	113.2	90.5
1907	87.8	91.2	62.2	138.7	91.6	105.5	116.2	96.4	113.2	87.0
1908	74.9	88.9	62.3	105.6	89.3	116.9	113.4	79.4	92.4	84.0
1909	73.2	86.0	61.8	87.1	89.7	116.1	103.7	83.8	137.5	84.0
1910	84.9	92.0	74.7	82.4	92.6	133.2	102.9	87.2	165.2	86.8
1911	91.6	95.4	98.9	85.9	97.1	119.2	102.4	87.7	132.8	90.2
1912	91.1	98.7	112.8	87.5	101.4	134.8	105.4	90.7	125.2	92.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	94.3	101.2	84.4	98.3	99.8	115.2	98.3	102.4	74.0	91.3
1915	89.8	108.9	75.4	107.5	97.0	164.3	89.7	99.9	77.5	82.5
1916	99.7	108.6	82.9	110.7	99.2	201.7	103.6	116.8	91.5	97.6
1917	101.4	121.0	77.6	84.0	109.9	220.5	124.0	168.8	89.2	131.7
1918	129.5	133.9	77.0	83.5	121.4	229.5	153.3	151.1	70.1	194.0
1919	168.2	143.6	159.6	117.3	123.4	274.1	177.6	204.7	67.1	214.5
1920	171.3	153.4	158.5	125.1	140.8	187.0	187.1	240.5	67.2	226.1
1921	126.8	109.2	86.7	60.0	126.3	193.5	182.4	94.2	27.9	155.5
1922	120.5	142.0	105.1	73.5	123.0	127.3	155.5	101.7	23.7	157.5
1923	100.2	166.5	109.9	64.6	132.5	242.1	171.0	114.9	41.9	137.8

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-2 (continued)

YEAR	049	051	053	054	056	057	059	062	063	065
1879	91.9	117.4	86.0	89.7	144.0	108.3	121.8	51.5		
1880	99.0	120.5	106.1	90.8	137.4	105.9	141.3	88.9		
1881	98.1	116.4	94.4	91.2	139.6	108.8	176.6	63.9		
1882	105.9	116.1	91.3	85.7	142.5	107.1	117.8	72.8		
1883	101.8	117.1	85.7	86.9	122.8	108.3	115.8	72.0		
1884	91.1	104.4	82.8	86.6	118.4	100.4	109.0	68.6		
1885	81.3	97.1	73.4	83.3	111.1	94.7	103.0	64.5		
1886	78.4	91.9	72.4	81.0	120.6	94.8	90.5	66.7		
1887	93.6	93.8	83.4	83.7	127.7	91.6	87.2	67.2		
1888	99.9	89.6	78.6	78.9	109.6	92.6	88.1	66.3		
1889	112.2	93.8	81.4	78.6	114.1	97.0	91.6	66.8	149.5	
1890	90.9	91.5	83.7	77.8	124.3	95.8	91.4	63.5	163.6	
1891	90.3	91.5	75.4	78.6	103.0	91.4	88.8	59.0	186.3	
1892	60.5	79.6	69.7	71.4	112.3	96.7	94.6	62.9	171.3	
1893	55.3	78.2	70.6	78.8	117.6	101.9	88.0	62.4	177.7	
1894	34.8	56.9	63.4	78.8	88.5	91.2	90.9	66.2	161.1	
1895	52.8	49.7	78.9	66.2	75.3	93.5	85.8	60.4	108.6	
1896	54.1	50.3	84.5	79.3	97.2	89.0	82.0	58.1	74.3	
1897	51.5	43.7	83.0	74.7	84.5	91.0	77.7	55.2	77.3	
1898	49.5	63.8	83.8	67.9	98.7	90.9	80.4	54.9	75.6	
1899	56.5	83.8	81.0	66.2	77.7	112.8	84.5	57.2	92.5	
1900	103.1	91.7	75.7	81.9	120.7	100.9	88.3	67.2	98.1	
1901	64.8	88.8	60.7	82.3	100.2	93.1	85.4	74.5	96.1	
1902	46.4	108.6	91.3	59.9	104.8	97.1	87.4	80.3	90.0	
1903	57.9	99.3	91.9	74.3	115.3	96.9	86.2	82.2	90.2	
1904	58.3	106.7	95.7	82.1	108.2	95.0	81.7	96.8		
1905	64.6	108.5	93.3	94.7	110.1	97.1	93.9	86.6	99.2	
1906	81.5	107.2	97.7	101.7	119.8	95.9	94.4	91.2	100.3	
1907	97.4	106.7	104.4	106.6	91.3	142.6	100.7	88.3	101.7	
1908	70.2	83.5	100.9	79.5	89.2	106.9	85.0	108.2	102.8	
1909	61.0	75.3	91.3	87.1	87.3	103.8	96.6	101.5	99.2	
1910	84.5	78.2	94.7	97.8	86.6	95.8	95.8	102.9	95.8	
1911	65.3	77.7	97.8	89.4	95.3	90.8	97.0	97.6	94.5	
1912	87.4	82.7	98.1	91.2	97.4	97.4	96.3	95.9	95.5	
1913	100.0	100.0	170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1914	90.3	92.7	100.8	86.2	109.1	97.6	98.3	105.5	101.7	
1915	80.7	85.2	111.1	105.0	87.3	92.0	95.4	103.5	101.7	
1916	112.7	97.7	122.4	122.6	104.4	109.0	108.3	107.0	143.6	
1917	122.4	179.2	177.1	184.4	120.7	117.6	128.4	127.0	234.7	
1918	206.5	220.3	262.1	238.9	161.7	170.9	145.0	152.6	196.4	
1919	164.5	171.9	295.2	219.1	216.0	178.9	162.0	175.2	208.4	
1920	173.8	141.4	348.3	210.0	222.4	298.4	215.0	224.1	328.1	
1921	56.9	90.6	278.6	81.7	169.3	173.9	175.0	126.6	138.1	
1922	104.1	78.2	209.2	109.3	158.4	181.3	138.9	164.0	158.1	
1923	124.4	87.6	162.8	145.3	157.9	244.4	148.8	184.2	169.6	

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-2 (concluded)

1879	63.6	87.5	73.9	44.3	108.2	175.0	132.3
1880	67.7	89.2	94.8	56.8	132.2	189.2	154.5
1881	81.3	97.2	97.2	58.1	106.7	132.7	138.2
1882	69.7	92.5	106.9	64.1	107.0	175.3	136.3
1883	53.3	90.4	98.1	58.9	106.8	161.4	131.6
1884	56.6	92.3	84.9	50.9	101.6	159.0	134.7
1885	46.5	84.7	86.8	52.1	92.7	151.5	119.5
1886	50.8	79.7	101.1	60.6	87.1	143.6	119.2
1887	53.8	76.4	103.8	62.3	85.3	133.0	115.6
1888	47.1	74.9	112.5	67.5	85.8	135.3	106.8
1889	66.0	79.1	90.3	54.2	88.6	142.5	103.8
1890	74.6	85.3	92.5	57.2	102.5	137.2	106.7
1891	57.6	88.9	123.2	54.5	107.8	122.3	113.3
1892	57.8	80.5	121.7	55.0	90.8	124.1	114.2
1893	67.1	74.2	103.2	55.1	88.0	121.0	112.6
1894	54.2	64.5	81.7	42.8	84.3	100.1	98.4
1895	58.5	68.6	72.7	39.8	80.8	100.1	91.9
1896	57.9	68.3	59.6	38.8	79.1	100.1	98.9
1897	56.5	68.6	67.1	39.8	84.4	110.1	94.7
1898	59.2	73.5	69.3	39.3	84.9	100.1	83.1
1899	68.6	77.8	84.1	66.9	99.6	100.1	87.5
1900	82.4	82.2	95.5	75.2	117.4	107.7	93.5
1901	88.0	90.5	104.5	74.3	99.4	111.9	93.9
1902	89.8	85.9	90.7	66.6	88.1	107.1	91.4
1903	90.7	80.6	84.1	69.3	90.1	101.3	94.8
1904	95.1	80.2	83.5	70.4	86.8	98.1	95.5
1905	91.9	89.4	90.9	76.6	89.5	101.1	95.0
1906	106.3	88.2	104.4	96.3	111.2	99.2	99.6
1907	93.0	87.5	113.3	109.0	114.3	98.3	104.0
1908	44.8	87.1	97.1	77.3	92.9	102.6	98.2
1909	58.1	85.1	92.9	73.4	88.9	97.9	91.4
1910	68.7	85.6	91.5	76.4	90.9	94.5	90.0
1911	79.6	88.5	91.8	86.0	91.7	94.5	94.0
1912	93.2	92.5	102.5	96.8	99.2	99.5	98.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	91.9	98.9	91.9	86.9	91.7	106.8	94.2
1915	96.2	88.8	105.6	121.3	113.7	109.3	101.3
1916	103.0	93.8	82.7	97.3	142.2	132.4	149.7
1917	145.3	83.7	97.2	109.0	164.6	160.5	160.0
1918	154.0	108.8	117.2	119.5	164.2	174.5	160.0
1919	182.3	77.7	164.7	188.8	218.7	194.5	187.8
1920	243.2	81.5	205.0	231.0	204.1	188.0	163.6
1921	253.3	82.3	147.4	159.3	232.4	201.0	173.0
1922	179.9	85.8	136.1	147.2	166.2	184.4	143.4
1923	192.1	101.9	87.2	148.9	128.5	133.8	128.7
					141.4	131.2	133.0

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-3

ANNUAL FISHERY QUANTITY INDEXES,
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	001	005	008	009	011	012	014	015	025	028	042	044	047
1879	305.2	155.1	611.6	167.2	48.8	1237.9	48.5	21.0	41.6	17.5	19.9	20.1	19.1
1880	479.2	160.3	694.2	182.5	59.5	1180.7	52.9	23.2	49.5	19.7	45.7	15.1	19.9
1881	191.7	128.7	493.1	141.7	45.4	1055.1	41.2	15.9	47.8	20.1	41.9	21.5	22.2
1882	311.6	81.0	423.4	81.7	11.5	693.4	45.8	14.1	49.4	24.4	44.4	22.0	28.1
1883	419.4	80.9	622.1	98.5	44.1	881.4	69.6	19.7	52.5	20.7	47.9	21.6	28.8
1884	432.5	77.2	637.7	81.7	16.4	876.2	71.1	21.0	44.9	22.8	46.5	20.1	26.1
1885	475.8	67.7	868.3	99.9	43.8	762.8	72.6	24.1	63.5	22.9	19.7	26.8	25.8
1886	401.2	91.1	425.4	101.5	50.6	660.7	71.0	27.6	69.4	24.5	10.1	11.9	23.0
1887	273.9	88.7	523.7	95.8	47.7	534.1	88.6	23.0	57.2	28.8	10.0	28.7	21.1
1888	159.7	51.5	640.4	79.8	40.1	476.1	78.3	22.4	47.2	28.8	10.4	20.8	26.1
1889	891.7	69.7	1007.2	119.8	60.9	871.5	77.4	28.9	59.2	40.2	59.4	18.1	31.7
1890	1056.1	77.3	1254.1	155.5	84.4	797.4	84.0	57.9	56.0	40.6	58.0	21.4	10.7
1891	1871	140.4	1164.0	130.1	71.5	418.0	95.1	54.1	53.8	43.8	88.1	28.0	28.0
1892	1024.0	130.0	1274.8	139.4	80.4	600.9	125.9	44.4	56.0	33.2	57.5	28.1	31.4
1893	613.1	103.7	998.0	99.7	84.6	475.5	119.4	37.7	80.4	44.1	54.8	26.9	28.1
1894	1178.1	88.4	1044.5	124.0	81.9	411.3	117.4	38.5	87.7	50.1	88.6	32.7	17.7
1895	812.0	78.7	889.1	131.9	84.8	389.5	108.2	10.1	63.5	51.8	67.0	31.1	18.1
1896	1180.1	137.2	1378.4	141.7	90.7	555.8	121.6	45.1	66.0	57.1	77.8	45.8	40.7
1897	1114.2	189.7	1205.8	174.3	105.7	700.0	131.0	32.9	82.0	58.1	71.1	47.8	48.1
1898	924.0	224.7	1154.4	207.4	122.4	474.5	135.0	96.0	59.1	67.6	91.8	55.8	48.8
1899	791.2	189.8	1882.0	198.6	114.5	543.1	151.5	104.7	75.9	73.1	88.4	70.4	50.9
1900	877.1	171.9	1281.7	178.1	105.1	527.9	155.6	99.4	67.7	69.7	76.5	47.9	51.9
1901	916.4	188.5	1508.7	179.0	109.6	517.8	154.1	105.9	88.1	77.7	79.9	44.7	51.4
1902	913.0	107.5	1198.5	135.4	88.9	249.0	146.9	93.6	10.6	74.0	76.9	65.2	50.1
1903	904.4	100.2	1540.6	117.5	100.9	264.8	154.9	83.5	70.1	75.3	81.5	65.9	60.4
1904	990.0	146.6	1222.8	121.0	104.1	462.5	96.5	90.1	78.3	82.8	74.9	74.6	62.0
1905	988.5	108.3	1201.2	142.4	129.8	109.7	110.6	113.8	65.0	84.9	92.7	128.0	59.0
1906	886.8	108.7	1201.1	141.8	129.6	468.4	117.3	104.2	75.9	99.2	85.9	88.8	87.1
1907	771.8	103.6	1105.1	128.9	118.2	216.2	129.1	104.2	70.9	78.4	93.5	46.7	72.4
1908	559.1	87.9	674.9	137.7	115.4	240.8	101.4	114.4	88.2	84.2	97.8	53.2	82.2
1909	545.1	53.8	470.3	108.1	93.3	91.3	79.1	96.1	74.9	92.3	86.9	72.0	86.8
1910	200.9	41.1	502.3	71.0	74.6	88.5	71.2	71.6	71.7	105.8	81.3	62.8	77.8
1911	164.8	42.9	248.3	101.6	113.1	108.3	101.1	98.0	87.0	104.9	98.4	83.5	88.0
1912	149.4	71.0	150.7	98.1	97.2	128.3	87.3	112.9	92.3	114.8	124.4	98.9	94.8
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	94.2	149.8	105.1	82.8	82.0	173.1	101.6	80.4	78.4	112.9	73.1	87.4	65.3
1915	127.6	216.8	1258.4	192.1	90.2	825.1	131.3	114.7	97.5	177.5	97.3	187.0	45.8
1916	122.3	179.4	911.4	210.5	80.4	1399.5	126.9	89.1	108.4	176.8	81.3	150.0	48.4
1917	101.7	140.0	1190.7	191.8	69.2	1775.9	142.0	42.9	56.9	98.8	55.2	161.4	40.9
1918	88.3	10.3	248.0	156.8	91.4	211.8	203.9	25.0	91.7	65.7	47.1	120.3	41.4
1919	200.6	17.7	312.2	391.5	115.7	124.3	246.5	64.2	173.8	220.1	75.1	162.3	56.4
1920	201.4	205.7	477.4	191.4	103.0	1602.5	182.4	47.7	106.1	101.0	70.9	191.5	55.2
1921	112.1	282.0	124.2	160.2	144.6	1014.2	172.4	73.6	116.9	58.1	74.5	107.8	42.6
1922	217.8	236.6	86.0	147.0	144.1	695.9	148.0	39.1	97.9	84.7	70.4	122.0	45.0
1923	151.8	112.1	71.7	203.1	159.4	691.5	152.2	35.1	104.2	87.5	61.2	105.4	70.4

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-3 (continued)

1879	3.6	19.6	19.6	3.0	3.5	4.1	12.4
1880	3.5	24.3	15.7	1.1	3.8	4.1	13.0
1881	4.6	27.7	23.6	1.8	5.1	5.7	15.0
1882	5.3	30.8	4.9	1.3	5.7	6.9	16.9
1883	7.0	40.4	7.0	2.8	5.4	7.8	18.0
1884	7.3	54.6	8.4	3.4	4.7	6.2	15.7
1885	6.6	55.8	10.7	4.0	4.3	5.1	15.4
1886	6.8	52.3	11.6	2.3	7	4.8	17.6
1887	8.5	55.3	14.0	1.7	5.3	5.7	18.9
1888	10.2	53.2	14.7	3.6	6.5	6.6	19.3
1889	9.8	58.4	17.4	31.1	7.1	9.5	22.6
1890	10.7	66.2	25.3	31.5	1.1	8.5	24.4
1891	12.6	66.3	27.6	30.5	9.1	11.5	23.4
1892	12.7	71.5	29.6	3.8	9.5	10.5	24.0
1893	18.9	78.9	42.0	39.4	1.7	10.9	23.3
1894	19.3	78.7	36.0	40.8	17.6	11.3	26.9
1895	19.5	79.6	48.4	39.7	13.0	12.4	34.3
1896	18.9	80.9	47.7	43.8	28.1	14.0	33.8
1897	19.0	83.5	57.7	46.4	30.3	19.1	37.1
1898	22.3	82.5	70.5	46.4	42.3	27.6	38.7
1899	39.7	80.8	77.1	45.2	51.3	33.4	49.6
1900	50.7	94.9	66.6	45.7	48.5	39.8	48.6
1901	63.0	87.2	64.3	50.8	43.6	35.1	50.2
1902	59.8	99.7	74.3	49.0	36.4	37.0	51.7
1903	59.8	97.3	86.5	44.3	34.2	40.8	56.8
1904	61.5	41.0	81.3	49.5	46.2	43.2	60.0
1905	69.0	43.5	92.2	58.8	50.2	51.3	68.1
1906	88.2	46.7	109.2	73.5	54.9	61.7	70.4
1907	70.8	60.3	89.9	63.8	59.1	67.4	78.9
1908	59.3	75.5	94.1	60.0	59.1	77.1	74.1
1909	83.2	58.5	92.3	76.8	46.0	17.9	88.2
1910	90.8	64.0	90.5	86.7	65.7	27.1	89.3
1911	98.8	79.9	103.0	90.7	83.4	47.8	105.3
1912	105.5	83.1	95.0	124.8	93.7	80.7	103.7
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	108.7	81.7	66.8	133.6	68.9	121.3	98.5
1915	133.4	90.7	76.4	195.9	102.1	143.8	510.5
1916	205.1	103.8	81.4	220.1	107.6	139.0	1615.6
1917	181.1	121.6	82.0	232.5	107.1	188.0	1416.0
1918	208.8	109.8	97.1	228.2	111.2	152.3	1568.7
1919	308.2	102.0	113.9	143.7	160.5	117.1	287.3
1920	202.6	172.2	165.9	200.2	133.5	125.6	293.0
1921	107.8	110.5	131.6	174.2	147.6	167.3	261.3
1922	122.4	60.2	185.6	159.2	147.6	180.3	111.8
1923	106.5	107.4	290.4	252.2	112.7	245.6	176.9
					71.5	87.2	150.1
					78.5	681.7	156.0

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-4

ANNUAL FISHERY QUANTITY INDEXES,
SELECTED MINOR IMPORT CLASSES
(1913=100)

YEAR	007	008	009	010	011	019	024	026	036	047
1879	26.4	83.9	52.3	4.3		37.5	11.3	19.7	1.4	
1880	27.8	79.9	47.3	4.3		41.5	14.9	26.8	1.5	
1881	30.0	95.5	56.7	6.9		41.9	16.7	26.6	1.6	
1882	35.1	82.2	59.4	6.4		48.2	17.4	28.8	2.1	
1883	35.0	84.0	61.7	7.3		50.7	25.9	20.9	1.9	
1884	34.1	84.9	61.1	7.3		58.6	19.4	20.0	1.9	
1885	32.2	83.3	66.4	6.8		61.1	25.9	20.8	2.1	
1886	34.9	95.1	66.6	8.9		64.7	23.8	26.6	2.6	
1887	19.5	94.6	51.9	8.4		62.5	31.8	24.4	2.6	
1888	42.8	98.7	61.4	11.2		65.8	26.7	21.5	2.8	
1889	19.1	89.6	64.3	10.2	15.8	45.5	40.2	29.8	2.6	
1890	44.9	100.8	57.6	19.2	25.0	66.0	52.6	19.0	2.8	
1891	37.6	98.8	63.2	12.8	20.4	94.8	29.9	41.1	3.1	51.1
1892	39.1	102.9	72.4	15.8	23.8	78.2	45.6	47.2	3.1	60.7
1893	42.2	92.6	63.7	13.6	23.9	78.5	35.4	40.2	3.3	61.1
1894	44.7	114.7	71.0	13.3	21.5	84.9	44.9	41.8	2.9	92.9
1895	45.0	120.0	75.3	19.2	21.4	75.6	44.7	57.3	3.5	74.4
1896	51.3	94.3	73.9	17.4	16.5	79.7	31.9	30.9	2.8	66.4
1897	40.8	112.0	94.6	17.1	25.2	78.8	24.4	49.4	3.5	70.7
1898	37.4	77.3	99.3	18.2	21.8	65.4	22.3	52.9	3.7	63.6
1899	46.5	98.3	103.0	24.6	36.0	90.3	29.9	66.4	4.5	78.2
1900	40.4	108.3	92.2	29.1	26.7	76.3	40.8	63.1	4.1	82.8
1901	46.1	74.6	125.7	32.4	35.1	75.3	48.0	66.1	4.6	78.2
1902	52.1	122.2	110.9	36.4	42.4	78.6	52.3	68.7	4.2	93.2
1903	56.0	114.8	114.3	40.2	44.4	69.8	64.7	62.6	4.0	96.1
1904	62.1	120.0	120.3	47.3	46.7	86.2	51.5	46.4	51.1	85.9
1905	65.2	108.7	104.9	41.2	64.2	77.8	56.2	81.3	53.9	99.1
1906	65.6	100.5	100.9	55.4	79.4	80.9	58.3	85.5	55.9	124.9
1907	88.1	111.3	110.3	55.5	84.2	80.6	47.5	76.1	56.9	138.6
1908	71.8	102.1	110.1	62.5	77.6	77.6	49.5	68.6	59.4	103.9
1909	89.6	117.4	133.7	77.9	85.9	79.8	68.8	71.7	76.9	128.0
1910	92.0	110.2	94.4	74.4	87.3	87.5	66.1	93.3	76.9	116.8
1911	93.1	117.0	95.9	86.3	95.6	84.2	80.8	89.8	78.0	109.4
1912	92.0	110.9	110.6	98.1	90.9	90.0	86.5	125.2	104.6	112.3
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	103.9	107.0	118.6	113.9	103.3	113.3	97.4	103.6	115.7	101.4
1915	84.5	109.6	144.1	148.0	85.0	110.3	64.9	120.4	175.6	77.4
1916	103.8	109.1	116.9	155.7	79.8	118.0	72.1	139.5	211.9	76.9
1917	89.9	129.8	120.9	200.4	82.5	100.8	74.3	117.3	210.2	54.1
1918	80.5	134.6	123.4	211.1	82.6	111.4	93.6	67.3	250.5	29.6
1919	106.5	82.1	156.4	251.9	83.9	160.5	118.5	141.4	415.9	35.4
1920	120.5	66.9	142.2	220.0	88.1	167.9	116.8	94.8	436.1	82.4
1921	108.9	79.5	157.3	195.7	99.7	124.1	118.8	67.7	319.4	76.8
1922	124.0	102.3	221.4	221.4	101.1	201.9	114.9	99.4	514.7	83.2
1923	142.4	108.7	163.4	265.0	96.4	160.8	42.0	97.8	529.7	106.4

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-4 (continued)

1879	18.5	31.8	43.6	167.8	8.6	76.5	19.7	40.6
1880	21.5	40.6	70.0	220.0	9.3	103.9	30.1	57.1
1881	25.0	38.1	35.7	192.4	9.4	95.7	28.0	59.6
1882	25.8	40.7	43.8	254.2	11.5	119.6	15.9	62.0
1883	25.8	39.9	47.9	273.5	12.3	100.5	31.2	57.0
1884	27.9	44.0	44.1	252.3	12.3	101.8	17.1	60.5
1885	31.0	44.0	59.6	237.1	14.2	82.4	34.9	57.0
1886	30.5	51.2	83.5	290.8	17.4	96.4	34.9	57.0
1887	32.8	51.6	63.6	288.0	17.5	108.1	42.5	63.6
1888	33.1	58.9	64.3	332.2	19.8	110.0	42.9	64.6
1889	23.4	46.8	79.8	358.1	21.0	115.7	41.1	69.8
1890	24.5	42.6	64.6	381.2	16.4	132.5	43.5	73.6
1891	26.9	50.3	48.7	246.4	25.3	112.2	47.3	78.7
1892	24.7	51.3	56.3	284.5	27.9	107.7	55.8	78.0
1893	24.6	54.6	52.2	280.7	16.2	105.0	52.9	74.4
1894	22.4	41.5	49.0	130.6	28.1	88.1	41.5	50.5
1895	28.2	53.1	67.7	431.5	32.7	104.4	49.2	70.6
1896	29.3	51.3	58.4	109.6	16.1	75.3	47.5	70.1
1897	38.0	61.4	64.5	266.7	35.9	85.7	49.7	69.7
1898	34.4	55.2	59.3	118.5	30.2	85.9	43.2	45.6
1899	38.2	55.8	59.1	108.3	42.3	85.8	37.1	73.2
1900	43.0	53.9	58.4	88.2	29.4	92.3	41.4	59.1
1901	57.3	61.9	61.3	109.3	43.9	97.6	44.5	63.6
1902	63.1	71.6	72.0	113.7	49.2	113.5	47.9	76.5
1903	57.3	83.6	76.3	106.7	41.7	109.6	51.1	65.3
1904	58.3	76.6	70.4	124.3	59.3	100.5	52.6	65.3
1905	52.5	83.9	80.6	171.9	45.5	107.1	50.8	72.9
1906	74.5	91.8	131.1	146.9	60.2	110.9	97.5	31.4
1907	75.1	77.9	95.0	129.4	56.1	122.9	84.2	91.3
1908	65.1	73.0	74.7	101.8	66.9	84.8	63.0	74.6
1909	80.8	90.0	100.0	221.6	79.4	100.7	76.0	96.2
1910	94.1	84.5	99.1	128.3	77.1	99.3	84.7	100.6
1911	81.5	82.0	91.7	98.6	74.7	82.4	79.2	93.6
1912	86.1	111.8	101.2	160.9	88.6	78.3	93.9	104.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	95.3	113.3	105.9	326.4	91.7	108.7	90.7	92.0
1915	98.4	111.5	66.0	314.5	110.9	87.7	71.4	98.7
1916	82.5	145.0	58.1	355.9	116.0	100.5	76.0	117.4
1917	104.5	123.1	43.8	323.0	130.5	93.6	72.4	113.4
1918	94.5	123.5	26.8	366.2	96.6	117.7	58.0	62.6
1919	95.8	107.7	24.2	343.8	46.7	160.4	65.7	108.4
1920	123.7	117.7	47.0	210.1	149.7	107.5	121.2	93.2
1921	102.8	74.1	36.5	257.4	136.2	162.2	67.1	83.0
1922	112.7	86.6	60.7	275.2	181.3	103.7	90.7	152.7
1923	129.5	106.6	78.6	310.2	177.0	126.0	112.4	189.4

YEAR	DA6	DA9	DA2	DA3	DA4	DA5	DA6	DA7	DA8	DA9	DA0	DA1	DA2	DA3	DA4
1879															
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1917															
1918															
1919															
1920															
1921															
1922															
1923															

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-5
ANNUAL VALUES,
SELECTED MINOR EXPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	001	005	008	009	011	012	014	015	025	028	042	044	052
1879	10.1	217.5	16.6	53.8	25.6	17.8	37.7	8.2	14.2	5.8	186.5	11.0	10.6
1880	18.3	236.8	18.6	67.7	37.1	23.2	43.7	9.8	18.1	7.1	219.3	11.3	12.0
1891	12.0	195.7	17.5	64.0	17.0	20.1	43.1	6.8	18.4	6.8	222.1	13.6	14.2
1892	6.1	138.4	13.7	44.9	11.5	13.3	48.6	6.4	18.9	7.2	224.6	13.2	18.4
1893	18.2	122.3	19.3	51.1	33.6	16.1	56.5	7.9	20.0	6.9	224.7	12.3	17.7
1894	14.7	100.0	18.0	40.8	24.3	15.2	53.2	8.7	20.0	8.0	221.6	10.8	16.2
1895	14.3	83.1	18.8	40.3	26.3	11.3	49.6	9.1	26.6	8.0	184.4	12.7	15.1
1896	11.5	104.4	14.0	38.5	26.2	10.0	47.3	9.6	28.3	7.8	215.4	14.9	13.4
1897	9.4	103.4	12.6	39.5	28.4	11.2	57.9	8.3	20.9	9.2	216.0	13.7	14.7
1898	13.5	64.0	16.2	35.5	28.0	9.4	52.7	8.2	18.7	8.5	225.1	10.7	17.1
1899	27.0	76.4	22.9	47.9	14.6	12.7	51.3	10.4	22.0	11.0	266.6	10.4	20.5
1890	34.6	85.6	28.6	51.9	44.9	11.6	56.0	13.2	21.2	11.0	254.1	11.1	19.3
1891	29.5	164.4	28.5	49.7	33.7	9.8	68.2	11.9	20.4	12.0	277.0	13.9	16.4
1892	36.1	161.9	31.1	56.5	46.5	10.1	86.3	15.3	21.7	9.9	217.1	12.7	18.7
1893	23.3	112.5	14.5	41.5	47.3	8.4	74.9	14.5	23.8	12.1	204.1	13.0	17.6
1894	40.8	63.1	26.4	54.2	50.6	8.6	62.1	13.0	25.8	13.1	200.4	14.5	19.4
1895	30.5	70.9	25.7	54.5	45.2	5.8	54.4	14.3	24.7	16.2	189.9	14.0	19.9
1896	39.0	120.0	32.5	51.2	33.1	8.2	62.8	14.9	24.1	16.3	213.4	17.8	21.3
1897	41.5	185.1	28.3	61.9	40.8	10.6	67.5	19.0	22.9	16.3	212.9	18.8	27.7
1898	33.3	235.5	20.8	76.0	53.4	6.5	82.5	24.9	23.8	18.7	213.1	19.6	26.2
1899	33.1	186.6	35.3	74.3	51.1	9.1	76.9	28.6	30.0	22.1	191.8	24.5	31.1
1900	33.3	172.3	31.7	73.2	55.4	9.2	75.9	32.2	26.9	21.3	315.9	19.7	36.8
1901	40.1	193.2	40.6	81.1	67.1	8.8	78.6	35.6	26.9	21.8	301.9	25.2	34.8
1902	28.4	119.0	16.8	69.1	64.9	4.9	74.0	34.8	34.6	22.8	291.5	32.4	35.3
1903	37.4	116.4	17.3	62.4	67.9	4.9	81.5	29.7	20.8	22.7	379.6	25.6	44.6
1904	44.3	41.3	32.3	50.6	60.3	6.0	55.1	30.6	31.5	26.7	370.4	32.2	45.6
1905	43.9	94.9	34.9	66.3	74.3	5.8	57.7	37.7	26.8	28.4	303.1	55.2	43.2
1906	41.0	119.8	32.7	75.4	80.6	9.1	64.8	38.8	32.1	33.0	413.1	40.9	50.6
1907	36.9	138.8	31.8	69.3	81.1	4.7	71.2	41.9	32.8	28.2	469.8	23.7	60.1
1908	26.5	125.3	21.2	67.0	79.1	5.2	66.3	45.3	32.6	28.4	438.8	23.3	54.6
1909	18.1	80.5	14.7	55.9	72.7	2.2	55.2	39.8	36.8	31.2	461.9	32.2	58.4
1910	11.3	57.1	10.3	46.2	66.6	2.2	48.2	33.9	36.1	32.5	530.8	32.0	66.7
1911	18.0	89.9	7.4	59.7	82.1	4.4	59.6	44.4	42.2	37.5	517.1	34.9	74.9
1912	9.4	100.1	4.5	57.5	76.3	3.4	54.6	50.7	46.9	43.8	623.1	48.5	82.9
1913	6.3	133.0	3.9	64.1	82.5	2.6	64.5	45.8	52.9	37.4	575.5	49.4	88.6
1914	6.7	237.6	11.2	55.7	65.9	3.5	70.6	46.7	44.9	44.2	343.9	44.0	47.0
1915	4.6	415.4	49.2	124.3	71.7	20.1	111.2	56.6	53.5	78.4	417.0	89.0	40.0
1916	9.5	365.6	58.2	151.8	78.0	14.1	110.5	52.8	62.8	97.7	545.2	118.6	41.5
1917	9.8	462.4	58.0	203.8	93.4	67.3	195.1	33.3	45.6	77.8	575.1	141.0	49.0
1918	10.3	474.3	169.0	481.4	104.9	96.1	328.1	26.2	122.9	53.0	674.1	163.4	63.2
1919	28.5	517.9	69.7	590.2	305.9	146.9	398.0	77.7	260.0	210.5	1137.4	265.7	97.5
1920	27.7	785.7	27.0	777.1	177.5	20.7	300.2	53.7	284.5	108.6	1176.4	349.0	174.1
1921	26.4	502.6	5.7	139.1	134.8	43.8	165.5	49.1	205.1	31.7	673.2	107.6	61.1
1922	18.3	176.4	3.6	127.3	110.8	27.3	119.5	146.5	47.4	43.4	673.2	146.5	74.0
1923	12.1	192.6	3.3	140.3	148.1	27.3	118.7	25.1	153.4	42.7	807.1	122.5	113.2

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-5 (continued)

YEAR	054	057	049	040	041	044	047	049	070	071	072	074	075
1879	1.2	2.0	2.1		31.2	9.7	.7	.1	3.6	10.0		3.4	1.6
1880	1.2	2.3	2.7		31.6	1.4	.8	.2	7.2	10.0		3.4	1.6
1881	1.5	3.4	4.1		45.5	2.9	1.1	.2	8.7	19.4		4.1	2.0
1882	1.7	3.0	4.4		4.2	1.4	1.1	.3	9.7	17.4		4.7	2.4
1883	1.6	3.1	4.4		4.5	1.7	1.1	.3	8.4	20.2		4.1	2.4
1884	1.6	4.0	6.1		4.4	4.7	1.5	.2	7.5	16.5		4.1	2.0
1885	1.5	4.1	6.0		4.6	4.1	1.2	.2	6.6	12.5		4.0	1.8
1886	1.5	4.2	5.1		4.5	2.4	1.0	.3	6.6	11.8		4.6	2.0
1887	1.5	5.4	4.1		4.5	1.7	1.5	.2	7.5	19.2		5.0	2.1
1888	1.6	6.0	5.5		4.6	4.5	1.4	.3	8.4	16.2		4.6	2.2
1889	1.2	6.4	6.1		4.2	3.2	1.4	.3	9.2	22.9		3.9	4.2
1890	1.2	7.5	6.5		4.7	1.4	1.4	.4	11.2	24.6		4.7	4.0
1891	1.5	8.7	9.4		4.0	9.4	1.6	.4	11.6	26.7		5.6	4.5
1892	1.5	9.7	4.7		4.2	4.2	1.5	.4	11.4	25.5		4.2	4.5
1893	1.7	12.3	4.0		4.4	17.2	2.4	.6	12.8	26.1		4.5	4.7
1894	2.1	11.5	4.7		4.6	19.9	2.4	.7	15.4	26.0		5.0	4.7
1895	2.4	10.8	4.5		4.8	14.1	2.7	.7	16.7	28.2		5.7	4.6
1896	2.8	11.0	6.0		5.6	10.1	3.2	1.6	20.4	59.7		6.0	5.8
1897	4.4	11.2	5.0		5.5	15.4	3.6	3.6	26.4	48.6		6.5	6.2
1898	5.6	12.4	5.0		4.4	46.4	4.4	1.4	44.2	45.6		7.4	4.4
1899	5.6				60.1	44.0	5.0	4.4	47.4	77.8		10.5	7.8
1900	7.0	15.7	6.0	7.7	61.2	44.0	5.0	4.4	47.4	77.8	2	10.5	7.8
1901	7.5	21.4	7.1	8.2	64.7	49.6	4.1	4.7	50.4	90.0	.7	11.4	8.1
1902	7.5	22.0	8.0	8.0	66.7	44.2	4.8	4.8	50.4	78.0	.4	11.4	8.1
1903	7.5	18.2	6.5	8.4	62.5	44.3	5.5	4.1	42.0	84.4	1.1	11.1	8.6
1904	7.6	27.2	6.8	8.4	65.4	42.9	6.6	4.0	42.0	92.0	1.6	11.1	8.9
1905	7.6	28.2	6.8	8.5	74.5	75.7	8.9	1.5	46.4	96.9	1.9	12.0	10.5
1906	8.0	29.0	6.1	7.9	75.6	85.1	10.3	1.4	49.4	112.1	2.7	13.9	12.1
1907	8.7	40.2	7.7	8.5	78.0	89.4	12.1	1.6	70.6	153.8	4.4	14.4	14.1
1908	8.7	16.9	6.5	10.2	85.0	98.5	13.7	1.7	62.2	151.4	4.8	14.6	14.6
1909	7.5	16.9	6.5	6.9	102.3	91.4	9.4	1.9	41.7	121.0	4.9	14.4	14.4
1910	6.4	18.4	6.0	7.4	87.8	94.6	10.0	1.7	47.6	137.6	7.8	14.4	14.6
1911	9.5	41.4	9.4	7.1	98.5	106.5	13.2	2.4	43.7	149.5	1.2	16.9	17.4
1912	10.5	52.6	6.2	7.0	98.5	108.4	13.2	4.4	99.2	178.7	1.2	20.4	19.7
1913	11.5	46.2	6.8	8.4	117.4	149.7	16.9	4.4	110.4	208.2	2.4	20.7	21.4
1914	11.2	47.4	8.4	16.2	144.0	189.4	9.5	4.4	119.1	217.6	1.5	20.9	21.2
1915	11.2	44.4	4.5	24.5	144.0	144.5	7.7	2.4	76.4	146.5	1.2	22.7	20.7
1916	11.2	41.2	4.5	14.5	121.4	147.5	4.9	2.4	169.4	207.8	11.6	27.0	185.0
1917	20.5	46.4	7.0	41.8	189.5	189.5	27.6	22.6	372.2	459.4	17.4	75.0	424.4
1918	45.1	10.4	12.1	61.5	204.0	499.1	184.4	47.6	470.2	429.2	17.4	201.7	424.4
1919	45.1	10.4	12.1	61.5	204.0	262.7	41.1	41.6	302.4	454.1	15.7	146.5	272.4
1920	60.0	10.4	14.4	44.4	406.7	144.4	47.1	21.4	177.4	418.4	15.7	146.5	272.4
1921	65.8	10.4	14.4	44.4	406.7	144.4	47.1	21.4	177.4	418.4	15.7	146.5	272.4
1922	29.0	14.2	20.2	57.1	55.4	162.9	45.9	25.4	237.0	445.2	29.2	146.5	440.4
1923	24.1	91.2	14.4	55.4	113.4	154.4	14.4	10.4	178.6	272.2	18.1	146.5	440.4
1924	2.7	149.1	2.5	47.1	296.2	149.1	16.4	4.4	140.1	325.6	14.4	146.5	440.4

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-6

ANNUAL VALUES,
SELECTED MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	007	008	009	010	011	019	024	026	734	047
1879	11.7	19.9	55.6	1.3		68.4	3.6	20.0	8.2	22.9
1880	13.4	18.9	56.8	.9		92.8	5.0	31.2	10.2	32.7
1881	15.3	21.6	50.9	1.4		92.8	5.0	29.8	10.9	31.6
1882	20.0	17.3	45.9	1.3		109.1	5.8	27.2	17.6	34.2
1883	19.0	15.3	43.4	1.4		101.8	9.3	21.1	14.8	34.3
1884	18.5	14.8	46.9	1.5		88.8	6.4	22.5	10.2	27.9
1885	17.7	14.6	44.4	1.4		91.7	8.5	22.4	9.7	27.9
1886	17.4	15.9	44.1	1.9		99.0	7.7	26.7	14.2	30.7
1887	21.6	14.6	61.9	1.8		76.0	10.8	23.7	14.4	30.2
1888	20.6	13.7	64.4	2.4		89.0	9.1	25.1	14.2	28.6
1889	11.0	12.0	77.9	1.9	3.8	102.1	13.8	22.4	12.5	27.8
1890	16.1	14.1	80.6	2.6	5.8	95.0	19.4	26.1	16.7	33.0
1891	13.8	14.2	89.6	2.9	5.2	118.2	8.3	25.9	18.5	25.8
1892	14.5	14.4	86.1	3.6	5.0	109.1	13.8	28.1	16.7	29.4
1893	13.9	13.1	88.2	3.5	5.4	121.7	11.5	22.8	19.2	29.4
1894	11.4	13.9	93.5	2.5	5.0	107.1	15.1	18.4	16.2	24.4
1895	11.6	13.3	96.5	3.2	4.4	69.7	15.2	14.4	19.3	34.2
1896	12.8	10.8	80.0	2.6	4.3	91.1	10.5	20.7	15.8	30.3
1897	10.1	13.4	75.7	2.9	4.7	77.7	9.1	17.2	21.8	31.5
1898	9.5	9.5	53.7	4.1	4.4	76.5	8.6	19.9	26.1	28.6
1899	10.6	10.9	56.1	4.2	6.6	107.9	11.8	61.1	34.4	35.3
1900	9.7	11.8	59.5	6.5	4.6	91.0	14.9	51.6	28.7	40.3
1901	9.7	8.7	70.2	6.7	6.8	77.8	16.2	55.6	28.3	39.4
1902	10.8	14.6	64.2	7.3	8.0	60.9	16.2	57.7	25.4	46.7
1903	12.0	17.1	61.3	7.6	8.7	61.5	17.3	53.3	35.8	50.4
1904	12.5	16.9	87.4	8.9	8.2	84.7	16.7	57.6	45.5	45.2
1905	12.6	15.0	75.1	9.0	9.8	103.1	18.7	73.4	51.2	52.4
1906	15.1	14.0	72.1	10.2	11.7	79.5	26.6	73.9	56.0	65.8
1907	22.7	16.7	71.8	15.2	11.7	93.8	24.3	77.7	54.2	75.0
1908	15.8	14.9	71.8	13.0	10.7	89.4	24.5	57.7	46.2	53.8
1909	18.9	16.6	86.5	13.4	11.9	91.3	25.9	101.7	83.7	64.3
1910	22.9	16.6	73.7	12.1	12.4	114.9	24.7	86.1	110.4	60.6
1911	25.0	18.3	97.2	14.6	14.7	101.3	32.1	81.5	87.9	59.0
1912	24.5	17.9	130.5	16.9	14.2	119.6	31.1	121.2	111.2	61.8
1913	27.1	16.4	104.7	19.7	15.4	98.8	16.3	105.9	84.9	59.8
1914	26.5	17.8	104.8	19.1	15.9	129.0	34.8	112.3	74.7	55.3
1915	20.5	19.6	113.8	31.3	17.7	181.4	21.0	127.4	115.5	38.2
1916	28.0	19.4	118.8	33.9	12.2	235.3	172.6	164.5	164.5	44.9
1917	28.2	25.8	122.6	41.4	14.0	232.7	33.5	209.7	239.5	42.6
1918	28.2	29.5	99.4	19.0	15.4	252.7	52.1	108.0	149.2	34.3
1919	48.8	20.1	261.3	58.0	15.9	198.4	75.1	106.5	221.6	45.4
1920	55.9	24.4	252.5	54.3	19.1	1022.2	41.6	243.9	248.9	111.2
1921	37.4	24.2	142.8	23.1	19.4	237.4	94.2	67.6	75.7	71.4
1922	40.4	23.8	160.9	32.0	19.1	254.0	66.0	107.0	101.7	78.4
1923	38.6	29.7	190.2	33.8	19.7	384.8	57.2	110.9	180.5	87.8

APPENDIX C
NAVY C-6 (continued)

YEAR	049	051	053	054	056	057	059	062	063	064
1870		7.6	19.3	10.8	27.1	11.1	37.0	6.2	4.6	
1880		9.4	25.4	20.9	16.0	15.9	15.9	10.9	7.4	
1881		11.0	22.6	9.7	11.6	11.1	9.4	9.1	8.4	
1882		12.3	26.8	11.9	41.9	16.6	41.4	10.9	10.0	
1883		11.8	25.3	11.4	42.8	15.5	15.5	9.1	9.1	
1884		11.4	26.8	10.4	15.1	15.1	15.1	10.4	9.2	
1885		11.4	26.7	12.9	15.4	16.1	15.4	10.4	7.8	
1886		10.4	27.9	17.4	42.4	16.8	39.4	11.1	8.4	
1887		13.4	28.1	15.4	42.4	16.8	15.0	8.2	9.4	
1888		16.0	50.4	16.1	47.4	16.5	15.5	9.2	9.3	
1889	6.2	20.4	22.1	18.7	48.4	21.1	16.4	9.9	10.3	1.2
1890	4.1	19.4	15.4	15.4	10.9	16.4	41.4	10.2	10.3	1.7
1891	6.4	18.0	21.4	18.4	15.2	26.4	15.5	10.4	10.4	1.9
1892	6.2	16.2	25.4	21.2	46.7	28.1	15.6	12.2	10.9	2.2
1893	9.7	17.1	22.8	14.0	29.4	17.1	14.9	11.7	10.3	2.6
1894	4.1	9.4	20.4	15.4	14.9	22.1	26.2	9.7	7.4	1.1
1895	6.2	10.4	25.8	14.4	34.7	26.6	11.9	10.9	9.4	1.0
1896	4.4	10.2	25.9	22.4	14.1	15.4	21.9	10.0	9.0	1.0
1897	9.4	11.1	25.8	11.4	14.2	28.9	24.4	10.2	8.3	1.4
1898	7.1	14.1	22.1	11.4	15.0	24.6	24.4	9.0	9.4	1.7
1899	9.0	18.4	22.4	11.7	14.4	42.4	24.9	9.1	9.4	1.2
1900	11.0	27.1	24.4	19.2	15.4	15.4	24.4	9.4	4.8	2.1
1901	14.4	10.4	16.5	14.0	15.4	15.4	24.4	9.4	10.4	1.6
1902	14.4	10.9	29.4	19.4	18.4	46.7	32.4	10.4	14.4	2.6
1903	14.4	12.9	11.5	22.4	19.4	46.1	11.1	11.4	11.9	9.3
1904	14.1	17.2	10.4	29.4	16.1	44.8	28.1	11.4	12.1	4.1
1905	14.4	18.1	15.4	44.4	21.4	46.8	40.4	12.4	15.0	4.3
1906	24.1	11.4	40.1	18.4	22.7	41.4	15.4	15.4	19.7	4.0
1907	28.4	14.0	46.4	19.7	27.4	71.8	16.5	18.4	20.8	8.0
1908	19.0	24.2	41.9	24.4	15.4	46.2	14.2	15.4	21.2	7.0
1909	20.4	24.9	41.0	15.4	27.1	46.1	28.4	18.0	21.4	10.4
1910	21.4	25.4	42.2	14.1	21.6	48.1	28.2	20.4	21.4	14.4
1911	22.1	24.1	40.4	15.4	14.2	47.0	24.4	19.4	20.2	14.4
1912	21.4	15.7	44.9	42.2	15.4	27.4	22.4	24.4	24.1	14.9
1913	41.6	19.7	46.0	28.4	17.1	46.8	25.9	24.4	22.7	15.4
1914	41.4	41.4	44.4	45.4	15.7	46.4	24.2	24.4	24.4	20.4
1915	20.7	18.4	44.5	45.0	15.4	41.7	20.9	17.4	24.2	18.4
1916	19.1	46.2	46.2	12.4	16.1	14.4	28.4	20.4	28.7	21.0
1917	17.4	47.4	45.4	17.4	20.7	18.4	28.4	24.0	24.7	42.0
1918	10.4	107.9	32.4	21.4	20.9	18.4	21.4	23.0	24.2	41.4
1919	46.4	74.4	15.0	21.4	15.4	12.4	45.4	27.4	44.2	17.4
1920	10.4	70.7	74.4	13.0	46.7	24.2	41.4	11.4	14.1	18.4
1921	41.4	27.4	40.0	40.4	10.9	25.2	42.1	10.1	14.4	19.4
1922	49.4	27.2	44.7	14.4	14.4	14.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	41.4
1923	47.0	17.0	44.4	12.4	47.0	19.4	40.4	40.4	24.7	74.4

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-6 (concluded)

1879	3.4		5.0	10.3	.1	5.2	26.2	6.4	24.8
1880	4.8		8.5	15.0	.2	9.1	58.1	20.7	31.0
1881	5.2		9.2	14.7	.1	6.7	38.9	21.0	31.6
1882	6.0		9.7	16.6	.2	9.8	47.4	17.4	34.4
1883	5.1		9.8	16.0	.1	9.1	36.1	9.8	34.4
1884	5.0		7.8	14.0	.3	7.7	28.6	7.3	30.9
1885	4.8		7.9	12.3	.4	7.7	24.9	5.2	28.5
1886	5.5		10.5	13.6	.3	11.3	33.2	6.7	30.6
1887	6.3		12.0	15.1	.2	11.5	44.2	10.2	31.6
1888	6.5		11.8	15.5	.4	13.3	31.7	8.7	30.2
1889	6.6		13.6	14.9	.9	10.5	31.8	7.4	29.7
1890	7.1		14.5	16.7	1.7	12.7	34.1	7.8	34.6
1891	7.2		13.8	17.8	3.7	15.7	33.1	5.7	34.1
1892	7.5		15.0	18.3	5.1	15.9	24.6	6.2	36.6
1893	7.5		11.5	16.2	7.1	14.8	21.9	5.2	34.8
1894	5.9		8.0	13.2	4.6	10.0	15.8	3.8	30.7
1895	6.6		7.8	18.8	3.3	13.4	17.1	6.4	33.6
1896	6.2		5.9	16.2	2.1	11.6	11.0	6.2	33.4
1897	6.1		7.6	13.6	3.1	13.7	7.9	4.5	34.1
1898	6.0		12.0	12.0	4.0	17.9	6.9	3.7	31.7
1899	7.2	5.0	16.1	13.2	6.6	32.9	8.8	4.8	36.0
1900	7.9	3.8	12.2	14.8	11.2	37.7	11.2	5.3	40.1
1901	8.5	6.6	20.8	16.2	21.0	38.1	11.3	5.9	43.1
1902	9.1	8.3	20.8	16.8	15.1	42.8	27.4	9.0	44.3
1903	10.3	10.4	20.0	18.9	8.1	48.4	26.3	9.9	48.9
1904	10.3	10.8	18.5	18.1	9.6	49.6	9.8	7.2	48.3
1905	12.4	.1	10.6	28.2	12.9	59.8	14.3	7.6	52.1
1906	15.5	.1	12.0	34.0	13.8	85.3	21.8	8.6	60.5
1907	20.6	.4	9.1	25.5	22.7	16.6	86.4	10.0	64.1
1908	16.6	.2	13.2	15.9	15.7	55.1	9.8	6.9	50.5
1909	19.2	.2	9.3	16.8	19.4	71.2	14.2	9.3	64.6
1910	19.9	1.4	9.4	36.8	19.0	80.9	19.1	11.7	72.2
1911	17.6	2.4	10.0	15.3	17.7	16.7	89.2	11.0	78.8
1912	20.1	6.0	10.0	16.8	25.3	111.8	10.4	11.5	77.2
1913	25.2	11.5	12.8	18.7	28.3	107.9	14.6	12.9	85.4
1914	28.5	10.4	3.0	16.8	32.4	72.0	10.5	12.0	73.6
1915	25.5	10.5	7.1	19.4	35.1	79.8	8.0	8.7	69.3
1916	30.5	13.7	12.4	39.2	80.0	137.8	16.3	7.6	100.0
1917	47.6	17.2	14.7	26.2	82.1	185.7	15.2	7.7	112.1
1918	51.6	23.7	13.9	8.9	104.9	201.6	11.3	8.7	135.5
1919	59.7	29.7	22.9	82.3	131.5	14.6	8.2	77.8	
1920	89.4	61.0	15.8	60.1	22.6	19.0	19.0	16.5	165.1
1921	96.0	73.7	3.4	34.7	31.9	71.0	4.5	13.4	68.5
1922	93.7	82.7	40.3	57.6	35.3	129.4	21.2	16.8	87.1
1923	125.0	63.3	9.6	68.1	46.8	172.2	26.2	14.7	111.3

*Less than \$50,000.

TABLE C-7
COMPOSITION AND COVERAGE OF MINOR EXPORT CLASSES

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
001 ^a <i>Crude animal foods,</i> <i>agricultural</i>			006 <i>Vegetables</i>		
1 Cattle	1879-1923		1 Potatoes, white	1879-1923	
2 Hogs	1879-1923		2 Onions	1879-1923	
3 Sheep	1879-1923		3 Peas, dried	1918-23	
4 Eggs in shell	1879-1923		4 Beans, dried	1918-23	
5 Poultry, live	1922-23		5 Items 3, 4	1884-1917	
6 Milk and cream	1922-23	1912-21	6 Dried or dehydrated vegetables		1922-23
7 Other live animals		1922-23	7 Other fresh veg		1922-23
8 Items 5, 7		1879-1921	8 Items 6, 7		1913-21
002 <i>Crude animal foods,</i> <i>nonagricultural</i>			9 Item 8, and pickles and sauces		1879-1912
1 Salmon fresh		1922-23			
2 Salmon, smoked or dry cured		1922-23	007 <i>Fruits</i>		
3 Items 1, 2		1922-23	1 Apples in barrels	1922-23	
4 Salmon, pickled		1918-21	2 Apples in boxes	1922-23	
5 Items 3, 4		1918-23	3 Items 1, 2	1879-1921	
6 Other fresh fish		1884-1917	4 Oranges	1908-23	1898-1907
		1884-1909,	5 Lemons	1913-23	
		1912-17	6 Peanuts	1906-23	
		1879-83	7 Pears		1905-23
003 <i>Hay</i>			8 Berries	1913-23	
1 Hay	1879-1923		9 Grapefruits	1922-23	
004 <i>Coffee, green</i>			10 Pineapples	1922-23	
1 Coffee green	1901-23		11 Grapes	1922-23	
005 ^a <i>Grains</i>			12 Peaches	1922-23	
1 Barley, grain	1879-1923		13 Other fresh fruits	1922-23	
2 Buckwheat, grain	1913-23	1899-1912	14 Other subtropical fruits		1922-23
3 Corn, grain	1879-1923		15 Items 9-14	1920-21	
4 Oats, grain	1879-1923		16 Fruit pulp and can- nery waste	1920-23	
5 Rye, grain	1879-1923		17 Items 15, 16	1918-19	
6 Wheat, grain	1879-1923				

007 Fruits (cont.)	18. Other dried fruits	1918-23	1. Mutton and lamb	1879-1923
	19. Items 17, 18	1913-17	2. Poultry and game, fresh	1922-23
	20. Other nuts	1906-23	3. Poultry, canned	1922-23
	21. Apricots, dried		4. Other canned meats	1900-21
	22. Peaches, dried	1902-12	5. Items 3, 4	1922-23
	23. Items 5, 8, 19	1906-12	6. Veal, fresh	
	24. Items 7, 22-23	1902-05	7. Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	1922-23
	25. Items 21, 24	1898-1901	8. Other meats and products n.e.s.	1922-23
	26. Items 6, 20	1889-1905	9. Items 6-8	1922-23
	27. Prunes	1898	10. Item 9 and sausage, canned and uncanned	1901-21
	28. Raisins and other dried grapes	1898	11. Items 5, 10	1900
	29. Items 4, 25, 27-28	1879-97		1884-99
008 ^a Beef	1. Beef, fresh	1879-1923	<i>011^a Lard, oleo, and related products</i>	
	2. Beef, pickled or cured	1879-83, 1910-23		
	3. Beef, canned	1887-1923	1. Oleo oil	1911-23
	4. Beef, other cured	1884-1909	2. Lard	1879-1923
	5. Beef, pickled	1884-1909	3. Neutral lard	1911-23
			4. Items 8, 9	1897-1921
009 ^a Pork and related products	1. Pork carcasses, fresh	1922-23	5. Items 10, 11	1882-1921
	2. Loin and other fresh pork	1922-23	6. Items 1, 3	1882-1910
	3. Items 1, 2	1891-1921	7. Items 5, 6	1879-81
	4. Hams and shoulders, cured		8. Lard compounds	1922-23
	5. Bacon	1881-1923	9. Vegetable oil-lard compounds	1922-23
	6. Pickled pork	1881-1923	10. Oleo containing animal fats	1922-23
	7. Pork, canned	1884-1923	11. Vegetable oleo	1922-23
	8. Sausage, not canned	1900-23		
	9. Sausage, canned	1913-23		
	10. Sausage casings	1913-23		
	11. Items 8, 9	1901-12	<i>012^a Dairy products, manufactured</i>	
	12. Items 3, 6	1879-83		
	13. Items 4, 5	1879-80	1. Butter	1879-1923
			2. Cheese	1879-1923

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Converted	Unconverted		Converted	Unconverted
012 Dairy products, manufactured (cover)			013 Manufactured animal foods, nonaquatic (cover)		
3 Milk, condensed	1920-23		12 Other shellfish		1924-1923
4 Milk, evaporated	1920-23		13 Items 17 and 18		1923-93, 1909-23
5 Milk, powdered	1920-23		14 Items 4-6	1879-83	1910
6 Items 3-5	1910-19	1879-1909	15 Pickled marketed	1894-88	1879-1909
013 Manufactured animal foods, manufactured			16 Items 19 and 20	1921-87	1891-1909
1 Canned salmon			17 Caviar		1879-1909
2 Cask, salted or dry- cured	1879-1923		18 Other fish products, except caviar		1879-93
3 Head lock, hake, and pollack, salted or dry cured	1922-23		19 Pickled herring	1893	
4 Items 2, 3	1922-23 1931-1909, 1911-21		20 Other pickled fish, excluding herring and marketed	1898	
5 Herring, salted or dry cured	1881, 1913-23	1889-1909, 1911-14	21 Items 3, 6	1894-87	
6 Other fish, salted or dry cured	1890		014 Flour and other grain products		
7 Items 15, 19, 20	1879-83	1909-23	1 Wheat flour	1879-1923	
8 Other canned fish, not wing tuna			2 Corn meal and flour	1879-1923	
9 Canned sardines			3 Oatmeal and rolled oats	1884-1923	
10 Items 8, 9			4 Rye flour	1913-23	1879-1912
11 Oysters, canned or fresh			5 Rice flour, meal and broken rice	1922-23	
			6 Rice grain	1922-23	
			7 Buckwheat flour		1922-23
			8 Corn hominy and gums		1922-23

014^a *Flour and other grain**products (cont.)*

9. Other corn preparations for table use	1922-23
10. Wheat macaroni and spaghetti	1922-23
11. Other wheat products	1922-23
12. Cereal and breakfast foods, n.e.s.	1922-23
13. Other grains and flour	1895-1916
14. Rice bran and polish	1922-23
15. Items 13, 14	1898-1921
16. Cereal and breakfast foods, n.e.s.	1919-21
17. Other grains and flours	1919-23
18. Barley flour	1917-18
19. Items 17, 18	1913-16
20. Item 19 less 14	
21. Wheat bread, biscuits, cakes, crackers	1879-1923
22. Rice, including flour, meal and grain	1899-1921
23. Barley malt	1916-23
24. Bran, middlings, other mill feeds	1898
25. Other breadstuffs, including dried grains and malt sprouts	1898
26. Items 16, 24-25	1897
27. Buckwheat	1897-98
28. Items 26, 27	1884-96
29. Items 3, 28	1879-83

015^a *Vegetable oil, cake, and meal*

1. Cottonseed oil, crude	1922-23
2. Cottonseed oil, refined	1922-23
3. Items 1, 2	1879-1921
4. Cottonseed cake	1915-23
5. Cottonseed meal	1915-23
6. Items 4, 5	1894-1914
7. Linseed cake	1918-23
8. Linseed meal	1918-23
9. Items 7, 8	1894-1917
10. Corn cake	1904-12
11. Coconut cake	1913-23
12. Peanut cake	1920-23
13. Other oil cake meal	1922-23
14. Other oil cake	1922-23
15. Items 12-14	1920-21
16. Items 11, 15	1913-14
17. Items 6, 9	1879-93
18. Vegetable stearin	1916-23

016 *Other feeds*

1. Bran and middlings	1913-23
2. Screenings	1922-23
3. Corn feed	1922-23
4. Sorghum, Kafir, and milo maize	1922-23
5. Other mill feeds	1922-23
6. Items 2-5	1913-21
7. Dried grains and malt sprouts	1922-23
8. Prepared feeds, not medicinal	1922-23

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
016 Other seeds (CONT.)			018 Canned and dried fruits (CONT.)		
9 Items 7, 8	1981-21		8 Canned pears		1920-23
10 Items 1, 6	1899-1912		9 Canned cherries		1922-23
11 Other breadstuffs		1901-12	10 Canned plums		1922-23
12 Items 9, 11		1899-1900	11 Canned apricots		1923
			12 Other canned fruit		1923
017 Vegetables and products, manufactured			13 Items 11, 12		1922
1 Canned asparagus		1922-23	14 Items 9, 10, 13		1920-21
2 Canned beans		1922-23	15 Items 7, 8, 14		1918-19
3 Canned peas		1922-23	16 Items 6, 15		1884-1917
4 Other canned vegetables, n.e.s.			17 Preserved fruit, jellies, and jams		1884-1923
5 Items 1-4		1922-23	18 Fruit juices and flavoring extracts		1916-23
6 Canned corn		1918-21	19 Items 16, 17		1879-83
7 Canned soups		1918-23			
8 Canned tomatoes		1918-23	019 Sugar and related products, agricultural		
9 Items 5-8		1879-1917	1 Refined sugar	1899-1923	
10 Pickles and sauces		1913-23	2 Glucose	1908-23	
11 Vinegar		1879-98,	3 Grape sugar	1908-23	
		1916-23	4 Syrup, including maple	1898-1923	
12 Yeast		1916-23	5 Molasses	1898	1899-1923
			6 Honey		1892-1908,
018 Canned and dried fruits					1916-23
1 Raisins and other dried grapes	1899-1923		7 Items 2, 3	1883-1907	
2 Prunes	1899-1923		8 Refined sugar, except brown (Item 1 less 9)		1879-98
3 Apricots, dried	1913-23		9 Brown sugar		1879-98
4 Apples, dried	1879-1923		10 Items 4, 5	1879-97	
5 Peaches, dried	1913-23				
6 Canned peaches	1918-23				
7 Canned pineapples	1920-23				

020	Sugar and related products, nonagricultural	1879-1923 1916-23	024	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural (CONT.)	1884-90, 1909-21	
021	Coffee, chocolate, and spices	1902-23			4. Items 9, 10	1922-23
022	Malt beverages	1879-1920			5. Total distilled liquors (Items 1-4)	1922-23
023	Wines	1879-98 1921-23			6. Mineral waters	1922-23
024	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1909			7. Other beverages, n.e.s.	1913-21
025	Crude tobacco	1884-1923			8. Items 6, 7	1891-1908
026	Manufactured tobacco products	1884-1923			9. Other distilled liquors, n.e.s., excluding brandy (Item 4 less 10)	1891-1908
027	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21			10. Brandy	1884-88
028	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21			11. Alcohol	1884-88
029	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21			12. Pure, neutral, and cognie spirits	1884-88
030	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21			13. Items 2-4, 11-12	1884-88
031	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	1. Leaf tobacco	1884-1923		
032	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	2. Stems, trimmings, scrap	1884-1923		
033	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	3. Tobacco, leaf, stems, trimmings, scrap	1884-1923		
034	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	1. Cigarettes	1884-1923		
035	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	2. Plug tobacco	1884-1923		
036	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	3. Smoking tobacco	1913-23		
037	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	4. Cigars and cheroots	1879-88		
038	Alcoholic beverages, nonagricultural	1879-1921 1884-1921 1884-94, 1913-21	5. Other tobacco manufactures	1889-1923		

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Commodity (import and export)	Year		Year	
	Covered	Uncovered	Covered	Uncovered
0.26 Manufactured tobacco products (count)				
6 Items 1, 5	1898-1912			
7 Items 2, 6	1884-97			
8 Items 1, 7	1879-83			
0.27 Hides, leather, and manufactures, other				
1 Cattle hides	1913-23			
2 Calfohins	1913-23			
3 Sheep and goat skins		1922-23		
4 Items 5, 8		1923		
5 Other hides and skins, excluding furs		1922		
6 Horse, colts, and ass skins		1913-22		
7 Items 1, 5		1913-21		
8 Items 1, 2, 6, 7	1870-1912			
0.28 Hides, leather, and products, various				
1 Upper leather, and an 1 whole kip				
2 Upper leather, goat and kid, including glazed kid	1911-23			
3 Patent upper leather	1911-23	1928-1910		
4 Sole leather	1913-23	1928-1912		
5 Upper leather, cattle, goats and finished pills	1884-1923			
	1920-23			
0.29 Hides, leather, and products, various				
1 Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100				

028 ^a <i>Hides, leather and products, semimanufactured—(CONT.)</i>	27. Sole, upper, and other leather excluding morocco and other fine leather	1879-82			
	28. Morocco and other fine leather	1879-82			
029 <i>Hides, leather, and products, manufactured</i>	1. Boots and shoes, men's and boys'	1913-23			
	2. Boots and shoes, women's	1913-23			
	3. Boots and shoes, children's	1913-23			
	4. Leather belting	1920-23			
	5. Belting leather	1913-19			
	6. Items 4, 5	1913-23			
	7. Slippers	1879-1923			
	8. Harness and saddles	1918-23			
	9. Leather gloves	1922-23			
	10. Athletic shoes, etc.	1922-23			
	11. Pocketbooks and purses	1922-23			
	12. Other manufactures of leather	1922-23			
	13. Items 10-12	1918-21			
	14. Items 9, 13	1879-1917			
	15. Items 1-3, 7	1879-1912			
	16. Items 10-12	1913-23			
030 <i>Furs, unmanufactured</i>	1. Furs, undressed and dressed, and manufactures of	1879-1912			
	2. Furs, undressed and dressed, and manufactures of	1879-1912			
031 <i>Furs, semimanufactured</i>	1. Dressed fur, fox	1922-23			
	2. Dressed fur, muskrat	1922-23			
	3. Dressed fur, skunk and civet cat	1922-23			
	4. Dressed fur, opossum	1922-23			
	5. Dressed fur, other	1922-23			
	6. Fur apparel, except hats	1922-23			
	7. Other fur manufactures, including waste	1922-23			
	8. Items 1-7	1913-21			
032 <i>Other animal products, crude, agricultural</i>	1. Horses	1889-1923			
	2. Tallow, edible	1922-23			
	3. Tallow, inedible	1922-23			
	4. Items 2, 3	1879-1921			
	5. Mules, asses, and burros	1879-1912, 1915-21			
	6. Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanuf.	1913-14, 1922-23			
	7. Feathers, crude, not dressed	1883-1909, 1913-23			
	8. Feathers, dressed and manufactures of	1922-23			
	9. Items 7, 8	1922-23			
	10. Bones and bone dust	1898-1921 1879-82			
033 <i>Other animal products, semimanufactured, agricultural</i>	1. Glue of animal origin	1922-23			
	2. Glue of animal origin	1922-23			

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
033 Other animal products, semimanufactured, agricultural (cont.)			034 Other animal products, semimanufactured, nonagricultural		
2 Vegetable glue	1922-23		1 Cod and cod liver oil	1922-23	
3 Items 1, 2	1889-1909, 1912-21	1879-88	2 Other fish oils	1922-23	
4 Neat's foot oil	1922-23		3 Items 1 and 2	1879-1921	
5 Whale oil	1922-23		4 Shells, unmanufactured		1916-23
6 Other animal oils	1922-23		5 Whale oil	1879-98	
7 Items 4-6	1908-21				
8 Grease atcarin	1922-23		035 Rubber and products, semimanufactured		
9 Oleic acid or red oil	1922-23		1 Reclaimed rubber	1906-23	
10 Stearin and other fatty acids	1922-23		2 Scrap and old rubber	1899-1923	
11 Oleo and lard stearin	1922-23				
12 Items 8, 11	1913-21		036 Rubber and products, manufactured		
13 Oleo stock	1922-23		1 Tires, tubes, etc for automobiles	1913-23	1911-12
14 Other animal greases, oil, and fat	1922-23		2 Other tires and tubes	1913-23	1911-12
15 Vegetable soap stock	1922-23		3 Rubber boots	1913-23	
16 Items 13-15	1913-21		4 Rubber belting		1920-23
17 Lard oil	1879-1912		5 Rubber hose		1920-23
18 Beeswax			6 Rubber packing		1920-23
			7 Items 4-6		1900-19
			8 Druggists' rubber sundries		1918-23
19 Wax manufactures			9 Rubber soles and heels		1920-23
20 Other animal products, n e s			10 Battery jrs and accessories		1922-23
21 Grease, including lubricating, and soap stock	1884-1912		11 Other electrical supplies		1922-23
22 Whale oil	1899-1907		12 Other hard rubber goods		1922-23
23 Other animal oils	1879-1987				

036	<i>Rubber and products, manufactured (cont.)</i>	13. Tire accessories and repair materials	1922-23	039	<i>Other vegetable products, crude, agricultural</i>	1. Red clover seed	1922-23
		14. Rubber thread	1922-23			2. Other clover seed	1922-23
037	<i>Rubber and products, manufactured (cont.)</i>	15. Other manufactures of rubber	1922-23			3. Items 1 and 2	1880-1921
		16. Items 10-15	1920-21			4. Timothy seed	1889-1923
		17. Items 9, 16	1918-19			5. Alfalfa	1922-23
		18. Items 8, 17	1911-17			6. Other grass seed	1922-23
		19. Rubber shoes	1922-23			7. Items 5, 6	1913-21
		20. Canvas shoes with rubber soles	1922-23			8. Hops	1879-1923
		21. Items 19, 20	1913-21			9. Ginseng	1879-1923
		22. Items 1, 2, 18	1900-10			10. Other field and forage plant seeds	1922-23
		23. Items 7, 22	1879-99			11. Vegetable and flower seeds	1922-23
		24. Items 3, 21	1879-1912			12. Other oilseeds, n.e.s.	1922-23
038	<i>Oilseeds, crude</i>	1. Items 2, 3	1923			13. Items 10-12	1922-23
		2. Cottonseed	1879-88, 1913-22			14. Fruit stock, cuttings, seedlings	1898-1921
		3. Flaxseed	1889-1912			15. Other nursery or greenhouse stock	1922-23
039	<i>Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats, semimanufactured</i>	1. Linseed oil	1879-1923			16. Items 14, 15	1898-1921
		2. Corn oil	1898-1923			17. Broom corn	1882-1909
		3. Soya bean oil	1920-23			18. Other crude vegetable drugs	1912-23
		4. Coconut oil	1920-23			19. Items 7, 13	1889-1923,
		5. Cocoa butter	1920-23			20. Other seeds, including flaxseed	1889-97
		6. Peanut oil	1920-23			21. Items 4, 20	1881-88
		7. Other vegetable fats and oils	1913-19			22. Items 3, 21	1880-83
		8. Items 3-7					1879
		9. Items 2, 8					
040	<i>Other vegetable products, semimanufactured, nonagricultural</i>	1. Rosin	1881-97				

(continued)

040	Other vegetable products, undesignated by function, (cotton)	2. Spindle of machine	1879 1923
		3. Chestnut extract	1922 21
041	Other vegetable products, unclassified, agricultural	4. Other cotton extracts	1922 21 1911 21
		5. Hemp 1, 4	1922 21
		6. Wool (unspun)	1911 21
		7. Lat and jelly, wax 1	
		8. Hemp 6, 7	
		9. Moss	
		10. Lac	1911 20
		11. Varnishes and jellies	1911 20
		12. Bark for tanning	
		13. Hemp 5, 12	
042	Cotton textiles, unmanufactured	14. Hemp 1, 10, 11	1904
		15. Hemp 1 and unspun	1879 12 1879 12
		16. Hemp 10 and jelly	
043	Cotton textiles, unmanufactured	1. Cotton mill waste	1899 1923
		2. Cotton yarn, not counted	1912 23 1922 24
		3. Counted yarn	1919 21
		4. Hemp 2, 3	
		5. Cotton, rope, exempt project stock	
			1919-29
044	Cotton textiles, manufactured	1. Duck, tubular	1917 23
		2. Other cloth, non- bleached	1917 23 1907-16
		3. Hemp 1, 2	1917 21
		4. Duck, bleached	1917 21
		5. Other cloth, bleached	1917-24
		6. Hemp 4, 5	1907-16
045	Other vegetable products, unclassified, agricultural	1. Cassia 1, 2	1917 23
		2. Other starch	1917 23
		3. Hemp 1, 2	1917 23
		4. Pepper and oil	1917-24
		5. Other essential oils	1917-24
		6. Hemp 4, 5	1907-16
046	Other vegetable products, undesignated by function, (cotton)	2. Spindle of machine	1879 1923
		3. Chestnut extract	1922 21
		4. Other cotton extracts	1922 21 1911 21
		5. Hemp 1, 4	1922 21
		6. Wool (unspun)	1911 21
		7. Lat and jelly, wax 1	
		8. Hemp 6, 7	
		9. Moss	
		10. Lac	1911 20
		11. Varnishes and jellies	1911 20
047	Other vegetable products, unclassified, agricultural	12. Bark for tanning	
		13. Hemp 5, 12	
		14. Hemp 1, 10, 11	1904
		15. Hemp 1 and unspun	1879 12 1879 12
		16. Hemp 10 and jelly	

APPENDIX C

044 ^a Cotton textiles, manufactured (cont.)		044 ^a Cotton textiles, manufactured (cont.)	
7. Duck, colored	1917-23	30. Items 26-29	1918-21
8. Other cloth, yarn or stock dyed	1917-23	31. Items 25, 30	1913-17
9. Items 7, 8	1915-16	32. Laces and embroideries	1913-23
10. Other cloth, printed	1915-23	33. Blankets	1918-23
11. Other cloth, piece dyed	1915-23	34. Sewing thread	1922-23
12. Items 9-11	1879-1914	35. Crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	1922-23
13. Knit goods, hosiery	1918-23	36. Twine and cordage	1922-23
14. Knit goods, underwear	1918-23	37. Items 34-36	1918-21
15. Gloves	1922-23	38. Danasks	1922-23
16. Sweaters, shawls, and other outerwear	1922-23	39. Pile fabrics, plushes, etc.	1922-23
17. Items 15, 16	1922-23	40. Tapestries and other upholstery goods	1922-23
18. Items 13, 14, 17	1913-17	41. Other cotton fabrics, n.e.s.	1922-23
19. Corsets	1913-23	42. Handkerchiefs	1922-23
20. Collars and cuffs	1918-23	43. Lace window curtains	1922-23
21. Overall	1922-23	44. Cotton bags	1922-23
22. Underwear, not knit, for men and boys	1922-23	45. Mattresses	1922-23
23. Shirts	1922-23	46. Quilts and comforters	1922-23
24. Other wearing apparel, for men and boys	1922-23	47. Sheets and pillow-cases	1922-23
25. Items 21-24	1922-23	48. Towels and bathmats	1922-23
26. Dresses and skirts	1918-21	49. Cotton belting	1923
27. Shirt waists and blouses	1922-23	50. Other manufactures of cotton, n.e.s.	1923
28. Underwear, not knit, for women and children	1922-23	51. Items 49, 50	1922
29. Other wearing apparel for women and children	1922-23	52. Items 38, 48, 51	1918-21
		53. Items 33, 37, 52	1913-17
		54. Items 19, 31	1908-12
		55. Items 13, 54	1889-1907
		56. Items 3, 6	1879-1906
		57. Cotton yarn	1904-12

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
044 Cotton textiles, manufactured (cont.)			045 Other vegetable textiles, manufactured (cont.)		
58 Other manufactures of cotton, net, and including rags, laces and embroideries, and typewriter ribbons		1904-12 1890-1903	15 Felt base and oil cloth floor coverings		1922-23 1890-1921
59 Items 57, 58			16 Items 13-15		
60. Cotton waste, cop and mill		1898	17 Oil cloth, except for floors		1898-1923
61. Items 59, 60		1879-97	18 Leather cloth and artificial leather		1913-23 1922-23
045 Other vegetable textiles, manufactured			19. Jute burlaps		1922-23
1. Binder twine	1910-23		20 Jute bagging for cotton		1922-23
2. Manila cordage	1923		21 Other manufactures of jute		
3. Sisal or henequen cordage	1923		22 Flax, hemp, and ramie manufactures		1922-23
4. Items 2 and 3	1922		23. Window shade, book cloth, etc.		1922-23
5. Other cordage except jute	1922-23		24 Water proofed auto cloth, etc.		1922-23
6. Jute, yarn, cordage, and twine	1922-23		25. Water proofed clothing		1922-23
7. Cordage	1884-1921		26 Other manufactures of vegetable fiber		1922-23 1879-1921
8. Twine, excluding binder twine	1918-21		27 Other textile manuf.		
9. Bags of jute	1882-1923		28. Items 19-27		
10. Artificial silk hosiery	1918-23		29 Hats of straw, palm leaf		1922-23
11. Other manufactures of artificial silk		1918-23	30. Hat band of straw, etc.		1922-23
12. Items 10, 11		1917	31. Items 29, 30		1879-1921
13. Linoleum, inlaid		1922-23	32. Oakum		1882-88, 1916-23
14. Linoleum, other		1922-23	33 Hat trimmings		1918-23
			34. Wool felt hats		1922-23
			35. Fur felt hats		1922-23

045	<i>Other vegetable textiles, manufactured (CONT.)</i>			
		36. Items 34, 35	1918-21	
		37. Items 38-40	1922-23	
		38. Other hats and caps, men's and boys'		
		39. Hats, for women and children, un-trimmed	1918-21	
		40. Hats, for women and children, trimmed	1918-21	
		41. Items 33, 36, 37	1916-17	
		42. Garters and arm bands	1922-23	
		43. Suspenders and braces	1922-23	
		44. Items 42, 43	1918-21	
		45. Items 1, 8	1884-1909	
		46. Items 7, 45	1883	
		47. Hemp cables and cordage	1879-82	
		48. Other cordage, rope and twine	1879-82	
046	<i>Wool textiles, crude</i>	1. Wool and mohair, unmanuf.	1889-99, 1916-23	
			1879-88	
047	<i>Wool textiles, semimanuf.</i>	1. Wool rugs	1913-23	
048	<i>Wool textiles, manufactured</i>	1. Wool cloth and dress goods	1918-23	
		2. Other wool manuf., except wearing apparel	1918-23	
048	<i>Wool textiles, manufactured (CONT.)</i>	3. Items 1, 2	1913-17	
		4. Wool wearing apparel, incl. knit goods	1889-1923	
		5. Items 6-9		1884-88 1910-12
		6. Wool dress goods		1898-1909
		7. Carpets	1894-98	1879-92, 1899-1909
		8. Flannels and blankets		1884-1909
		9. Other wool manuf., incl. rags		1898-1909
		10. Items 6, 9		1884-97
		11. Cotton wearing apparel		1884-88
		12. Items 4, 11		1879-83
		13. Items 8, 10		1879-83
049	<i>Silk textiles, manufactured</i>	1. Silk wearing apparel	1918-23	
		2. Broad silk dress goods	1918-23	
		3. Thrown silk, spun silk, etc.		1922-23
		4. Sewing, embroidery and crochet silk		1922-23
		5. Velvets, plushies, etc., incl. ribbons		1922-23
		6. Ribbons, except velvet and plush		1922-23
		7. Silk bandings, bindings, etc.		1922-23
		8. Laces, veils, and embroideries		1922-23
		9. Other manuf. of silk		1922-23
		10. Items 3-9		1918-21
		11. Items 1, 2, 10	1913-17	1882-1912

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
050 Other animal textiles, crude			051 Wood and related products, crude (cont.)		
1 Cattle hair, unmanuf	1922-23		18 Logs, mastis, spars, and other whole timber		1879-82
2 Other hair, unmanuf	1922-23		19 Other unmanuf wood, excl firewood		1879-82
3 Items 1, 2	1879-82, 1913-21				
4 Manuf of hair, n e s	1879-82, 1913-23				
5 Items 3, 4	1883-1912		052 ^a Wood and related products, semimanuf		
051 Wood and related products, crude			1 Timber, sawed, southern pine	1912-23	
1 Logs, southern pine	1918-23		Boards, planks, and scantlings (Items 2-14) of		
2 Logs, Douglas fir	1918-23		2 Cypress	1913-23	
3 Logs, cedar	1922-23		3 Douglas fir	1912-23	
4 Logs, other softwood	1922-23		4 Yellow pine, southern	1922-23	
5 Items 3, 4	1918-21		5 Yellow pine, western	1922-23	
6 Logs, hardwoods	1918-23		6 Yellow pine, pitch or long leaf	1912-21	
7 Pulpwood	1922-23		7 Yellow pine, short leaf	1912-21	
8 Firewood and other unmanuf wood	1922-23		8 Yellow pine, other	1912-21	
9 Items 7, 8	1909-21		9 Redwood	1913-23	
10 Items 1, 2, 5, 6	1909-11, 1916-17		10 White pine	1913-23	
11 Logs, except hickory, oak, and walnut	1912-15		11 Gum	1912-23	
12 Logs, hickory	1912-15		12 Oak	1912-23	
13 Logs, oak	1912-15		13 Poplar	1912-23	
14 Logs, walnut	1912-15		14 Spruce	1912-23	
15 Items 9, 10	1893-1908		15 Staves, tight	1922-23	
16 Firewood	1879-92		16 Staves, slack	1922-23	
17. Items 18, 19	1883-92		17 Items 15 and 16	1898-1921	

052 ^a Wood and related products, seminianif. (CONT.)		052 ^a Wood and related products, seminianif. (CONT.)	
18. Timber, hewn or sawed, Douglas fir	1922-23	37. Ash	1923
19. Timber, hewn or sawed, cedar	1922-23	38. Other hardwood	1923
20. Timber, hewn or sawed, softwood other than southern pine, Douglas fir and cedar		39. Items 37, 38	1922
21. Items 18-20		40. Items 34-36, 39	1918-21
22. Softwoods, hewn		41. Items 33, 40	1913-17
23. Softwoods, sawed, excl. southern pine		42. Piling	1922-23
24. Timber, hewn or sawed, oak		43. Telegraph, trolley, electric light poles	1922-23
25. Timber, hewn or sawed, hardwoods except oak		44. Lath	1922-23
26. Items 24, 25		45. Other lumber	1922-23
27. Hardwoods, hewn		46. Items 42-45	1913-21
28. Hardwoods, sawed		47. Box shooks, southern pine	1923
29. Items 22, 27	1884-88, 1899-1912 1912	48. Box shooks, other	1923
30. Items 23, 28		49. Items 47, 48	1879-1922
Boards, planks, and scantlings (Items 31-41) of:		50. Heading	1898-1923
31. Hemlock		51. Railroad ties, soft- wood	1922-23
32. Other softwood		52. Railroad ties, hard- wood	1922-23
33. Items 31, 32		53. Items 51, 52	1913-21
34. Chestnut		54. Items 1, 30	1884-1911
35. Hickory		55. Boards and planks, other, excl. joists and scantlings	1912
36. Walnut		56. Items 3, 6-8, 11-14, 55	1884-1911
		57. Joists and scantlings	1884-1912
		58. Shooks, except box	1899-1912
		59. Items 46, 53	
		60. Items 17, 50	1884-98 1893-1912 1884-97
		61. Pickets, palings, bed slats	1884-92

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
052 ^a Wood and related products, manufactured (cont.)				053 Wood and related products, manufactured (cont.)			
62 Hoops and hoops, poles			1879-92	16 Boats, oars, and paddles			1918-23
63 Iaths			1884-92	17 Handies for agric implements			1923
64 Item 59, less Items 61-63			1879-92	18 Handies for tools			1923
65 Items 29, 54	1879-83			19 Items 17, 18			1918-22
66 Items 56, 57	1879-83			20 Items 9, 14		1913-17	
67 Items 58, 60			1879-83	21 Items 15, 16, 19			1913-17
68 Items 61, 63			1879-83	22 Barrels, casks, and hogheads			1879-1909, 1912-23
053 Wood and related products, manufactured				23 Trimmings and mouldings			1884-1923
1 Shingles	1879-1923			24 Woodenware			1879-1923
2 Wood chairs	1918-23			25 Cork discs, washers, and washers			1922-23
3 Other wood furniture	1918-23			26 Cork stoppers			1922-23
4 Items 2, 3	1879-1917			27 Other manuf of cork			1922-23
5 Doors, sash, and blinds	1884-1923			28 Items 25-27			1916-21
6 Shooks, tight	1922-23			29 Other manuf of wood, incl incubators and brooders			1884-1909, 1912
7 Shooks, slack	1922-23						1910-11
8 Items 6, 7	1918-21						1879-83
9 Other manuf of wood, n e s, incl Item 14			1923				
10 Hardwood flooring			1923				
11 Items 9, 10			1922				
12 Cane and reed manuf, n e s			1922-23				
13 Veneers and plywood			1922-23				
14 Shooks, other			1918-21				
15 Items 11-13			1918-21				
				054 Paper and related products, manufactured			
				1 Sulphate wood pulp			1922-23
				2 Soda wood pulp			1922-23

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
056 Books and other printed matter (cont.)			057* Petroleum and products, manufactured		
3 Music, in books and sheets		1922-23	1 Illuminating oil (kerosene)	1879-1923	
4 Souvenir post cards		1922-23	2 Items 3, 4	1879-1917, 1922-23	
5 Lithographically printed matter, n c s		1922-23	3 Paraffin lubricating oil	1918-21	
6 Other printed matter		1922-23	4 Other lubricating oil	1918-21	
7 Items 1-6		1879-1921	5 Items 6, 7	1879-1912, 1921-23	
057* Coal and products, crude			6 Gasoline	1913-20	
1 Anthracite coal	1879-1923		7 Naphtha and other light products	1913-20	1913-23
2 Bituminous coal	1879-1923		8 Lubricating greases		1913-23
058 Coal and products, semimanufactured			9 Residuum		1913-23
1 Coke	1895-1923		10 Petroleum jelly		1913-23
			11 Gas and fuel oil and Item 9		1879-1912
059* Petroleum and products, crude			052 Other nonmetallic minerals, crude		
1 Crude petroleum	1879-1923		1 Asphalt and bitumen, unmanuf	1912-23	
060* Petroleum and products, semimanufactured			2 Sulphur or brimstone	1907-23	
1 Gas and fuel oil			3 Fire clays	1916-23	
2 Paraffin wax, un refined	1913-23		4 Other clays		1916-23
3 Paraffin wax, refined	1918-23		5 Plaster, builders and patent		
4 Items 2, 3	1882-1917		6 Graphite, unmanuf		1913-23
			7 Asbestos, unmanuf		1912-23 1916-23

063 Other nonmetallic minerals, semimanufactured		064 Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONT.)	
1. Cement, hydraulic	1899-1923	11. Lamp chimneys and lantern globes	1922-23
2. Sand and gravel	1916-23	12. Globes and shades for light fixtures	1922-23
3. Lime	1916-23	13. Lamps and other illuminating devices	1922-23
4. Marble in blocks, rough or dressed	1922-23	14. Electrical glassware except lighting	1922-23
5. Other building or monumental stone	1879-1921	15. Other glassware, n.c.s.	1922-23
6. Items 4, 5	1922-23	16. Items 9-15	1918-21
7. Precious stones, incl. pearls	1922-23	17. Table or other glassware, cut or engraved	1918-23
8. Other nonmetallic minerals, n.c.s.	1922-23	18. Chemical glassware	1918-23
9. Items 1, 3	1879-95	19. Items 16-18	1913-17
064 Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured		20. China and porcelain table, toilet, and kitchenware	1922-23
1. Glass containers	1913-23	21. Electric porcelain	1922-23
2. Window glass, common	1899-1923	22. Other china and porcelain ware	1922-23
3. Plate glass, unsilvered	1913-23	23. Earthen and stoneware, table, toilet, and kitchenware	1922-23
4. Fire-clay bricks	1911-23	24. Other earthen and stoneware, except sanitary	1922-23
5. Roofing slate	1899-1923	25. Other refractory bricks	1922-23
6. Building bricks	1899-1923	26. Refractory shapes	1922-23
7. Tile: wall, floor, and hollow	1913-23	27. Chinaware	1884-1912, 1919-21
8. Salt	1899-1923	28. Earthen and stoneware	1884-1921
9. Table glassware, plain	1922-23		
10. Other window and plate glass	1922-23		

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
064	Other nonmetallic minerals manufactured (CONT.)			064	Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONT.)		
29	Other earthenware, stoneware, china- ware and crockery		1916-21	51	Grindstones		1913-23
30	Sanitary earthenware		1916-23	52	Manufs of chalk		1916-23
31	Items 29, 30		1913-15	53	Mica and manufs of		1916-23
32	Asbestos paper, mill board, etc		1922-23	54	Gypsum and manuf of		1922-23
33	Asbestos pipe covering and cement		1922-23	55	Sulphur, refined		1922-23
34	Asbestos textiles, yarn, and packing		1922-23	56	Magnesia and manuf of		1922-23
35	Other asbestos manuf		1922-23	57	Manuf of cement		1911-12
36	Items 32-35		1912-21	58	Items 7, 31		1882-1910
37	Graphite crucibles		1922-23	59	Items 4, 58		1903 12
38	Other graphite manuf		1922-23	60	Items 1, 19		1884-1907
39	Items 37, 38		1912-21	61	Items 3, 60		1884-1912
40	Manuf of asphalt and bitumen		1912-23	62	Items 50, 51		1910-12
41	Wheels of emery and corundum		1922-23	63	Items 43, 47		1879 83
42	Wheels of artificial abrasives		1922-23	64	Items 2, 61		1879 83
43	Items 41, 42		1922-23	65	Items 5, 62		1879-83
44	Hones, whetstones, etc		1913-21	66	Items 27, 28		
45	Artificial abrasives, crude or grains		1922-23				
46	Artificial abrasives, other		1922-23	065	Nonferrous metals, crude		
47	Items 44-46		1913-21	1	Items 2, 3		1879-1915, 1921-23
48	Marble manufs		1922-23	2	Copper ores		1916-20
49	Other manufs of stone		1922-23	3	Copper concentrates, malts, and regulus		1916-20
50	Items 48, 49		1913-21	4	Items 5, 6		1922-23
				5	Zinc ore and con- centrates		1879-1921
				6	Zinc dross		1906-21
				7	Bauxite and other aluminum ores and concentrates		1915-23

<i>066^a Nonferrous metals, seminufactured</i>		<i>066^a Nonferrous metals, seminufactured (CONT.)</i>	
1. Copper plates and sheets	1913-23	19. Aluminum ingots, scraps, alloys	1918-23
2. Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper	1916-23	20. Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, strips, rods	1918-23
3. Refined copper in ingots, bars, etc.	1922-23	21. Aluminum, table, kitchen, and hospital ware	1922-23
4. Copper rods	1922-23	22. Aluminum tubes, moldings, castings, etc.	1922-23
5. Copper wire	1916-23	23. Other manufs. of aluminum	1922-23
6. Items 3, 4	1916-21	24. Items 21-23	1918-21
7. Items 2, 9	1915	25. Items 19, 20, 24	1899-1912
8. Items 2, 3	1913-14	26. Nickel oxide and matte	1922-23
9. Items 4, 5	1913-14	27. Nickel, monel metal, and alloys	1922-23
10. Brass ingots, plates, sheets, bars, rods	1913-23	28. Items 26, 27	1920-21
11. Brass, scrap and old	1913-23	29. Other manufs. of lead, n.c.s.	1914-23
12. Zinc sheets, strips, etc.	1916-23	30. Items 16, 29	1913
13. Zinc slabs, blocks, and pigs, from foreign ore	1916-23	31. Old and scrap copper	1913-23
14. Zinc slabs, blocks, and pigs, from domestic ore	1916-23	32. Quicksilver or mercury	1899-1909, 1912-23
15. Items 12-14	1892-1915	33. Ferrovandium	1913-23
16. Lead in pigs, bars, etc., from domestic ore	1884-91	34. Babbitt metal	1915-1923
17. Lead in pigs, bars, etc., from foreign ore	1914-23	35. Platinum ingots, sheets, etc.	1916-23
18. Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs	1916-23	36. Ferrotungsten and tungsten metal and wire	1916-23

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
066* Nonferrous metals, semimanufactured (cont.)				067* Nonferrous metals, manufactured (cont.)			
37	Nickel or German silver			14	Other plated ware		1922-23
38	Items 1, 8, 9, 31	1884-1912	1916-23	15	Items 13-14		1917-21
39	Copper sheets			16	Items 12, 15		1879-1916
40	Items 38, 39	1879-83	1884-88	17	Manufs of gold		1922-23
41	Manufs of zinc			18	Sterling silver tableware		1922-23
42	Items 15, 41			19	Other manufs of silver		1922-23
067* Nonferrous metals, manufactured				20	Items 17-19		1899-21
1	Brass and bronze manufs	1913-23		21	Tin and galvanized iron hollow ware		1910-23
2	Type	1913-23	1899-1909, 1912	22	Tin cans, finished or unfinished		1922-23
3	Composition metal, copper chief value			23	Tin manufs		1923
4	Copper pipes and tubes	1918-23		24	Other manufs of metal or metal composition		1923
5	Other manufs of copper	1918-23		25	Other metals and alloys, n.e.s.		1922-23
6	Items 3-5	1913-17		26	Items 23, 24		1922
7	Zinc dust			27	Items 22, 23		1918-21
8	Other zinc manufs			28	Items 24, 25		1918-21
9	Items 7, 8			29	Items 21, 27		1879-1917
10	Plated ware, silver tableware			30	Other manufs of bronze		1916-23
11	Plated ware, silver other			31	Nickel manufs		1916-23
12	Items 10, 11			32	Platinum manufs		1916-23
13	Plated ware, gold			33	Items 35, 36		1899-1912
				34	Brass and manufs of		1879-1912
				35	Lead manufs, except type and pigs, bars and old		1898

067 ^a <i>Nonferrous metals, manufactured (CONT.)</i>	36. Lead pigs, bars, and old	1895-98	069 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured (CONT.)</i>	15. Iron sheets, black	1922-23
	37. Items 2, 35	1895-97		16. Iron sheets and plates, galvanized	1913-21
	38. Items 36, 37	1879-94		17. Iron sheets and plates, other	1913-21
	39. Manufs. of copper, except sheets	1879-88		18. Steel plates	1913-21
068 <i>Iron and steel products, crude</i>	1. Iron ore	1882-98	069 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured</i>	19. Pig iron, not con- taining alloys	1922-23
				20. Tungsten, manganese, and other ferro- alloying ores	1922-23
069 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured</i>	1. Steel sheets	1913-23		21. Other ferro-alloys, except ferro- manganese and ferrosilicon	1922-23
	2. Steel ingots, blooms, billets, slabs	1899-1923		22. Items 19-21	1918-21
	3. Tinplate, terneplate, and tappers' tin	1899-1923		23. Ferromanganese	1918-23
	4. Hoop, band, and scroll iron and steel	1913-23		24. Ferrosilicon	1879-1917
	5. Wire rods	1898-1923		25. Items 22-24	1897-1912
	6. Iron and steel scrap	1897-1923		26. Items 16, 17	1898-1912
	7. Iron bars	1879-1921, 1923		27. Items 1, 18	1884-97
	8. Steel bars	1923		28. Items 5, 11	1884-96
	9. Items 7, 8	1922		29. Items 27, 28	1879-83
	10. Alloy steel bars	1922-23		30. Items 4 and 26 or 12 and 31	1883
	11. Items 8, 10	1898-1921		31. Iron sheet, band, and hoop	1879-82
	12. Boiler plates	1922-23	070 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, manufactured</i>		
	13. Other plates, not fabricated	1922-23		1. Railroad spikes	1913-23
	14. Iron and steel sheets, galvanized	1922-23		2. Rails, steel	1879-1923
				3. Wire, except barbed	1909-23

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
070* Iron and steel products, manufactured (cont.)			070* Iron and steel products, manufactured (cont.)		
4 Barbed wire	1900-23		24 Augers and bits, woodworking	1918-23	
5 Cut nails	1889-1923		25 Files and raps	1918-23	
6 Wire nails	1898-1923		26 Mechanics' and other tools	1918-23	
7 Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, except railway	1913-23		27 Items 24-26	1913-17	
8 Axes	1913-23		28 Hinges and other builders' hardware	1913-23	
9 Saws	1899-1923		29 Stoves, ranges, and parts of	1913-23	1879-1912
10 Hammers and hatchets	1913-23		30 Railway track material	1913-23	
11 Shovels and spades	1913-23		31 Ship and tank plates, punched and pressed	1918-23	
12 Locks	1913-23		32 Wood screws	1918-23	
13 Structural iron and steel	1899-1923		33 Horseshoe nails		
14 Casing and oil pipe- line	1922-23		34 Other nails, incl locks		1922-23
15 Welded black pipe	1922-23		35 Items 33, 34		1922-23
16 Welded galvanized pipe	1922-23		36 Items 32, 35		1910-21
17 Malleable iron pipe fittings	1922-23		37 Woven wire fencing		1913-17
18 Items 14-17	1915-21		38 Wire rope		1913-23
19 Cast iron pipe	1922-23		39 Wire cloth and screening		1918-23
20 Cast iron pipe fittings	1922-23		40 Insulated iron and steel wire and cable		1922-23
21 Items 19, 20	1915-21		41 Other wire and manufact of		1922-23
22 Items 18, 21	1899-1914		42 Items 39-41		1918-21
23 Table and kitchen cutlery	1913-23	1899-1909, 1912			

070 ^a Iron and steel products, manufactured (cont.)		070 ^a Iron and steel products, manufactured (cont.)	
43. Items 38, 42	1913-17	69. Shells and projectiles, empty	1918-21 1922-23
44. Iron castings	1922-23	70. Furniture hardware	1922-23
45. Steel castings	1922-23	71. Saddlery and harness hardware	1922-23
46. Items 44, 45	1879-1921	72. Car and marine hard- ware	1922-23
47. Car wheels and axles	1879-88	73. Other hardware	1922-23
48. Razors, straight blade	1920-23	74. Items 70-73	1918-21
49. Razors, safety	1920-23	75. Sprockets and other power transmission	1922-23
50. Items 48, 49	1913-19	76. Other chains	1922-23
51. Safety razor blades	1922-23	77. Items 75, 76	1918-21
52. Scissors and shears	1922-23	78. Needles, hand and machine	1918-23
53. Other cutlery and parts of	1922-23	79. Railroad bolts, nuts, washers, etc.	1922-23
54. Items 51-53	1913-21	80. Ball and roller bear- ings and parts of	1922-23
55. Bathtubs	1913-23	81. Sheet and tin plate bars	1922-23
56. Closet bowls, lava- tories, and sinks	1913-23	82. Skelp iron and steel	1922-23
57. Other household enamelware	1913-23	83. Strip steel, cold rolled	1922-23
58. Safes	1899-1923	84. Other manuf. of iron and steel	1922-23
59. Filing cases	1922-23	85. Items 79-84	1918-21
60. Other office furniture and fixtures	1922-23	86. Items 31, 68, 69, 74, 77, 78, 85	1915-17 1915-23 1913-14
61. Items 59, 60	1918-21	87. Refrigerators	
62. Other metal furniture	1918-23	88. Items 86, 87	
63. Items 61-62	1899-1917	89. Items 3, 4	1884-1908
64. Heating boilers and radiators	1911-23	90. Items 8, 10, 11, 27	1899-1912
65. Scales and balances	1879-1923		
66. Horseshoes	1913-23		
67. Items 68, 69	1922-23		
68. Iron and steel forgings	1918-21		

(continued)

071 ^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONTR.)		071 ^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONTR.)	
15. Pumps and pump. machinery	1913-23	37. Windmills	1907-23
16. Railway cars, passenger (steam)	1913-23	38. Railway cars; passenger (electric railway)	1922-23 1922-23 1898-1921 1913-23
17. Railway cars, freight	1913-23	39. Mine cars	1913-23
18. Wagons and drays	1913-23	40. Items 38, 39	1908-23
19. Bicycles	1913-23	41. Aircraft	1913-23
20. Motor cycles	1913-23	42. Aircraft parts, exc. engines and tires	1913-23
21. Cash registers	1901-23	43. Motorboats	1913-23
22. Sewing machines	1879-1923	44. Carriages, coaches, and buggies	1922-23
23. Steam engines, locomotives	1879-1923	45. Wheelbarrows	1922-23
24. Electric locomotives	1913-23	46. Pushcarts and hand trucks	1922-23 1904-21
25. Machine tools	1918-23	47. Items 45, 46	1918-23
26. Other metalworking machinery	1918-23	48. Station and ware- house motor trucks	1920-23
27. Items 25, 26	1898-1917	49. Parts of railway cars, exc. axles and wheels	1920-23
28. Woodworking machinery exc. sawmill	1913-23 1913-23	50. Other vehicles and parts of	1918-19 1913-17
29. Telephones	1918-23	51. Items 49, 50	1913-23
30. Engines, n.e.s., incl. kerosene	1913-17	52. Items 48, 51	1915-23
31. Engines, n.e.s. excl. kerosene	1914-23 1914-23	53. Elevators and ele- vator machinery	1907-14 1913-23
32. Insulated copper wire and cable	1918-23	54. Mining and quarrying machinery	1898-1923
33. Transformers		55. Oil well machinery	1915-23
34. Mechanical stokers and boilers		56. Items 54, 55	1907-14
35. Incubators and brooders		57. Textile machinery	1913-23
36. Cotton gins and parts of		58. Shoe machinery, exc. sewing	1913-23

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Description	Years		Export Class and Commodity Description	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
071* Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)			071* Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)		
59 Flour mill and grist- mill machinery		1913-23	80 Items 75-78		1915-17
60 Sugar mill machinery		1911-23	81 Items 73, 74, 80		1913-14
61 Paper and pulp mill machinery		1913-23	82 Steam engines, stationary, exc turbine		1913-23
62 Sawmill machinery		1913-23	83 Steam engine, marine, exc turbine		1913-23
63 Brewing machinery		1911-23	84 Internal combustion engines, marine		1913-23
64 Refrigerating and ice making machinery		1911-23	85 Internal combustion engines auto and truck		1913-23
65 Air compressors		1913-23	86 Other engines, turbines, etc		1913-23
66 Adding and calcu- lating machines	1897-1923	1911-23	87 Item 86 and kerosene engines		1913-17
67 Typewriters		1914-23	88 Boiler tubes		1918-23
68 Power laundry machinery		1914-23	89 Other parts of boilers		1918-23
69 Other laundry equipment		1914-23	90 Items 31, 88, 89		1913-17
70 Items 68, 69		1900-13	91 Electric lamps except incandescent arc		1913-23
71 Typesetting machines		1913-23	92 Telegraph, radio, and wireless apparatus		1913-23
72 Printing presses		1879-1923	93 Batteries		1914-23
73 Meters, gas and water		1915-23	94 Wiring supplies and fixtures		1914-23
74 Parts of cash registers		1915-23	95 Volt, watt, watt hour, and other meters		1915-23
75 Concrete mixers		1918-23	96 Starting and con- trolling equipment		1918-23
76 Excavating machinery		1918-23			
77 Road making machinery		1918-23			
78 Other machinery, n c s		1918-23			
79 Lawn mowers		1913-23			

<i>071^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)</i>		<i>072^a Automobiles and parts</i>	
071 ^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)	118. Fire engines	1879-1909	
	119. Items 13, 14	1898-1912	
	120. Items 10-12, 29, 91, 92, 104	1902-12	
	121. Medical, optical, and scientific instru- ments	1910-12	
	122. Phonographs	1910-12	
	123. Items 121, 122	1902-09	
	124. Items 120, 123	1879-1901	
	125. Bicycles and motor cycles	1896-1912	
	126. Items 18, 41, 42, 44, 52	1908-12	
	127. Items 43, 126	1904-07	
072 ^a Automobiles and parts	128. Items 47, 127	1899-1903	
	129. Item 105 less item 1	1879-98	
	130. Items 15, 27, 58, 114, 119	1897	
	131. Items 67, 130	1879-96	
	132. Items 40, 107	1879-97	
	133. Item 128 and automobiles	1879-98	
	1. Items 2, 3	1899-1906, 1913-23	
	2. Motor vehicles: commercial and passenger	1907-12	
	3. Parts of automobiles, not incl. engines or tires	1907-12	
<i>071^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)</i>		<i>072^a Automobiles and parts</i>	
071 ^a Machinery and vehicles, except automobiles (CONT.)	97. Domestic heating and cooking devices	1918-23	
	98. Spark plugs and other ignition apparatus	1918-23	
	99. Carbons, brushes, and electrodes	1918-23	
	100. Switches, switchboard panels, fuses, etc.	1918-23	
	101. Other electrical apparatus	1918-23	
	102. Items 96-101	1915-17	
	103. Items 95, 102	1914	
	104. Items 32, 33, 93, 94, 103	1913	
	105. Items 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, less item 110	1899-1912	
	106. Items 28, 62	1904-12	
072 ^a Automobiles and parts	107. Items 16, 17	1910-12	
	108. Items 5, 36, 53, 57, 59, 61, 65, 71, 79, 81	1898-1909	
	109. Items 60, 63, 64, 66, 108	1911-12	
	110. Tractors, exc. agricultural	1909-10	
	111. Items 109, 110	1909-12	
	112. Items 37, 56, 111	1907-08	
	113. Items 106, 112	1904-06	
	114. Items 21, 70, 113	1900-03	
	115. Stationary engines and parts of	1898-99	
	116. Items 117, 118	1879-1912	
072 ^a Automobiles and parts	117. Other engines, exc. fire engines	1910-12	
		1879-1909	

(continued)

TABLE C-7 (continued)

Export Class and Commodity Composition	Year		Export Class and Commodity Composition	Year	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
075 ^a <i>Chemicals and allied products, manuf (CONT)</i>			075 ^a <i>Chemicals and allied products, manuf (CONT)</i>		
13 Coal tar medicinals		1922-23	29 Metal polishes		1916-23
14 Quinine sulphate and all alkaloids or salts from cinchona bark			30 Items 4, 11, and white lead and other dry colors	1899-1912	
15 Antitoxins, serums, vaccines		1922-23	31 Stove polish		1899-1908
16 Other medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations		1922 23	32 Other blacking and polishes		1899-1908
17 Items 13 16		1922-23	33 Item 30 and carbon black and zinc oxide		
18 Perfumery and toilet water		1899-1921		1879-98	
19 Toiletum and other toilet powder		1922-23	076 <i>Misc items, covered</i>		
20 Creams, rouges, and other cosmetics		1922-23	1 Organs	1913-23	
21 Dentifrices		1922-23	2 Player pianos	1913-23	
22 Other toilet preparations		1922-23	3 Other pianos	1913-23	
23 Items 18-22		1922-23	4 Metallic pens, except gold	1913-23	
24 Items 31, 32		1879-1921	5 Fountain pens	1913-23	
		1879-98, 1909-23	6 Penholders	1913-23	
25 Fuses		1918-23	7 Candles	1913-23	
26 Explosive shells and projectiles		1918-23	8 Phonographs	1915-23	
27 Other ammunition, explosives, fireworks, etc		1918-23	9 Matches	1916-23	
28 Items 25-27		1913-17	077 <i>Misc items, uncovered</i>		
			1 Cameras		1913-23
			2 Motion picture films, exposed		1913-23
			3 Motion picture films, sensitized, not exposed		1913-23

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077 <i>Misc. items, uncovered (cont.)</i>		077 <i>Misc. items, uncovered (cont.)</i>	
4. Other sensitized films, not exposed, incl. dry plates	1913-23	27. Clocks	1879-1923
5. Other photo apparatus	1913-23	28. Watches	1879-1923
6. Optical goods	1913-23	29. Jewelry	1899-1923
7. Dental instruments and supplies	1913-23	30. Rifles, shotguns, and parts of	1918-23
8. Teeth	1913-23	31. Revolvers and pistols	1918-23
9. Surgical and medical instruments	1913-23	32. All other firearms	1918-23
10. Surgical appliances, artificial limbs, etc.	1913-23	33. Items 30-32	1879-1917
11. Scientific instruments and equipment	1913-23	34. Cartridges, loaded	1908-23
12. Dolls and parts of	1918-23	35. Perforated music rolls	1913-23
13. Mechanical toys	1918-23	36. Piano players	1904-20
14. Other toys	1918-23	37. Other musical instruments	1913-20
15. Items 12-14	1912-17	38. Items 36, 37	1921-23
16. Buttons, pearl or shell	1918-23	39. Pencils	1904-09, 1913-23
17. Other buttons	1918-23	40. Printers' and litho- graphers' ink	1899-1923
18. Items 16, 17	1910-17	41. Typewriter ribbons	1913-23
19. Brushes	1913-23	42. Writing and other ink	1899-1923
20. Athletic and sporting goods	1912-23	43. Brooms	1913-23
21. Roofing	1908-23	44. Sponges	1912-23
22. Gas lighting appliances	1918-23	45. Phonographs	1923
23. Incandescent mantles	1918-23	46. Phonograph records	1915-23
24. Other lamps and lighting devices	1918-23	47. Items 45, 46	1913-14
25. Items 22-24	1879-1917	48. Household and personal effects	1911-23
26. Art works, painting, and statuary	1882-1923	49. Manufs. of vulcanized fiber, incl. trunks	1922-23
		50. Manufs. of vulcanized fiber, excl. trunks	1912-21
		51. Bags and suitcases, incl. trunks	1889-98, 1912-21

(continued)

APPENDIX C

TABLE C-7 (concluded)

Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years		Export Class and Commodity Composition		Years	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
077	Misc items, uncovered (cont.)			077	Misc items, uncovered (cont.)		
52	Bags and suitcases, excl. trunks	1922-23		68	Gelatin	1922-23	
53	Umbrellas and parasols	1879-88, 1916-23		69	Items 35, 37	1901-12	
54	Flowers, cut	1916-23		70	Items 36, 69	1879-1903	
55	Dyeing and tanning materials, crude	1916-23		71	Items 15, 20	1884-1911	
56	Notions	1916-23		72	Candles	1879-1912	
57	Fire extinguishers	1916-23		73	Organs	1879-1912	
58	Thy paper and fly traps	1916-23		74	Pianos, incl. player pianos	1879-1912	
59	Plates and cuts	1916-23		75	Explosives, n.e.s.	1908-12	
60	Paste and miscellane- ous, etc.	1916-23		76	Items 34, 75 and dynamite	1879-1987	
61	Shoe findings	1916-23		77	Items 19, 43	1889-1912	
62	Billed tables and accessories	1916-23		78	Items 1-5	1909-12	
63	Paper clips, binders, etc.	1918-23		79	Items 7, 8	1909-12	
64	Pipes and smokers' articles, n.e.s.	1922-23		80	Items 40, 12	1882-98	
65	Other vegetable products, n.e.s.	1922-23		81	Item 29 and manu- of gold and silver	1879-98	
66	Coffee extracts, and substitutes	1922-23		82	Matches	1889-98	
67	Other vegetable preparations	1922-33		83	Stereotype and electrotype plates	1889-98	
				84	Ice	1879-98	
				85	Ores, gold and silver bearing	1879-88	
				86	Fancy articles, exc toys and per- fumery	1884-88	
				87	Items 71, 86	1879-83	

* Price and quantity indexes and values presented for these classes in Tables C-1 through C-6

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7

Export Class

001

Items:

1. 1890-1923: BLS, Cattle, steers, good to choice.
1889: Aldrich, Beeves, live weight, Chicago.
1879-89: Aldrich, Beeves, good to prime, live weight, New York City.
2. 1890-1923: BLS, Hogs, good to choice, light butchers.
1889: Aldrich, Hogs, live weight, Chicago.
1879-89: Aldrich, Hogs, good to prime, live weight, New York City.
3. 1907-23: BLS, Lambs.
1890-1906: BLS, Sheep, native wethers.
1879-89: Aldrich, Sheep, good to prime, New York City.

003

Hay was separated from other vegetable foods because of differences in price behavior.

004

The series on green coffee begins with the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the U.S. customs area.

011

Before July 1882, commodities 5-7 were not listed separately in the published quarterly and monthly trade statements, but fiscal year annuals were available. We used these to estimate quarterly values by assuming that the ratio of these commodities to "all other articles" remained constant throughout each fiscal year. We obtained quarterly quantities from the published fiscal annual quantities by interpolating the unit values, using import unit values for lard as a guide.

013

Items:

1. Unit values were extrapolated back from fiscal 1887 by Bezanson price of salmon, Halifax.
5. Herring, salted or dry-cured was used as a covered item, 1915-23, when almost all of it consisted of shipments from New York to Latin America and the unit values moved similarly to BLS and WIB prices. Shipments in 1913-14 were mainly from the State of Washington to the Far East and at much lower unit values. We considered these to be non-comparable with later years and treated the item as uncovered.

014

Items 16 and 17 equal items 7-15.

018

Items:

6. BLS file, unpublished series, Peaches, cannery.
7. BLS file, unpublished series, Pineapples, cannery.

021

Items:

3. 1916-23: BLS price of pepper, black, Singapore, 1918 annual through 1923, extrapolated to 1918 quarterlies and 1916 by unweighted average of WIB prices for cassia, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, and black pepper, Singapore.
1884-88: Unweighted index of cloves and cassia from Bezanson, and nutmegs and Singapore pepper from Aldrich report.
4. Laspeyres price index of import unit values of coffee and cocoa with 1902 export weights.
5. Laspeyres price index combining price indexes used for items 3 (1884-88) and 4 (1884 weights).

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

024

To a considerable extent, 1879-89 based on outside price data. Export unit values for alcoholic beverages became very erratic after 1918-19. The methods of obtaining them (shown below) are crude, but preferable to leaving a fairly large item incompletely covered or leaving the whole group uncovered from 1913 on.

Items

- 1 1919 export unit value extrapolated to 1920 by unit value of exports to all countries except Canada and China, to 1921 by unit value of exports to Canada, and to 1923 by the Canadian import unit value for imports of rum from the United States.
- 2 First half of 1919 export unit values extrapolated to 1923 by U.K. annual export unit values of spirits.
- 3 BLS price for bourbon, straight, four years in bond, in barrels, used for 1913 through first quarter of 1919. These were extrapolated to the rest of 1919 by U.S. export unit values and to 1920, 1921, and 1923 by U.K. export unit values of spirits.
- 5 U.K. annual export unit values for spirits.
- 13 Price per gallon of "whiskey, 32 u.p." in Toronto from *Statistical Contributions to Canadian Economic History*, Vol. 11 by K. W. Taylor and H. Mitchell, Toronto, 1931. The movements of this series followed closely those of the unit values of the main U.S. export item, bourbon, in the rest of this period.

026

To a considerable extent, 1879-98 based on outside price data.

Items

- 3 BLS, smoking tobacco.
- 6 BLS, smoking tobacco.
- 7 1889-97 Index of BLS, smoking tobacco, weighted 1 and BLS, tobacco, plug, smooth, weighted 3, 1890 to 1897. This was extrapolated back to 1889 by Aldrich, tobacco plug, navy, best grade.
- 1884-88 Aldrich, tobacco plug, navy, best grade.
- 8 Index of Aldrich, tobacco plug, navy, best grade and same, medium grade, and low grade, weighted equally.

027

To a considerable extent, 1879-89 based on outside price data.

Item

- 8 1890-94, BLS, hides, steer, green salted.
- 1879-89, Aldrich, hides, green salted.

028

To a considerable extent, 1879-1910 based on outside price data.

Items

- 3 Prices for first and second quarters of 1920 were estimated from the unit value for the first half of 1920 and prices for 1919 were extrapolated from 1920, both by use of the average of patent chrome side upper leather and smooth black chrome side upper leather prices from Federal Trade Commission, *Report on Shoe and Leather Costs and Prices*, June 10, 1921. Prices for 1913-18 and earlier years from WIB, cattle, side-upper leather, patent chrome.
- 12 Prices for 1911 and 1912 are unit values for commodity 1 of this class.
- 22 1908-10 BLS, calf, chrome, range of first commercial grades, 1890-1907 calf, wax, 30-40 lbs. to doz., 1884-89 Aldrich, leather calfskins, tanned and dressed, domestic, No. 1.
- 26 Combination of Aldrich, upper leather and sole leather prices.
- 27 Base price derived by extrapolating unit values by index used for item 26.

029

Items

- 6 WIB prices for leather belting, 1913-18, extrapolated to 1919 quarterly, by

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

BLS, men's shoes, vici calf. To obtain a base year price, the 1919 unit value is extrapolated to 1920 by the same BLS series, and from 1920-23, by export unit values for leather belting.

15. Interpolated between export unit values for 1896 and 1903 by an unweighted average of four BLS shoe prices.

030

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data. Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated.

Items:

1. Prices are a Laspeyres index (with 1923 weights derived from export values) of prices of skunk, muskrat, and opossum from *Fur News Magazine*, Columbus, Ohio. The source gave data for only the first and fourth quarters of each year, figures for the intervening quarters were interpolated.
2. 1907-12: Same index as for item 1.
1899-1907: To extrapolate the above index we used a Laspeyres index of Canadian prices of muskrat and skunk, still with 1923 U.S. export value weights. It seems likely that both of these indexes for 1899-1913 overweight skunk, whose price was increasing faster than that of the other furs.
1889-98: Unweighted index of prices of beaver, red fox, muskrat, raccoon, and skunk, from *Fur Trade Review*, New York, extrapolated by prices for the same furs from Bezanson.
1879-89: Unweighted index of Bezanson prices for beaver, red fox, gray fox, muskrat, raccoon, and skunk.

032

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data. Quarterly indexes were largely interpolated.

Items:

1. 1913-23: U.S. farm price of horses, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture*, 1924, p. 985.
1899-1913: For 1899-1907, the price of draft horses at Omaha (USDA, *Yearbook*, 1907). The calculated calendar year 1907 average price was extrapolated to calendar year 1910 by the average farm price of horses two years and older, and for quarterly 1910-13, was extrapolated from calendar 1910 by average farm prices of all horses, from the 1924 USDA *Yearbook*. For 1908-09, first quarter prices were estimated by interpolating between first quarter 1907 and first quarter 1910 by the average value of all horses on farms, January, from the 1911 USDA *Yearbook*. The remaining quarters of 1908-09 were filled in by straight line interpolation.
1889-99: Omaha price of horses for 1897 to 1899. First quarter figures were extrapolated back to 1889 by average price of horses on farms in the U.S. and remaining quarters were interpolated on a straight line between Januaries.
5. 1915-21, 1923: Average prices of mules, St. Louis, USDA *Yearbook*, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1924.

033

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items:

5. Price of whale oil, crude no. 1: Av. price per pound, sellers' tanks, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Compiled from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* and published in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No. 59 (May 1937), *Fats, Oils, and Oleaginous Raw Materials—Production, Prices, Trade, Disappearance in the U.S., 1912-35 and Available Data for Earlier Years*. We used the Pacific Coast price because most of the whale oil was exported from West Coast ports.
14. Grease, white, average price per pound in tierces, New York. Same source as item 5.
16. Same as item 14.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

- 21 1899-1912 BLS price for tallow New York, extrapolated by Aldrich, tallow 1884-88 Aldrich price of tallow
- 034
Based to a considerable extent on outside price data
- Items
- 1 Prices are cod oil, Newfoundland tanked av price per pound in barrels, New York, compiled from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* and published in U S Dept of Agriculture, Statistical Bulletin No 59, *Fats, Oils, and Oleaginous Raw Materials*
 - 2 Prices are Menhaden oil, light refined av price per pound, in barrels, New York, compiled from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* and published in the same source as above
 - 3 Unit values extrapolated from 1920 to 1921 and 1923 by price of cod oil (see item 1)
- 035
To a considerable extent, 1899-1906 based on outside price data
- Item
- 2 1907 annual unit value extrapolated back to 1899 by BLS, rubber, Para Island, fine
- 036
The 1913-23 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent
- Items
- 1 and 2 BLS, automobile tires, fabric
- 038
Item
- 8 1913-19 and 1923 Price index composed of coconut oil, weighted four times and soya bean oil weighted once. Weights were taken from earliest available values, those for the last half of 1919. Prices were from WIB and BLS
- 040
Item
- 5 Unweighted index of prices of chestnut extract, hemlock extract, and oak extract, from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*
- 041
Item
- 6 Unweighted average of Bezanson prices of bergamot, casua, and lemon oil, on 1889 base
- 043
Item
- 4 Unit values extrapolated from 1918 to 1913-17 by BLS, cotton, yarn, white, mule spun, northern, cones, 22/1
- 044
Items
- 14 Index composed of BLS underwear men's, cotton drawers and shifts, flat fleece, and BLS underwear women's cotton union suits, weighted equally with 1923 as base
 - 18 Index composed of underwear price index used for item 14, weighted once, and hosiery index weighted five times. The hosiery index is a combination of BLS, hosiery cotton, men's, BLS, hosiery cotton, women's mercerized, and BLS, hosiery cotton, women's, rib top
 - 57 BLS, Cotton yarns corded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1
- 045
The 1884-1909 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent
- Items
- 2-6, and 8 BLS, rope manila, 1st grade, $\frac{3}{4}$ " and large

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

9. BLS, jute: raw, native firsts, actuals, extrapolated back from 1890 by Aldrich, jute, raw.
45. Export unit values for binder twine (item 1.) extrapolated back from 1910 to 1890 by BLS, rope, and to 1879-89 by export unit values of cordage (item 7.).

046

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Item:

1. Data are not available for 1900-16. Quantities for 1916-23 are estimated from an index composed of BLS prices of wool: Ohio, fine, clothing, unwashed; and wool: Ohio, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ grades, unwashed (med. grade), weighted equally, on a 1923 base. Quantities for 1889-99 are estimated from an index of the same two prices, on an 1899 base, extrapolated to 1889 by Aldrich price for wool: Ohio, fine fleece, scoured; and wool: Ohio, med. fleece, scoured. No quantities were estimated for 1879-88.

048

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items:

- 1-4. 1913-23: Quantities derived from a price index composed of BLS series for, overcoating: heavy; suiting: serge, 11 oz.; suiting: clay worsted, diagonal 16 oz.; uniform serge: wool-dyed, blue, 55-56", 16 oz.; suiting: serge, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 55-57"; dress goods: women's broadcloth; dress goods: storm serge, all wool, double wrap. These were weighted equally, with 1923 as a base.
4. 1899-1913: Quantities derived from a price index composed of BLS series for overcoating: soft faced, black, 24 oz.; suiting: serge, 11 oz., 56-58"; suiting: clay worsted, diagonal, 16 oz.; uniform serge: all wool, indigo blue, 14 oz., 54"; suiting: serge, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 55-57"; dress goods: women's, cashmere, cotton warp; dress goods: Panama cloth, 50". These were weighted equally, with 1913 as a base.
- 1892-99: Quantities derived from price index composed of BLS series for suiting: serge, 11 oz., 56-58", weighted twice; uniform serge: all wool, indigo blue, 14 oz., 54", weighted twice; dress goods: women's, cashmere, cotton warp, weighted once; and dress goods: Franklin sackings, 54", weighted once.
- 1890-91: Quantities derived from price index composed of BLS series for uniform serge: all wool, indigo blue, 14 oz., 54", weighted four times and the two series for dress goods used for the succeeding period, weighted once each.
- 1889: Quantities derived from Aldrich series for suiting: flannel, all wool, indigo blue, 6-4 Assabet, weighted six times; women's dress goods: all wool, ladies' cloth, 25", Assabet, opera, weighted once; and women's dress goods: all wool, ladies' cloth, 6-4, Assabet, weighted once.

049

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items:

1. BLS, hosiery: silk, women's, 39-42 gauge, full-fashioned, 7 thread.
11. 1913-17: Quantities estimated from index composed of WIB prices weighted by 1918 and 1922 export values. The price series used, and their weights, were as follows:

<i>Price Series</i>	<i>Weight</i>
Average of 3 series for ladies' hose	Fiscal 1918 export value, wearing apparel.
Average of 23 series for broad silk	Fiscal 1918 export value, broad silk dress goods.
Spun silk yarn, domestic, 60/1; and spun silk yarn, domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	Fiscal 1918 export value, other manuf. of silk multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 1922 ratio of export values of thrown silk, spun silk, etc. to export values of other manufs. of silk.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

Price Series	Weight
Average of 2 velvet series, and average of 3 plush series	Fiscal 1918 export value, other manu of silk, multiplied by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 1922 ratio of export values of velvets, plushes, etc to other manu of silk
Average of 2 ribbon series	Fiscal 1918 export value, other manu of silk, multiplied by 1922 ratio of export values of ribbons exc velvet and plush to other manu of silk
Average of 2 thread and embroidery silk series	Fiscal 1918 export value, other manu of silk, multiplied by 1921 ratio of export values of sewing, embroidery, crochet silk to other manu of silk

053

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data

Items

- 2 Price index for wooden chairs composed of BLS, bedroom chairs all gum, cane seat, weighted four times, BLS, bedroom chairs bedroom rockers, quartered oak, weighted twice, and BLS, dining room chairs set of six (composite), weighted fourteen times
- 3 Price index for other wood furniture composed of BLS, kitchen tables, weighted once, and BLS, bedroom sets, weighted six times
- 4 1913-17 Combination of index for item 2, weighted once and index for item 3, weighted twice
- 1899-1912 Price index composed of BLS, chairs bedroom, weighted twice, BLS, bedroom sets, weighted twelve times, BLS, kitchen chairs, weighted once, and BLS, kitchen tables, weighted twice
- 1889-98 Price index composed of BLS, bedroom chairs, maple, cane seat, N Y, weighted twice, BLS, kitchen chairs, weighted once, BLS, kitchen tables, weighted twice, and BLS, bedroom sets, weighted twelve times BLS series were extrapolated from 1890 to 1889 by corresponding Aldrich report series
- 1879-88 Price index composed of four Aldrich report series, weighted equally The series were bedroom set, painted, five pieces, chairs, bedroom, maple, cane seat, chairs, kitchen, common spindle, tables, kitchen, pine, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot
- 5 1890-1923 BLS, doors, ponderosa pine
- 1884-89 Aldrich report, doors, pine, un moulded

055

The 1889-1910 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent

Items

- 9 Price index composed of envelopes, manila writing paper, medium writing paper, good writing paper, and medium bond paper, weighted equally, on 1922 base *Data are originally from Paper Trade Journal, quoted in U S Tariff Commission, Tariff Information Survey, Paragraphs 326 and 327 of 1913 (1922)*
- 10 Price index composed of BLS series for boxboard chip, no 90 to 50, boxboard chip, manila lined, single, boxboard liner, 85 lb test, and, for 1918 to 1923, boxboard manila lined, chip All are weighted equally, on a 1923 base
- 34 Price index composed of BLS, newsprint, weighted six times and three book paper prices weighted once each The book paper prices, which were compiled from the *Paper Trade Journal*, are for book paper, sized and super calendared, book paper, machine finish, and book paper, lithographing

059

Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated

The published export unit values for total crude petroleum could not be used for the last two periods, because they contain a strong downward bias which is due to the shift from high-quality, high priced Pennsylvania crude to the cheaper crudes of

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

other regions. This phenomenon has been noted before in studies of mining output. For example, Harold Barger and Sam H. Schurr, in *The Mining Industries, 1899-1939: A Study of Output, Employment and Productivity* (NBER, New York, 1944, p. 191), separated Pennsylvania-grade oil from all other for the period 1899-1919 for this reason. Spencer and Wardwell in U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Raw Materials in the U.S. Economy: 1900-52*, Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 1, Washington, D.C., 1954, p. 71, calculated that adjusting for the shift from Pennsylvania-grade crude between 1900 and 1925 would cut the growth of the index of petroleum output almost in half.

No data on the origin of crude petroleum exports are available to measure the shift, but its effects are observable: the unit value of crude petroleum exports fell by 25 per cent between 1902 and 1923, while the export unit value of illuminating oil, the BLS price of refined petroleum, for export, and the BLS price of Pennsylvania crude all rose by 40 per cent or more.

While there is no direct link between production and export data, we did find that the shift away from Pennsylvania-grade petroleum was reflected in a shift in customs area of shipment of crude petroleum exports. From East Coast districts, which were the natural outlets for Pennsylvania petroleum, and which had virtually a monopoly of crude exports in 1902, the trade shifted to Great Lakes, Pacific, and Gulf Coast districts. The hypothesis that this shift in port of export reflected a shift in origin was reinforced by the observation that unit values of crude exports from East Coast ports were considerably higher than the others. We attempted to correct for this bias by treating exports from each major area as a separate commodity, and then combining all of them in a Fisher "ideal" price index for the 1902-23 period. There were probably some shifts in the origin of crude petroleum exports before that, since the Lima-Indiana field became important in output as far back as the late 1880's. But we could not extend our procedure back any further because practically all exports went through East Coast ports before 1902. It is possible that Pennsylvania-grade crude maintained its dominance in exports longer than in domestic production for transportation reasons.

One possible indication of bias in the two earlier periods is the sharp fall, particularly between 1879 and 1893, in the margin between the export price of crude petroleum and the price (at the field) of Appalachian crude. This fall, however, may have been due to other factors, such as a decline in transportation cost; this is supported by the fact that there was a considerable fall also in the margin between the field price of Pennsylvania crude and the price at East Coast ports of refined oil for export.

Our index for 1902 to 1923 was an annual one, because the port data are not available quarterly. We converted the index to quarterly form by a freehand interpolation using the fluctuations of the original export unit values of crude and refined petroleum.

For 1879-98, unit values were used as published.

063

Item:

2. BLS price of gravel.

064

The 1899-1923 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent.

Items:

1. Price index for 1918-23 composed of four BLS series weighted equally: fruit jars, quart, self-sealing; fruit jars, pint, self-sealing; fruit jars, quart, mason; and milk bottles, quart size. This index was extrapolated back to 1913 by WIB, glass milk bottles.
2. For 1899-1912, BLS price for glass, window, single B, 25" bracket. The same series was used for 1913-14 to extrapolate back the 1915 annual export unit value.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-1 (continued)

- 4 1911-12 Average value per unit of fire bricks, from U.S. Interior Dept., *Mineral Resources of the U.S., 1912 and 1913*
- 5 1913-23 BLS price for roofing slate
1899-1913 Annual data for average value per unit of roofing slate from U.S. Interior Dept., *Mineral Resources of the U.S., 1913* We estimated quarterly prices by a freehand interpolation of these annual unit values.
- 6 1899-1912 BLS, brick red, common building, domestic.
- 7 BLS and WIB prices for hollow building tile
- 8 BLS, salt American medium.
- 9 BLS tumblers, table, price per dozen, f o b factory
- 27 Index composed of two WIB series dinnerware sets, best commercial grade, and dinnerware sets, decorated in cheap standard treatments weighted equally
The 1918 price was extrapolated to 1923 by BLS, plates white granite.

066

Items

- 2 Unit values of 3 and 6 used
- 10 BLS prices for brass sheets
- 19, 20, 25 BLS prices for aluminum 98-99 per cent.

067

The 1913-23 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent.

Items

- 1 BLS price for brass sheets.
- 5 and 6 Unit values for Items 6-8, class 066 were used

068

The 1899-1912 period is based on outside price data to a considerable extent.

Import quantities and unit values are used for the period from 1913 to 1923, but for the years 1899 to 1912, we used the price of iron ore, mesabi, non Bessemer, from the *Iron Trade Review*

069

Items

- 3 1899-1903 BLS prices of tinplate, domestic, coke, at New York.
- 10 Price of steel bars, quarterly averages, from American Metal Market, *Metal Statistics, 1933*, New York, 1938

070

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items

- 2 1879-88 Prices of steel rails, at works in Pennsylvania, from U.S. Commissioner of Labor *Sixth Annual Report, 1890*
- 9 BLS price for saws crosscut, Champion, 6 ft, f o b factory
- 10 BLS price for hammers 1½ lbs, f o b New York
- 11 BLS price for shovels Ames, No 2
- 12 BLS price for locks common mortise
- 13 1913-23 BLS prices for structural steel structural shapes, beams, etc, 3" to 15", f o b mill
- 22 Unit values extrapolated back from 1906 to 1899 1905 by annual BLS series for cast iron pipe, lagged one year Quarterly prices were estimated by a free-hand interpolation
- 23 1913 23 BLS prices for knives and forks cocobolo handles
- 24 BLS price for augers regular, 1 inch
- 25 BLS price for files 8-inch mill, bastard
- 26 Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series for planes trowels, vices, and chisels, on 1923 base
- 27 Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series for planes, trowels, vices, chisels, augers, and files, on 1923 base

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

28. Price index for 1918-23 composed of equally weighted BLS series for knobs: door; and butts, wrought iron, on a 1923 base. This is linked at 1918 to an index for 1913-17 on a 1918 base, composed of equally weighted WIB series for butts: wrought iron; hinges: spring hold back; lock sets; knobs: door; and hooks and eyes.
29. Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series for stoves: cooking, coal; stoves: cooking, gas, and stoves: cooking, oil.
30. For 1915-23, annual price index for "other track materials" from Engineering News-Record, *Construction Costs, 1935 edition*, p. 23. We extrapolated this index back to 1913 by an index made up of equally weighted prices for No. 9 Eureka spring frog, split switch, No. 9 rapid frog, and Positive rail anchors, from Presidents' Conference Committee, Western Group Office, *Material and Labor Index Numbers* (1927). Quarterly price indexes were estimated from these annual ones by a freehand interpolation.
90. Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series for planes, trowels, vises, chisels, shovels, augers, files, and hammers, on a 1913 base.
91. 1899-1912: Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series for knobs: door; locks: common mortise; and butts, on a 1913 base.
1889-98: Same as 1899-1912, but on an 1899 base, extrapolated from 1890 to 1889 by corresponding Aldrich series.
1884-88: Price index composed of equally weighted Aldrich series for door knobs, locks, and butts, on an 1889 base.
101. 1889-98: Price index composed of equally weighted BLS series (extrapolated from 1890 to 1889 by corresponding Aldrich series), for planes, trowels, vises, chisels, shovels, augers, files, hammers, and saws, on an 1899 base.
1879-88: Price index composed of equally weighted Aldrich series for same items as 1889-98, on an 1889 base.

071

Most of the coverage was achieved by the use of outside price data rather than by using the published quantity data from Commerce and Navigation reports. Since most of the price data were available only annually, we did not attempt to use available quarterly series. Instead, we computed only annual price indexes and converted them (by a freehand interpolation) to quarterly indexes. The latter were used only for combining with other groups.

Items:

1. 1913-23: Price index composed of the average of six BLS series for cultivators, weighted once, and the average of twenty BLS series for plows, weighted five times, with 1923 as a base.
1879-99: Our first step was the computation of a price index on a 1900 base for the years 1895, 1890, and 1880, from data in George K. Holmes, *Course of Prices of Farm Implements and Machinery for a Series of Years*, Department of Agriculture, Division of Statistics, Miscellaneous Series, Bulletin 18, 1901. This index was an equally weighted combination of a price index for plows, composed of 72 series for individual types, and a price index for cultivators, composed of 19 series. The second step was to interpolate this index between 1880 and 1900 and extrapolate to 1879 by an annual price series for plows given in T. S. Adams, *Prices Paid by Vermont Farmers for Goods and Services and Received by Them for Farm Products, 1799-1940; Wages of Vermont Farm Labor, 1700-1940*, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 507, February 1944.
2. Price index composed of price of planters (average of two BLS series), weighted once, and price of grain drills (average of four BLS series), weighted five times, on a 1923 base.
3. Average of six BLS series for rakes, weighted equally, on a 1923 base.
4. 1913-23: Average of three BLS series for mowers, weighted equally, on a 1923 base.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

- 1899-1913 For 1911-13 we used the index of prices paid by farmers for farm machinery except tractors, from Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Income Parity for Agriculture*, Part III, 1939 We extrapolated this back to 1903 by an index made up of equally weighted price relatives, on a 1911 base, for the following items Deere grain binder, 6 ft., 7 ft., and 8 ft., International Harvester grain binder, 5, 6, 7, and 8 ft., Deere corn binder, International Harvester corn binder, Deere mower, 5 ft. regular, 5 ft. vertical, and 6 ft., and International Harvester mower These data were from U S Bureau of Corporations, *The International Harvester Company*, 1913 We then extrapolated the index back to 1899 by an equally weighted average of series for mowing machines and plows from Adams, *Prices Paid by Vermont Farmers*
- 1879-99 Indexes covering 1895, 1890, and 1880 on a 1900 base for mowers (composed of twelve series, equally weighted) and for reapers (composed of seven series, equally weighted) were constructed from data in Holmes, *Prices of Farm Implements* and were combined, again with equal weights We then interpolated between 1880 and 1900 and extrapolated to 1879 by the price series for mowing machines from Adams, *Prices Paid by Vermont Farmers*
- 5 Average of three BLS price series for cream separators
 - 6 Average of two BLS price series for threshers
 - 7 Price index composed of (1) An average, weighted three times, of thirteen BLS series for harrows and manure spreaders, (2) an average, weighted three times, of one BLS series for grain binders, three series for corn binders, one series for hay loaders (itself an average of three), one series for potato diggers (itself an average of two), three series for ensilage cutters, and one series for a cornpicker husker, (3) an average, weighted once, of four BLS series for milking machines, (4) an average, weighted three times, of two BLS series for spraying outfits and four series for wagons
 - 8 An equally weighted average of seven BLS tractor series
 - 9 An index composed of all the series used for item 7, with the same weights, combined with the index used for 8, weighted twice
 - 13 Price index for turbogenerators from William W Handy, *The Yardstick of Public Utility Operations and Construction Costs*, Baltimore, 1929
 - 14 Price index for motors from *ibid*
 - 15 Price index for pumps from *ibid*
 - 16 ICC index of price of passenger train cars, 1915-23, published in *Railway Age*, July 25, 1936, Vol 101, No 4, extrapolated back to 1913 by corresponding index from Presidents' Conference Committee, Eastern Group Pamphlet 138-6, *Trend of Prices for Locomotives, Freight and Passenger Train Cars and Floating Equipment*, August 15, 1930
 - 17 ICC index for freight train cars extrapolated by PCC index (see item 16)
 - 18 BLS price for wagons, 2 horse, with bed, no brake-composite
 - 19 Value per unit of bicycles produced in the U S, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923 interpolated by export unit values for motorcycles Bicycle prices are Census of Manufactures data reproduced in Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937*, NBER, New York, 1940, p 590
 - 22 1913-23 BLS price for sewing machines, foot treadle
1879-1913 Canadian import unit values for sewing machines from the U S, centered to approximate calendar year figures Data are from various issues of the *Canada Yearbook*, the *Report of the National Revenue Department of Canada*, and the *Sessional Papers of the Canadian Parliament*
 - 23 1913-23 ICC index for steam engines extrapolated to 1913 by PCC indexes (see note to item 16)
1899-1913 Export unit values, 1899 to 1910, extrapolated to 1913 by PCC index
 - 24 ICC index for locomotives other than steam, 1915 to 1923, extrapolated to 1913 by PCC index for steam locomotives

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

25. Machine tool price index from Presidents' Conference Committee, Western Group Office, *Materials and Labor Indexes*, p. 61.
 26. ICC index of railroad shop machinery costs.
 27. For 1900 to 1917 and 1923, price index for shop machinery and machine tools, equally weighted. The index for shop machinery is the ICC index extrapolated back from 1915 by the Presidents' Conference Committee series, published in Presidents' Conference Committee, Eastern Group Pamphlet 314, *Trend of Cost of Shop Machinery*, Jan. 1926. The machine tool price index is from the source listed for 26. For 1898 and 1899, this index was extrapolated back by the shop machinery price index alone.
 28. Index of the cost of woodworking machinery, from same source as item 25.
 29. Price index for "substation apparatus" from Federal Communications Commission, *Telephone Investigation, Special Investigation Docket #1, Exhibit #2091, Western Electric Co. Profits and Price Trends*, June 14, 1937, p. 270.
 - 30 and 31. Price index composed of the following BLS series for engines, on a 1923 base: 3 hp single cylinder, horizontal hopper cooled, weighted once; less than 5 hp hopper cooled, weighted once; 5-10 hp inclusive, weighted twice; more than 10 hp weighted six times.
 32. Index composed of four equally weighted price series for insulated wire and cable from Handy, *Tardstick*.
 33. Price index for power transformers from *ibid*.
 34. Price index for boilers from *ibid*.
 67. Canadian import unit values for typewriters from the U.S., centered to approximate calendar years. For sources, see item 22.
 105. For 1911-12, index of prices paid by farmers for farm machinery other than tractors, from Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Income Parity for Agriculture*, Part III, 1939. We extrapolated this series back to 1903 by an unweighted average of prices for rakes, tedders, disk harrows, and manure spreaders, from U.S. Bureau of Corporations, *The International Harvester Company*, 1913, and from 1903 back to 1899 using an unweighted average of the Adams series for mowing machines and plows (see notes to item 1).
 106. PCC index of the cost of woodworking machinery. For source, see item 25.
 107. A combination of PCC indexes for freight cars, weighted five times, and passenger cars, weighted once. For source, see item 16.
 125. Canadian import unit values for bicycles from the U.S. centered to approximate calendar year figures. For source, see item 22.
 129. Price index for 1895, 1890, and 1880 on a 1900 base, composed of equally weighted series for harvesters, tedders, and rakes, from Holmes, *Prices of Farm Implements*. This index was interpolated between 1880 and 1900 and extrapolated to 1879 by a price index for farm machinery other than motor vehicles from Adams, *Prices Paid by Vermont Farmers* which is itself extrapolated from 1881 back to 1879 by the Adams series for plows.
- 072
- Based to a considerable extent on outside price data. Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated.
- Items:
1. 1913-23: BLS index for passenger automobiles.
 1. 1899-1906 and 2, 1907-12: The annual index for the periods was constructed in several segments as follows:
 - 1910-13: Index composed of prices of Ford 4.22 hp, weighted four times; Buick-7 passenger, weighted twice; Buick-5 passenger, weighted twice; and Overland 4.18 hp, weighted once. Prices are from U.S. Tariff Commission, *Tariff Information Surveys, Automobiles, Bicycles, Motor Cycles, and Axles*, GPO, 1921.
 - 1909: Index for 1910 extrapolated back to 1909 by price of Ford Model T touring car (same one used for 1910-13) from Federal Trade Commission, *Report on the Motor Vehicle Industry*, p. 632, quoting U.S. Board of Tax Appeals Reports, Vol. 11, p. 1116.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

- 1904-08 We constructed a Fisher "ideal" index for 1904 on a 1909 base for open passenger cars 2-door, and open passenger cars 4-door, using Census of Manufactures data on unit values of cars produced in the U S as quoted in Solomon Fabricant, *The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1899-1937*, NBER, New York, 1940 We then interpolated this index between 1904 and 1909 by an equally weighted combination of our indexes for mowers and reapers (item 4, class 071) and other agricultural machinery (item 103, class 071)
- 1900-03 The index for 1904 was extrapolated back to 1900 using the unit value of passenger cars produced in the U S, from Automobile Manufacturers Association, *Automobile Facts and Figures*, 1932
- 1899 The 1904 index was extrapolated back by the unit value of complete vehicles and chassis, produced in the U S These are Census of Manufactures data quoted in Fabricant, *Output of Manufacturing Industries*, p 578
- Quarterly indexes used only for combining with other groups, were estimated by a freerhand interpolation Values for 1899 to June 1901 were included with "cars, carriages, and other vehicles and parts of" in the published figures We made very crude estimates of these values to complete the period

073

Items

- 5 and 6 Export unit values for crude fertilizers moved very differently from domestic prices between 1899 and 1913, they changed only slightly during the whole period, particularly after 1899 while domestic prices fell by over 50 per cent between 1890 and 1897 and then rose by 50 per cent or more by 1907-08 By contrast the total range of the export unit values between 1893 and 1912, was from \$7.41 to \$8.42 per ton Exports through individual customs districts were still steadier in price Exports through the Fernandina, Florida district, for example, were reported at exactly \$10.00 per ton for every year checked between 1899 and 1912 The same was true of Brunswick, Georgia, and, with a few exceptions, of Jacksonville, Florida and Savannah, Georgia Another important customs district Tampa, Florida, reported exactly \$6.00 per ton for many years The contrast between the movements of export and domestic prices and the peculiar stability of the customs district unit values would have led us to discard the export unit values if there had been no information to confirm them. But we found that United Kingdom import unit values of crude fertilizers exhibited very similar stability during this period and therefore accepted the U S figures

074

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items

- 5 Values for 1923 estimated from values of white and sublimed lead, using 1922 ratio Prices estimated by extrapolation from 1922 using BLS series for lead, carbonate of (white lead) American, in oil
- 13 1899-1912 Price series for ammonia sulphate from E. E. Vial, *Prices of Fertilizer Materials and Factors Affecting the Fertilizer Tonnage*, New York State, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Mime 119
- 14 BLS price series for benzol
- 15 BLS, nitric acid
- 16 BLS, acetic acid
- 17 BLS, boric acid
- 18 Index, on a 1923 base, of BLS prices for muriatic acid, weighted once, stearic acid, weighted once, oleic acid, weighted once, acetic acid, weighted once, and boric acid, weighted twice
- 19 Index, on a 1923 base, of equally weighted BLS prices for muriatic acid, stearic acid, and oleic acid
- 20 BLS picric acid
- 21 1913-17 Index composed of BLS, picric acid, weighted five times, BLS, carbolic acid, weighted once, and the index for item 19, weighted once

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-7 (continued)

- 1909-12: Index composed of equally weighted series for muriatic acid, from BLS, and nitric and stearic acid, from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*.
22. 1918-23: Index composed of equally weighted BLS series for jet nigrosine, water soluble #845; direct black, #582; sulphur brown, #1177; and indigo, 20% paste, #1177; on a 1923 base.
- 1913-17: The above index was extrapolated back to 1913 by one composed of the same series plus WIB series for chrysoidine Y and chrysoidine R, all on a 1918 base.
23. BLS price of logwood extract, solid.
24. Index composed of equally weighted *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* series for fustic extract, solid, and quercitron extract, 51°.
25. 1913-17: Index composed of equally weighted series in items 23 and 24.
- 1899-1912: Index composed of equally weighted *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* series for logwood extract, solid, and synthetic indigo, on a 1913 base.
27. The price index is composed of equally weighted indexes for mineral earth pigments and chemical pigments which were constructed as follows: The mineral earth pigment index was composed, for 1918 annual and 1919-23, of BLS series for barytes and whiting, equally weighted; and for 1913-17 and 1918 quarterly, of the same two plus WIB series for ocher, umber, venetian red, and paris green, also weighted equally. The chemical pigment index was composed, for 1918 annual and 1919-23, of equally weighted BLS series for lithopone and cadmium sulphide; for 1918 quarterly, of the same two plus WIB series for chrome yellow, chrome green, prussian blue, and ultramarine; and for 1913-17, of the same series with the exception of cadmium sulphide, all equally weighted.
28. 1913-23: BLS price for lampblack.
- 1899-1912: Index composed of equally weighted prices of carbon black, lamp-black, and bone black, from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*.
30. Price of collodion, flexible, New York spot, from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, Sept. 1915 through 1923. The 1918 fiscal annual was extrapolated to fiscal years 1913-15, and interpolated freehand for quarterly estimates.
- 37, 38 and 39. Index composed of equally weighted BLS series for soda ash and caustic soda.
40. BLS, tar.
41. BLS, benzol.
43. BLS, formaldehyde.
54. BLS, sulphuric acid, 66°.
55. Index composed of equally weighted BLS series for sulphuric acid and muriatic acid, and *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* series for nitric acid and stearic acid, on a 1913 base.

075

To a considerable extent, 1879-99 based on outside price data.

Items;

10. Index composed of equally weighted BLS series for white lead, putty, and zinc oxide, on a 1923 base.
11. Index composed of the index for item 10, weighted five times, and an index made up of equally weighted WIB prices for red lead and litharge, weighted once.
12. WIB toilet soap, 1913-18, extrapolated to 1923 by export unit value for item 8.
30. Index, on a 1913 base, composed of equally weighted BLS series for lead: white, in oil, basic carbonate; and zinc oxide: leaded grades, 5% pigment.
33. 1889-99: Same as item 30; 1890-99, extrapolated to 1889 by corresponding Aldrich series.
- 1879-89: Index, on an 1889 base, composed of equally weighted Aldrich series for zinc oxide and Bezanson series for lead: white, dry; lead: white, in oil; and lead: red, dry.

076

Includes items not classified elsewhere. Values range from \$2.5 million to \$16.3 million.

TABLE C-8
COMPOSITION AND COVERAGE OF MINOR IMPORT CLASSES

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
001 Crude animal foods, agricultural			002 Crude animal foods, nonagricultural (CONT.)		
1 Cattle	1884-1923		7 Salmon, fresh	1889-1908	1884-88, 1919-23
2 Items 8, 9	1913-23				
3 Poultry eggs in shell	1879-98, 1914-23		8 Other shellfish crabs, shrimps, lobsters		1913-23
4 Swine		1916-21	9 Items 3, 7	1913-18	
5 Other live food animals, free		1916-21	10 Items 4, 7	1913-18	
6 Items 4, 5		1884-1915, 1922-23	11 Items 5, 7	1913-18	
			12 Items 6, 7	1913-18	
7 Other live food animals, dutiable		1884-1923	13 Items 3-7	1909-12	1879-83
8 Sheep, free	1884-1912		14 Fresh fish exc salmon	1889-1908	1884-88
9 Sheep, dutiable	1884-1912		15 Items 1, 2, and 8		1903-12
10 All live animals, free and dutiable					
11 All live animals, dutiable		1882-83	003 Hay	1912-23	
		1879-81	1 Hay		
			004 Grains		
			1 Wheat	1879-1923	
002 Crude animal foods, nonagricultural			2 Oats	1879-88, 1899-1923	1889-98
1 Lobsters, other than canned	1913-23		3 Corn	1913-23	1879-98
2 Crabmeat	1913-23		4 Rice uncleaned	1913-21	1922-23
3 Halibut	1919-23		5 Barley	1879-98	
4 Whitefish	1919-23		6 Rye		1879-98
5 Mackerel	1919-23				
6 Herring	1919-23		005 Vegetables, crude		
			1 Onions	1897-1923	
			2 Beans, dried	1910-23	

005	<i>Vegetables, crude (CONTR.)</i>	3. Peas, dried	1912-23		
		4. Potatoes, dutiable	1917-18		
		5. Potatoes, free		1914-16	
		6. Items 4, 5	1879-94, 1901-02 1904-06 1908-09 1911-12 1919-20	1895-1900, 1903 1907 1910 1913 1921-23 1919-23	
		7. Garlic			
		8. Potatoes, sweet, dried, prepared		1914-18	
		9. Other fresh vege- tables		1879-94, 1901-02 1904-06 1908-09 1911-12 1919-20	
		10. Items 7-9		1903	
		11. Item 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of item 3	1909	1914-18	
		12. Items 2, 3	1879-1908	1909	
006	<i>Spices, crude (CONTR.)</i>	13. Item 10 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of item 3		1895-1900, 1903 1907 1910 1913 1921-23 1919-23	
		14. Items 10, 3		1903	
		15. Items 1, 10		1907	
		1. Pepper, unground	1884-1923		
		2. Vanilla beans	1889-1923		
		3. Ginger root, un- ground, not pre- served		1912	
		4. Cassia and casia vera, unground		1912	
		5. Capsicum or red pepper, ground		1912	
		6. Capsicum or red pepper, unground		1912	
		7. Cloves, unground		1912	
006	<i>Spices, crude (CONTR.)</i>	8. Mustard seed, ground or prepared	1919-23		
		9. Item 15 and cayenne pepper and sage		1884-1908, 1919-23	
		10. Nutmeg, unground		1884-1908, 1919-23	
		11. Other spices, n.e.s.			
		12. Items 5-8, 10, 11			
		13. Other unground spices			
		14. Items 3, 4, 13			
		15. Item 14, excl. 10			
		16. Spices, ground, dutiable			
		17. Spices, total	1879-83		
007 ^a	<i>Fruits and nuts, crude, except bananas</i>	1. Peanuts, shelled	1913-23		
		2. Peanuts, not shelled	1913-23		
		3. Almonds, shelled	1913-23		
		4. Almonds, not shelled	1913-23		
		5. Filberts, shelled	1913-23		
		6. Filberts, not shelled	1913-23		
		7. Walnuts, shelled	1913-23		
		8. Walnuts, not shelled	1913-23		
		9. Brazil and cream nuts	1907-23		
		10. Coconuts	1907-23		
007 ^a	<i>Fruits and nuts, crude, except bananas</i>	11. Chestnuts			
		12. Olives	1907-20		
		13. Lemons	1884-1912		
		14. Pineapples			
		15. Grapes			
		16. Other nuts, n.e.s.			
		17. Items 11, 16			

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
007 ^a Fruits and nuts, crude, except bananas (cont.)			007 ^a Fruits and nuts, crude, except bananas (cont.)		
18 Oranges	1884-1906	1907-21	43 Figs	1884-88	
19 Item 18 and limes		1922-23	44 Other fruits, canned or preserved	1884-88	
20 Other fruits, incl apples and berries		1922-23	45 Other fruits, incl fruits from Hawaii and Brazil nuts	1884-88	
21 Item 20 and limes		1919-21	46 Items 13, 18	1879-83	
22 Grapefruit		1919-23	47 Items 43-45, exc Brazil nuts	1879-83	
23 Items 21, 22		1910-18			
24 Items 3, 4		1879-1912			
25 Item 7, 0		1903-12			
26 Copra, not prepared		1907-12			
27 Items 1, 2		1910-12			
28 Items 5, 6		1910-12			
29 Coconut meat, desic- cated or prepared					
30 Items 17, 20		1912	008 ^a Tea		
31 Items 27, 20, 30		1910-11	1 Tea from the U K	1913-23	
32 Items 9, 26, 31		1907-09	2 Tea from Canada	1913-23	
33 Items 10, 25, 32		1903-06	3 Tea from British East Indies	1916-23	
34 Items 14, 23, 35, 36		1899-1902	4 Tea from China	1913-23	
35 Other fruits, n.c.s., exc plums and prunes		1909	5 Tea from Japan	1913-23	
			6 Tea from Dutch East Indies	1916-23	
36 Plums and prunes		1907-08	7 Other tea, n.c.s.	1913-23	
37 Items 15, 35	1879-94	1895-1908	8 Items 3, 6	1913-15	
38 Currants	1879-88, 1891-98	1891-1906	9 Items 1-2, 4-5, 7-8	1879-1912	
39 Dates	1879-88, 1891-98		009 ^a Coffee		
40 Items 37-39	1891-98		1 Coffee	1879-1923	
41 Ramius	1879-88				
42 Bananas	1879-88		010 ^a Cereals or Cereal Straws		
			1 Cereals or Cereal Straws	1879-1899	

011^a Bananas		
1. Bananas from Jamaica	1913-23	
2. Bananas from Cuba	1913-23	
3. Bananas from Central America	1913-23	
4. Bananas from Colombia	1913-23	
5. Bananas from other countries	1913-23	
6. Items 1-5	1889-1912	
012 Manuf. animal foods, agricultural		
1. Butter and substitutes	1879-1923	
2. Milk and cream, fresh, condensed, etc.	1913-23	
3. Cheese from Italy	1921-23	
4. Cheese from Switzerland	1921-23	
5. Cheese from France	1921-23	
6. Cheese from Netherlands	1921-23	
7. Cheese from Greece	1921-23	
8. Cheese from Argentina	1921-23	
9. Cheese from other countries	1921-23	
10. Items 3-9	1879-1920	
11. Beef and veal, fresh	1913-23	
12. Pork, fresh	1913-23	
13. Mutton, fresh	1913-23	
14. Lamb, fresh	1913-23	
15. Eggs and yolks, preserved	1916-23	
16. Bologna sausage	1912-20	
012 Manuf. animal foods, agricultural (CONT.)		
17. Bacon and ham	1914-20	
18. Other meat, preserved and prepared	1914-20	
19. Items 16-18	1921-23	
20. Other meat products	1919-23	
21. Tallow	1919-21	
22. Oleo stearin	1912-21	
23. Items 21, 22	1922-23	
24. Items 20, 21	1914-18	
25. Items 17, 18, 24	1913	
26. Sausage casings	1898-1923	
27. Cream	1911-12	
28. Items 11-14, 25	1909-12	
29. Meat and meat extracts	1884-1908	
30. Other meat products	1884-1908	
31. Milk, fresh and condensed	1884-1906, 1912	
32. Items 29-31	1879-83	
013 Manuf. animal foods, nonagricultural		
1. Items 7, 8	1909-23	
2. Mackerel, cured or preserved	1879-1923	
3. Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, cured or preserved	1884-1923	
4. Lobster, canned	1912-23	
5. Fish, packed in oil	1913-23	
6. Other cured and preserved, n.e.s.	1879-1912	
	1909-23	

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
<i>013 Many animal foods, nonagricultural (cont.)</i>					
7 Herring, dried or smoked	1884-1908		<i>014 Flour and other grain products (cont.)</i>		
8 Herring, pickled or salted	1879-1908		10 Barley		1899-1907
9 Lobsters, fresh	1912		11 Corn		1899-1907
10 Items 4, 9	1899-1911	1884-88	12 Rye		1899-1907
11 Salmon, pickled or salted	1884-1908		13 Items 8-12		1908-12
12 Item 6 minus item 11			14 Items 3, 8		1891-1902
13 All other fish, exc fresh			15 Rice, exc under treaty with Hawaii	1884-98	
14 Items 3, 7, 10, 11, 13			16 Rice, under treaty with Hawaii	1880-98	
			17 Barley malt	1879-98	
			18 Other breadstuffs, exc macaroni and vermicelli		1884-90
<i>014 Flour and other grain products</i>					
1 Rice, cleaned, exc patina	1912-23		19 Items 4, 15	1880-83	
2 Wheat flour	1905-23		20 Items 16, 19	1879	
3 Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	1903-23		21 Other farinaceous substances		1884-88
4 Rice flour, meal, etc.	1884-1923		22 Items 9, 18, 21, exc tapioca, sago, and sago flour		1879-83
5 Biscuits, wafers, and other breadstuffs	1912		<i>015 Fruits, processed</i>		
6 Rice, uncleaned	1899-1911		1 Currants	1899-1923	
7 Items 1, 6			2 Dates	1899-1923	
8 Other breadstuffs, exc oatmeal			3 Figs	1889-1923	
9 Oatmeal			4 Raisins and other dried grapes	1889-98	1899-1923
			5 Fruits, canned and processed		1899-1923

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
021 <i>Beverages, agricultural</i>			023 <i>Spices, ground (cont.)</i>		
1 Malt liquors, in bot- tles or jars	1884-1918	1919-20	2 Spices, ground, exc sage and red pepper	1889-90	
2 Malt liquors in other coverings	1894-1918	1919-23	024 <i>Tobacco, crude</i>		
3 Still wines in casks	1879-1918	1919-21	1 Leaf suitable for cigar wrapping	1891-1923	
4 Still wines in other coverings	1894-1918	1919-21	2 Other leaf, from Cuba	1913-20	
5 Champagne and other sparkling wines	1884-1912	1919-23	3 Other leaf, from Greece	1916-20	
6 Items 3, 4		1922-23	4 Other leaf, from Turkey in Asia	1913-14, 1919-20	
7 Items 1, 2	1879-83		5 Items 2-4, 6	1921-23	
8 Other beverages and fruit juices		1910-23	6 Other leaf, from other countries		1919-20
9 Ginger ale and ginger beer	1898-1909		7 Items 4, 6, 10		1916-18
10 Items 4, 5	1879-83		8 Items 3, 7		1915
022 <i>Beverages, nonagricultural</i>			9 Item 8 less item 4		1913-14
1 Mineral waters	1889 1923		10 Tobacco from Phil- ippines		1919-23
2 Brandy	1884-1917	1918-21	11 Other leaf, from all countries	1891-1912	
3 Whiskey	1910-17	1910-21	12 Items 1, 11	1879-90	
4 Gin	1910-17	1918-21	025 <i>Manufactured tobacco products</i>		
5 Cordials, liqueurs, etc.	1912	1913-21	1 Cigars and cheroots, exc item 2	1912-23	
6 Other distilled liquors	1912	1913-21	2 Cigars and cheroots from Philippines	1912-23	
7 Items 2, 6		1922-23	3 Cigarettes, exc item 4		1912-23
8 Items 5, 6	1910-11				
9 Items 3, 4, 8	1894-1909				
10 Items 2, 9	1879-83				
023 <i>Spices, ground</i>					
1 Spices, ground	1891-1912				

025	<i>Manufactured tobacco products (CONT.)</i>	4. Cigarettes from Philip-pines	1912-23 1879-1923		
		5. Other uses of tobacco	1910-11		
		6. Items 1, 3	1910-11		
		7. Items 2, 4	1879-1909		
		8. Items 6, 7			
026 ^a	<i>Hides, leather, and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	13. Kangaroo and wallaby skins	1913-23		1913-23
		14. All other hides and skins			
		15. Items 1, 2	1898-1910		
		16. Items 8, 9	1894-1910		1884-93
		17. Items 4, 5	1910		
		18. Items 6, 7	1910		
		19. Items 13, 14			1911-12
		20. Item 19 exc. buffalo hides, green or wet		1909	1910
		21. Items 17, 18, 20		1898-1908	
		22. Items 12, 21		1884-97	
		23. Items 15, 22		1879-83	
		24. Items 16, 23			
027	<i>Hides, leather and products, semimanufactured</i>	1. Sole leather	1918-23		
		2. Goatskins, tanned (skins for morocco)	1913-23		1884-1912
		3. Upper leather, calf and kip	1916-23		
		4. Harness and saddle leather	1916-23		
		5. Items 6, 7	1922-23		
		6. Other leather	1918-21		
		7. Chamois skins			1914-21
		8. Patent, japanned, etc.			1916-23
		9. Upper leather, goat and kid			1916-23
		10. Upper leather, sheep and lamb			1916-23

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

<i>Import Class and Commodity Composition</i>		<i>Year</i>		<i>Import Class and Commodity Composition</i>		<i>Year</i>	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
027	<i>Hides, leather and products, semimanufactured (cont.)</i>			029	<i>Furs, unmanufactured</i>		
11	Upper leather, other incl cattle		1916-23	1	Beaver	1923	
12	Upper leather, dressed and finished		1909-15 1912-23	2	Fox, exc silver or black	1923	
13	Glove leather			3	Hare, coney, and rabbit	1923	
14	Item 6 exc belting	1916-17		4	Marten	1923	
15	Items 4, 14	1914-15		5	Mink	1923	
16	Sole, band and belting leather	1913-17		6	Mole	1923	
17	Items 7, 15	1913		7	Muskrat	1923	
18	Caliskum, tanned or tanned and dressed			8	Squirrel	1923	1923
19	Skins, chamous, kangaroo, etc, dressed		1909-12	9	Other undressed furs	1879-1912, 1919-22	
20	Other leather, incl patent, japanned, etc		1909-12	10	Items 1-9		
21	Items 13, 16, 20		1912	11	Furs from UK and Australia	1913-18	
22	Item 18 and patent, japanned, etc	1884-88	1909-11	12	Furs from Canada	1913-18	
23	Items 12, 19, 21	1884-88		13	Furs other than items 11-12	1913-18	
24	Items 2, 16, 22, 23	1879-83					
028	<i>Hides, leather, and products, manufactured</i>			030	<i>Furs, semimanufactured</i>		
1	Gloves	1891-1923	1879-90	1	Furs dressed on the skin, not advanced beyond drying		1911-23
2	Boots and shoes	1918-23	1912-17	2	Cut fur, plates, mats, and other manuf		1912-23
3	Other manufs of leather		1912-23	3	Hair caps, bonnets of fur		1912-23 1911
4	Items 2, 3		1879-1911	4	Items 2, 3		1879-1910
				5	Items 1, 3, 4		

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
034 Other animal products, semimanuf., nonagri (cont.)			036 Rubber and related gums, crude (cont.)		
6 Items 1, 5	1907-13		5 Items 3, 4		1922-23
7 Whale and fish oil	1899-1906	1885-90	6 Balata		1909-23
8 All other animal oil		1882-1906	7 Gutta percha		1891-1923
9 Whale and fish oil, free		1879-84	8 Rubber and gayule, exc Mexican	1903-18	
10 Whale and fish oil, dutiable		1879-84	9 Rubber and gayule, Mexican	1903-18	
035 Other animal products, manuf., nonagricultural			10 Items 8, 9	1891-1902	
1 Drusies		1882-1923	11 Crude rubber and gutta percha	1879-90	
2 Sponges		1882-1902, 1915-23	037 Rubber and related gums, manufactured		
3 Shells, manuf		1904-08,	1 Manuf of rubber		1879-1921
4 Bone and horn, manuf		1916-23	2 Rubber substitutes		1912-21
5 Feathers, advanced, not for millinery and quilts, etc		1898-1900, 1916-23	3 Items 1, 2		1922-23
6 Feathers, advanced			038 Oils, crude		
036 Rubber and related gums, crude			1 Copra, not prepared	1913-23	
1 Rubber, crude and milk of		1914-23	2 Flaxseed	1879-1923	
2 Jelutong and Pontianak		1899-1913	3 Castor beans	1913-23	
3 Gayule			039 Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats, semimanufactured		
4 Other crude, scrap, and reclaimed			1 Chinese wood or nut oil		1912
			2 Lard oil	1912-23	
			3 Soya bean oil	1912-23	
			4 Coconut oil	1907-23	
			5 Items 6, 7	1922-23	

039	<i>Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats, semimanuf. (contr.)</i>				
	6. Olive foots oil	1913-21			1879-83
	7. Denatured olive oil	1905-21			
	8. Palm oil	1907-23			1879-83
	9. Rape oil	1912-23			
	10. Palm kernel oil	1912-14			
	11. Other vegetable oils, free	1915-21			
	12. Items 10, 11	1912-21			1889-1923
	13. Other vegetable oils, dutiable	1922-23			1884-1923
	14. Peanut oil	1912			1913-23
	15. Nut oils, incl. items 1, 14	1907-11			1913-23
	16. Cottonseed oil	1912			1912-23
	17. Items 3, 10, 11, 16	1909-11			1910-23
	18. Cocon butter	1910-12			1882-1923
	19. Rape oil and hemp oil	1910-11			1882-1915, 1920-23
	20. Items 18, 19, 26	1909			1879-1923
	21. Items 16, 20	1891-1908			1913-23
	22. Items 3, 10, 11	1907-08			1919-23
	23. Items 4, 8, 15, 22	1906			1912-18
	24. Items 7, 23	1891-1905			1910-23
	25. Greases, incl. olive foots oil	1899-1912			1919-23
	26. Items 2, 13	1910-11			
	27. Vegetable oil, free	1884-90			1919-23
	28. Vegetable oil, dutiable, incl. cocon butter	1889-90			1909-18
	29. Vegetable oil, dutiable, exc. cocon butter	1888			1912-23
		1881-87			1912-21
					1916-21
040	<i>Other vegetable products, crude, agricultural</i>				
	1. Licorice root				1889-1923
	2. Opium, crude				1884-1923
	3. Clover seed, red				1913-23
	4. Clover seed, other				1913-23
	5. Grass seeds				1912-23
	6. Sugar beet seeds				1910-23
	7. Vegetable ivory				1882-1923
	8. Hops				1882-1915, 1920-23
	9. Cinchona bark				1879-1923
	10. Bulbs, roots, and corns				1913-23
	11. Mustard seed, whole, dutiable				1919-23
	12. All other free seeds				1912-18
	13. Items 11, 12				1910-23
	14. Other dutiable seeds				
	15. Trees, roots, cuttings, and seedlings				1919-23
	16. Other nursery and greenhouse stock, dutiable				1919-23
	17. Items 15, 16				1909-18
	18. Nursery and greenhouse stock, free				1912-23
	19. Broom corn				1912-21
	20. Palm leaf fans				1916-21

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

In port Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
040 Other vegetable products, crude, agricultural (cont.)			041 Other vegetable products, crude, nonagricultural (cont.)		
21 Clover seed	1907-12		12 Items 13, 14		1922-23
22 Castor beans	1910-12		13 Oil or crude dyewoods		1884-1908, 1912-21
23 Items 5, 13		1910-11	14 All other crude		1912-21
24 Items 6, 23, exc canary seed		1907-09	15 Moss and seaweed, tanning material		1916-23
25 Items 21, 24		1879-1906	16 Items 8, 17		1910-13
26 Items 14, 22, and canary seed		1879-1909	17 Other gums and resins, free, incl amber and senegal, but exc arabic		1899-1909 1911
27 Items 10, 17		1899-1908	18 Items 6, 14		1879-1906
28 Opium, less than 9%	1884-1908		19 Hemlock bark		
29 Vegetable wax	1913-23		20 Sumac, ground	1009-1909, 1912-13	
30 Items 2, 20	1879-03		21 All other gums, free, incl cutch	1891-98 1879-90	
041 Other vegetable products, crude, nonagricultural			22 Gambier and cutch		
1 Chicla, crude	1899-1923		23 All other gums, exc cutch	1884-90	
2 Gambier	1891-1923		24 Shellac	1884-89	
3 Fogwood	1884-1909, 1912-23		25 Items 8, 23, 24	1879-83	
4 Sumac, ground and unground	1913-23		26 Items 3, 13	1879 83	
5 Copal, damar, kauri	1899-1923		27 All other moss and seaweed		1916-21
6 Mangrove bark		1912-23			
7 Quebracho wood	1900-12				
8 Arabic	1884-98				
9 Other gums, distillable					
10 Items 8, 9		1919-23			
11 Anacardiaceae, turpentine and other varnishes, resins and gums, free		1913-18			
		1913-23	042 Other vegetable products, semi-manufactured, agricultural		
			1 Starch		1913-23

043 Other vegetable product, seminanif., nonagric.	1. Shellac	1889-1923			
	2. Quebracho extract	1907-23	1913-23	045 Cotton textiles, crude (cont.)	1921-23
	3. Other tanning extracts			2. Cotton, short staple	1879-1920
	4. Other tanning and dyeing extracts		1889-1912	3. Items 1, 2	
044 Other vegetable products, manuf., agricultural				046 Cotton textiles, seminanif.	
	1. Lemon oil	1910-23		1. Cotton yarns and warps	1889-1923
	2. Items 3, 5	1913-23		2. Cotton waste	1899-1923
	3. Other essential and distilled oils, free, incl. oils from P.I.	1910-12		047 ^a Cotton textiles, manufactured	
	4. Items 1, 3, and orange oil, exc. other essential oils from P.I.			1. Cotton cloth un- bleached	1889-1923
	5. Item 6, and orange oil, exc. other essential oils from P.I.	1884-1909		2. Cotton cloth, bleached	1911-23
	6. Essential and distilled oils, dut., exc. orange and lemon oil, incl. other essential oils from P.I.		1910-12	3. Items 4-6	1911-15, 1923
	7. Item 4, exc. orange and lemon oil	1879-83		4. Cotton cloth, dyed in the piece	1916-22
	8. Item 6, and orange and lemon oil	1879-83		5. Cotton cloth, printed	1916-22
			1884-1909	6. Cotton cloth, other colored, dyed	1916-22
				7. Cotton pile fabrics, exc. terry cloth	1891-1923
				8. Sewing thread, em- broidery cotton, etc.	1913-23
045 Cotton textiles, crude				9. Cotton gloves	1914-16, 1920-23
				10. Cotton hosiery	1910-15, 1920-23
				11. Cotton underwear, and other knit goods	1914-23
	1. Cotton, long staple	1921-23			

(continued)

TABLE C-3 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
047* Cotton textiles, manufactured (cont.)			047* Cotton textiles, manufactured (cont.)		
12 Other cotton wearing apparel, product of P I		1919-23	34 Items 15, 29		1891-1911
13 Other cotton wearing apparel		1919-23 1889-1918	35 Items 7, 34		1884-90
14 Items 12, 13			36 Cotton cloth, total		1879-88
15 Cotton handkerchiefs and mufflers		1912-23	37 Cotton yarns, etc		1884-88
16 Handmade laces		1912-23	38 Other cotton wear ing apparel		1884-88
17 Machine made laces		1912-23	39 Corsets		1884-88
18 Items 19, 20		1912-23	40 Items 33, 35, 37-39		1879-83
19 Nets and netting		1912-20	048 Jute and products, crude		
20 Veils and veilings		1912-20	1 Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	1889-1923	
21 Lace window curtains		1912-23			
22 Embroideries		1912-23			
23 Lace etc., product of P I		1919-23	049* Jute textiles, semimanufactured		
24 Other laces		1919-23	1 Items 2, 3	1889-1913, 1923	
25 Items 23, 24		1912-10	2 Burlaps, unbleached	1914-22	
26 Cotton tapes, etc		1919-23	3 Burlaps, bleached	1914-22	
27 Other manufs of cot ton, incl terry		1919-23			
28 Items 26, 27		1913-18	050 Jute textiles, manufactured		
29 Other manufs of cot- ton, incl thread		1912	1 Jute bags or sacks	1895-1923	
30 Items 2, 3	1889-1910		2 Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, etc	1895-23	
31 Items 10, 32	1891-1909		3 Items 1, 2	1889-94	
32 Other cotton knit goods, incl gloves and 23		1910-13	051* Other vegetable fibers, crude		
33 Items 16, 17, 19-22, and 23		1884-1911	1 Sisal	1884-1923	
			2 Manila or abaca	1891-1923	

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition		Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition		Years	
		Covered	Uncovered			Covered	Uncovered
053 ^a Other vegetable textiles, manufactured (cont.)				053 ^a Other vegetable textiles, manufactured (cont.)			
20	Items 19, 19		1910-15	37	Brown or bleached linens, ducks, etc. (manuf. of flax, by the yard)	1879-81, 1884-88	
21	Manufs of artificial horsehair		1913-23				
22	Manufs of artificial silk		1913-23				
23	Hat trimmings, incl artificial and orna- mental feathers		1914-23	38	Items 40-42		1884-88
24	Hat trimmings, etc artificial and orna- mental feathers		1889-1913	39	Items 34-39, 43	1882-83	1879-81
25	Items 13, 20, minus item 26		1905-09	40	Manufs of flax		
26	Cables, cordage, threads, and twine		1895-1909	41	Manufs of hemp, by the yard		1879-81
27	Carpets and carpeting		1899-1904	42	Other manufs of hemp		1879-81
28	Item 25 minus item 27		1903-04	43	Thread and twine		1884-88
29	Items 6, 28	1899-1902		054 ^a Wool textiles, crude			
30	Items 34, 35	1879-81		1	Carpet wool	1884-1923	
31	Manufs of flax, hemp, and ramie, n e s			2	Clothing wool	1884-1923	
32	Hats of straw, etc., and materials for			3	Combining wool	1914-23	
33	Items 1, 26			4	1/4 of angora, goat, alpaca, etc.	1914-23	
34	June bags and bagging	1889-98		5	Combining wool, incl angora, goat, etc.	1884-1913	
35	Burlaps, total	1884-88		6	Items 1, 2, 5	1879-83	
36	Yarns of flax, hemp, and ramie, not incl thread	1884-88		055 Wool textiles, manufactured			
				1	Woolen yarns	1889-98, 1913-23	
				2	Wool and hair, advanced, incl tops	1919-23	1916-18

055	<i>Wool textiles, seminufactured (CONT.)</i>	3. Items 4, 5	1879-88	1889-94, 1898, 1914-23	056 ^a <i>Wool textiles, manufactured (CONT.)</i>	17. Items 18, 19	1906-07
		4. Rags, noils, waste	1895-97			18. Items 11, 15	1899-1905
		5. Shoddy, mungo, flecks, and carbonized wool	1895-97			19. Shawls	1879-1905
						20. Flocks, noils, waste, etc.	1899-1907
						21. Wool yarns	1899-1907
						22. Wool wearing apparel	1884-98
						23. Knit fabrics	1879-98
						24. Other manufs. of wool	1884-98
						25. Items 21, 22, 24	1879-83
056 ^a	<i>Wool textiles, manufactured</i>	1. Items 4, 5	1922-23		057 ^a <i>Silk textiles, crude</i>	1879-1923	1882-1908, 1912-23
		2. Worsted	1919-21			1. Raw silk	
		3. Woolens	1919-21			2. Silk cocoons	
		4. Items 2, 3	1879-1918				
		5. Dress goods	1879-1921				
		6. Items 7, 8	1879-1915, 1922-23				
		7. Carpets and carpet- ing, woven whole	1916-21		058 <i>Silk textiles, seminufactured</i>	1899-1923	1882-1912
		8. Carpets and carpet- ing, other	1916-21			1. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn	
		9. Cloth of angora, alpaca, etc.	1914-23			2. Silk waste	
		10. Items 11, 12		1922-23	059 ^a <i>Silk textiles, manufactured</i>		
		11. Other manufs. of wool		1916-21		1. Fabrics, broad, exc. pile fabrics	1879-1923
		12. Other manufs. of hair, exc. human hair		1913-21		2. Pile fabrics	1899-1923
		13. Item 11, incl. wool and hair, advanced, and tops				3. Bolting cloths	
		14. Items 9, 13		1914-15		4. Silk ribbons	1879-1912
		15. Wool wearing apparel		1913		5. Banding, belting, etc.	1912-23
		16. Items 18-21		1913-23		6. Wearing apparel, incl. hats, caps, etc.	1910-23
				1908-12			1890-1923

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
059 ^a Silk textiles, manufactured (CONT.)			061 Other animal fibers, manufactured (CONT.)		
7 Laces, embroideries, etc	1879-1912	1913-23	2 Nets and netting of human hair		1923
8 Handkerchiefs and mufflers		1919-23	3 Other manufs of human hair		1923
9 Other manufs of silk		1919 23	4 Items 1-3		1912-22
10 Items 8, 9		1911-18	5 Other manufs of hair		1912
11 Artificial silk yarns, threads, etc		1912	6 Items 4, 5		1910-11
12 Artificial silk, other manufs		1912	7 Manufs of artificial Horse hair		1910-12
13 Items 11, 12		1911	8 Items 6, 7		1879-1904
14 Items 10-12		1910	062 ^a Wood and products, crude		
15 Items 5, 14		1899-1909	1 Pulpwood, rough	1910-23	
16 Spun silk, silk yarn, and items 2, 15		1890-98	2 Pulpwood, peeled	1910-23	
17 Item 6 minus item 21		1884-89	3 Pulpwood, rosed	1910-23	
18 Items 16, 21		1884-89	4 Logs and round timber, exc cabinet wood	1895-1923	
19 Items 17, 18		1883	5 Cabinet woods in the log, mahogany	1895-1923	
20 Items 16 17		1879-82	6 Cabinet woods in the log, cedar	1910-23	
21 Hosiery		1879-82	7 Rags for paper stock	1879-1923	
060 Other animal fibers, crude			8 Cabinet woods in the log, other		1910-23
1 Human hair, uncleaned		1910-23	9 Paper stock other than rags	1879-98	
2 Horse hair		1910-23	10 Rattan, unmanuf	1899-1923	
3 Other animal hair		1910-23	11 Briar root, wood, ivy, etc	1910-23	
4 Items 1-3		1879-1909			1910-23
061 Other animal fibers, manufactured					
1 Human hair, cleaned		1923			

062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	12. Other unmanuf. wood, free	1910-23, 1889-97, 1905-23	064	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, manufactured (CONT.)</i>	1884-1923 1916-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	13. Items 18, 19	1907-09	064	3. Furniture	1919-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	14. Items 1-3	1895-1909	064	4. Baskets	1919-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	15. Items 6, 8	1907-09	064	5. Other manufs. of wood incl. osier and willow	1919-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	16. Items 10-12	1895-1906	064	6. Timbers, other than sawed	1919-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	17. Items 14, 16	1898-1904	064	7. Items 5, 6	1916-18
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	18. Other unmanuf. wood, dutiable	1879-88, 1898-1904	064	8. Items 4, 7	1910-15
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	19. Timber, hewn, squared, and sided	1879-88, 1898-1904	064	9. Cork disks, wafers, and washers, etc.	1919-23
062 ^a	<i>Wood and products, crude (CONT.)</i>	20. Items 4, 5, 15, 17	1889-94	064	10. Other manufs. of cork	1919-23
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	1. Boards, planks, deals, etc.	1914-23	065 ^a	11. Items 9, 10	1898-1918
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	2. Sawed cabinet woods	1914-23	065 ^a	12. Chair cane or reed	1910-12
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	3. Cork bark or wood, unmanufactured	1919-23	065 ^a	13. Items 8, 12	1884-1909
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	4. Cork waste and shavings	1919-23	065 ^a	14. Other unmanuf. wood, dutiable	1884-88
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	5. Items 3, 4	1913-18	065 ^a	15. Items 3, 13, 14	1879-83
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	6. Chair cane or reed	1879-1912	065 ^a	1. Wood and other pulp, mechanically ground	1909-23
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	7. Other lumber, free	1914-23	065 ^a	2. Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, un- bleached	1917-23
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	8. Other lumber, dutiable	1914-23	065 ^a	3. Chemical wood pulp, sulphate, un- bleached	1917-23
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	9. Items 7, 8	1879-1913	065 ^a	4. Items 2, 3	1909-16
063 ^a	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, semimanufactured</i>	10. Items 1, 2	1879-1913	065 ^a	5. Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, bleached	1917-23
064	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, manufactured</i>	1. Laths	1899-1923	064	1. Laths	1899-1923
064	<i>Wood and products, exc. paper, manufactured</i>	2. Shingles	1899-1923	064	2. Shingles	1899-1923

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
065 ^a <i>Paper and related products, semimanufactured (cont.)</i>			066 ^a <i>Paper and products, manufactured (cont.)</i>		
6 Chemical wood pulp, sulphate, bleached	1920-23	1917-19	17 Items 1, 9	1909-10	1911
7 Items 5, 6	1909-16		18 Items 2, 8		1910
8 Items 1, 4, 7	1899-1908		19 Items 12, 18		
			20 Items 3, 11, 19	1909	
			21 Items 17, 20	1905-08	
066 ^a <i>Paper and products, manufactured</i>			22 Parchment paper		1899-1904
1 Standard newspaper	1911-23		23 Item 21 minus item 22	1899-1904	
2 Wrapping paper	1913-23		24 Cigarette paper, pipes, smokers' articles		1099-1922
3 Surface coated paper	1910-23	1912	25 Post cards and other lithographic		
4 Pulp boards in rolls	1919-23		26 Other paper and products, manu-	1899-1912	1879-90
5 All other paper, exc printed matter					
6 Items 4, 5		1919-23			
7 Decals, not printed		1914-18			
8 Items 6, 7		1914-23			
9 Other printing paper	1911-12	1912-13	067 <i>Coal, crude</i>		
10 Cigarette paper, books, covers		1913-23	1 Bituminous coal	1879-1923	1899-1909, 1912-17
11 Photographic paper	1910-12	1913-23	2 Anthracite coal	1918-23	
12 Hanging paper		1911-23			
13 Books and other printed matter, free		1879-1923	068 <i>Coal, semimanufactured</i>		
14 Books and other printed matter, durable			1 Coke	1906-23	
15 Post cards, litho- graphed		1879-1923	069 ^a <i>Petroleum and related products, crude</i>		
16 Lithographic printed matter, nes		1913-23	1 Petroleum, crude	1913-23	
			2 Lubricating, illumina- ting, and fuel oils, tops, and other un- finished products		1913-23

069 ^a <i>Petroleum and related products, crude (CONTR.)</i>			
3. Items 4, 5	1909-12		1912-23
4. Mineral oil, free	1899-1908		
5. Mineral oil, dutiable	1899-1908		
070 <i>Petroleum and related products, semimanuf.</i>			
1. Asphalt and bitumen	1889-1923		1898-1900, 1912-23
2. Paraffin wax and paraffin	1916-23		1908-12
071 <i>Petroleum and related products, manufactured</i>			
1. Gasoline, naphtha, and other light finished products	1913-14, 1917-23	1915-16	1908-12 1911 1901-10 1901-07 1898-1900
072 ^a <i>Precious stones, crude</i>			
1. Diamonds, rough, uncut	1914-23		1898
2. Diamonds, glaziers', engravers', etc.			1897
3. Other precious stones incl. bort	1916-23 1916-23 1899-1915		
4. Item 3, exc. bort			1879-97
5. Items 1, 2	1899-1913		
6. Diamond dust and bort	1904-09		
073 ^a <i>Precious stones, semimanufactured</i>			
1. Diamonds, cut, but not set	1898, 1913-23		1882-96
2. Pearls, not strung or set			
073 ^a <i>Precious stones, semimanufactured (CONTR.)</i>			
3. Imitation precious stones			
4. Other precious and semiprecious stones, cut, but not set			
5. Gold and silver jewelry			
6. Other manufs. of gold and silver			
7. Items 3, 4			
8. Items 2, 7			
9. Items 5, 6			
10. Items 8, 9			
11. Diamonds, miners', glaziers', etc., and rough and uncut			
12. Other precious stones, rough, uncut			
13. Items 1, 11			
14. Items 3, 4, 12			
15. Jewelry, gold and silver manufs., pearls			
16. Items 13, 14, minus item 17			
17. Diamonds, miners', glaziers', etc.			
074 <i>Other nonmetallic minerals, crude</i>			
1. Asbestos, unmanuf.			
2. Kaolin, china, or paper clay			

(continued)

TABLE C-2 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Comparison	Years		Import Class and Commodity Comparison	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
074 Other nonmetallic minerals, crude (cont.)			075 Other nonmetallic minerals, semimanufactured (cont.)		
3 Other clay	1911-23		3 Marble, breccia, onyx, crude	1919-23	
4 Mica, crude, un- manuf	1913-23	1908-12	4 Manufact of marble, breccia, onyx		1919-23
5 Pyrites or sulphuret of iron	1899-1923		5 Items 3, 4	1881-1910	1919-23
6 Graphite or plumb- ago	1882-1923		6 Other building and monumental stone, etc		1914-23 1916-23
7 Gypsum or plaster rock			7 Cement, exc Portland		1916-23
8 Lint and flint stones		1916-23	8 Mica, cut, split, manuf		1916-23
9 Mineral wax or ozokerite		1912-23	9 Laksana, aerolite, etc., ground, prepared		1916-23
10 Lithographic stones, not engraved		1913-23	10 Other stone and manuf		1916-23
11 Finery ore		1912-23	11 Items 9, 10	1879-03	1904-1913
12 Ceriumum		1916-23			
13 Chalk, unmanuf		1916-23	076 Other nonmetallic minerals, semimanufactured		
14 Manganese sand and chlorite		1916-23	1 Litheware, crockery, stone- ware, total	1914-23	
15 Fluorspar		1916-23	2 Chinaware, exported from U K	1914-23	
16 Items 2, 3	1892-1910		3 Glass cylinder, crown, sheet, un- polished	1879-1923 1879-1923	
			4 Salt		1913-19
			5 Plate glass, unannealed	1879-1914, 1920-23	
075 Other nonmetallic minerals, semimanufactured					
1 Artificial abrasives, crude	1916-23				
2 Cement, Portland and other hydraulic	1892-1912, 1920-23	1913-19			

076 ^a Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONTR.)	1914-23	24. China, earthenware, etc., from U.K.	1899-1913
	1884-1923 1922-23	25. China and earthen- ware except from U.K.	1899-1913 1911 1910
076 ^a Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONTR.)	1904-21 1912-21	26. Items 10, 11 27. Items 12, 26 28. Glass: cylinder, crown, and sheet, polished, unsilvered	1885-88 1909 1889-1908 1907-08
	1912-23	29. Item 27 minus item 28 30. Plate glass, fluted, etc.	1889-1906
076 ^a Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONTR.)	1911-23 1912-23 1912-23	31. Item 29 minus item 30 32. Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered 33. Glass: cylinder, crown, sheet, polished, silvered	1889-1906 1885-88, 1899-1906 1884-1906
	1916-21 1916-21 1916-21 1916-23	34. Other glassware 35. China, earthenware, etc., not decorated 36. China, earthenware, etc., decorated	1884-98 1884-98 1879-84 1879-83 1879-83
076 ^a Other nonmetallic minerals, manufactured (CONTR.)	1916-23	37. Items 28, 33 38. Items 7, 34 39. Items 23, 35, 36	
	1916-23 1920-23	077 ^a Nonferrous metals, crude 1. Manganese ores 2. Chrome ore or chromite	1898-1923 1909-12 1913-23

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Commodity Composition	Years		Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
077 ^a <i>Nonferrous metals, crude (cont.)</i>			078 ^a <i>Nonferrous metals, semimanufactured</i>		
3 Copper ore	1889-94, 1909-23	1879-88	1 Copper, unrefined, in pigs, bars, etc	1916-23	
4 Copper concentrates	1916-23		2 Copper refined, in pigs, bars, etc	1916-23	
5 Copper regulus, etc	1916-23		3 Items 1, 2	1913-15	
6 Items 4, 5	1909-15		4 Copper, old, and clippings, for re manuf.	1913-23	
7 Lead ore and matte	1910-23		5 Brass, old, and clippings, for remanuf.	1913-23	1904-12
8 Lead bullion or base bullion	1910-23		6 Tin bars, blocks, pigs	1879-1923	
9 Platinum, unmanuf.	1913-23		7 Aluminum metal, scrap, and alloys	1912-23	
10 Nickel ore and matte	1904-23		8 Platinum ingots, bars, etc	1912-23	
11 Zinc ore	1903-23		9 Antimony, liquidated, regulus, or metal	1899-1908, 1914-23	1898
12 Tin ore	1916-23		10 Antimony ore	1899-1908	1898
13 Aluminum ore or bauxite			11 Items 9, 10	1909-13	1895-97
14 Cobalt ore and metal		1912-23	12 Lead pigs, bars, old, etc	1899-1912, 1916-23	1913-15
15 Gold and silver sweepings		1916-23	13 Tungsten and other ferro-alloys		1911-23
16 Tungsten		1916-23	14 Zinc blocks, pigs, old, etc	1884-1912	1913-23
17 Other crude minerals, incl. vanadium ore and other ferro-alloy ores		1916-23	15 Composition metal, copper chief value		1913-23
18 Items 7, 8	1898-1909				
19 Items 3, 6	1895-1908				
20 Lead pigs, bars, old		1898			
21 Lead, other manuf.		1894-98			
22 Items 18, 20, and lead in silver ore					
23 Items 21, 22	1894-97				
24 Item 23, exc. lead in silver ore	1891-93				
	1889-90				

078 ^a <i>Nonferrous metals, semimanufactured (CONT.)</i>	16. Brass manufs.	1899-1905, 1919-23	1899-1905, 1919-23	34. Item 35, and other manufs. of lead	1883-88
	17. Nickel manufs.	1919-23	1919-23	35. Lead: pigs, bars, old, etc.	1879-82
	18. Platinum manufs. dutiable	1919-23	1919-23	36. Zinc sheets and other manufs. of zinc	1884-88 1883
	19. Tin manufs.	1919-23	1919-23	37. Items 1-4, 36	
	20. Other manufs. of metal, incl. quick- silver and type metal	1919-23	1919-23	38. Zinc bars, blocks, pigs, and manufs. of zinc	1879-82 1879-82
	21. Items 16-20	1913-18	1913-18	39. Zinc sheets	1884-88
	22. Platinum metals and native combinations thereof	1916-23	1916-23	40. Brass and manufs.	1883
	23. Other metals and alloys, free	1916-23	1916-23	41. Metals, alloys, metal composition and manufs.	1879-82 1879-82 1879-82
	24. Copper ingots, bars, plates, etc., and old and composition metal	1916-23	1916-23	42. Items 40, 41	
	25. Platinum, unmanuf.	1895-1912	1895-1912	43. Lead manufs.	
079 <i>Nonferrous metals, manufactured</i>	26. Items 8, 25	1912	1912	44. Other manufs. of tin	
	27. Manufs. of aluminum	1892-1911	1892-1911		
	28. Other metals and alloys, etc., incl. elect. lamps	1912	1912	1. Watches and watch movements ^a	1919-23
	29. Items 7, 27, 28	1911	1911	2. Cases and parts of watches, incl. jewels, exc. dials	1913, 1919-23
	30. Items 13, 29	1906-10	1906-10	3. Items 1, 2	1879-98, 1914-18
	31. Item 30 minus item 16	1895-1905	1895-1905	4. Items 5, 6	1889-1912, 1922-23
	32. Item 24, and copper regulus, etc.	1879-94	1879-94	5. Zinc dust	1913-21
	33. Items 11, 31	1884-94	1884-94	6. Other manufs. of zinc	1913-21

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
079 <i>Nonferrous metals, manufactured (covr)</i>			081 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured (covr)</i>		
7 Chronometers, clocks, and parts of		1882-1923	2 Scrap iron and steel	1899-1923	1889-98
8 Jewelry, gold, silver, and other		1913-23	3 Ferromanganese	1913-23	
9 Gold and silver threads, braids, fabrics, and laces			4 Ferrosilicon	1913-23	
10 Other manufs of gold and silver		1919-23	5 Other pig iron	1913-23	
11 Items 9, 10			6 Tin plates, tinned plates, and taggers' tin	1879-1914, 1923	1915-22
12 Copper manufs, n e s		1919-23	7 Items 8-10		1884-1913, 1922-23
13 Bronze and manufs of		1913-18	8 Steel ingots, blooms, etc, free		1914-21
14 Lead manufs, n e s		1879-1923	9 Steel ingots, etc, bessemer or open hearth, ductable		
15 Manufs of aluminum		1889-1923	10 Steel ingots, etc, crucible, electric, or cementation process		1919-21
16 Platinum manufs, other ductable		1913-23	11 Items 9, 10		
17 Brass manufs		1912-23	12 Iron and steel sheets and plates	1891-98	1899-1923
		1879-98	13 Wire rods	1883-1912	1913-23
080 <i>Iron and steel products, crude</i>			14 Pig iron, incl ferro- manganese and ferrosilicon	1879-1912	
1 Iron ore, exc from Sweden	1909-23		15 Items 17, 18		1891-98
2 Iron ore, from Sweden		1909-23	16 Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron	1879-90	
3 Items 1, 2	1882-1908		17. Item 12 and hoops, strips, etc of steel	1884-88	1889-90
4 Chromate of iron		1909-12			
081 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured</i>					
1. Bar iron	1879-1923				

081 ^a <i>Iron and steel products, semimanufactured (cont.)</i>	18. Hoop, band, and scroll of iron	1879-88	1889-90	082 ^a <i>Iron and steel and products, manuf. (cont.)</i>	14. Other manufs. of iron and steel, free	1914-16, 1923
	19. Iron scrap		1883		15. Shotgun barrels	1891-1916, 1923
	20. Items 7, 17		1879-82		16. Items 14, 15	1917-22
	21. Items 13, 20				17. Items 13, 14	1913
082 ^a <i>Iron and steel and products, manuf.</i>	1. Rails for railways	1879-88, 1899-1907, 1913-23	1889-98, 1908-09, 1912		18. Cutlery	1879-88 1912
	2. Structural shapes, and building forms	1913-23	1904-09, 1912		19. Aeroplanes	1889-1912
	3. Wire and manufs. of	1879-1923			20. Bicycles, motor-cycles, etc.	1912
	4. Pen and pocket knives	1913-15, 1919-23	1916-18		21. Other vehicles and parts	1912
	5. Scissors and shears	1913-15, 1919-23	1916-18		22-23, 25-26, 28-29, 33-34, 36-37, 41-42. All other manufs. of iron and steel (varying content)	1879-1912 1879-98
	6. Needles, hand and sewing, darning, shoe machine, etc.	1919-23			24. Firearms, dutiable	1899-1909
	7. Razors and parts of				27. Hoop, band, and scroll	1899-1908 1879-1904
	8. Other cutlery				30. Files	1894-1904 1894-88
	9. Antifriction balls and bearings				31. Chains	1889-98
	10. Table and kitchen-ware, etc.				32. Anvils	1889-96
	11. Other needles				35. Hoops, bands, ties, for baling cotton	1884-88
	12. Other manufs. of iron and steel, dutiable				38. Item 6, and other needles	1884-90 1884-88
	13. Items 11, 12				39. Steel scrap	1879-80
					40. Hoop, band, and scroll of iron	1879-80
					43. Anchors, chains, cables, of all types	1879-82

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
002* <i>Iron and steel and products, manuf. (covr)</i>			004 <i>Vehicles (covr)</i>		
44 Saws and tools		1879-82	2 Chassis	1913-23	1922-23
45 Hardware		1879-82	3 Items 4, 5		1913-21
46 Castings		1879-82	4 Parts of automobiles		1917-21
003 <i>Machinery</i>			5 Items 6, 7		
1 Electric lamps, incandescent, carbon filaments			6 Bicycles motorcycles, other cycles and parts		1913-16
2 Electric lamps, incandescent, metal filaments		1913-23	7 Items 8-10		1915-16
3 Agricultural machinery and implements			8 Aeroplanes		1913-14
4 Metalworking machine tools		1913-23	9 Parts of aeroplanes		1913-14
5 Sewing machines and parts			10 Other vehicles and parts		1913-14
6 Textile machinery			11 Parts of autos, incl chassis		1899-1912
7 Cream separators, valued not over \$50 00		1915-23	005 <i>Chemicals and allied products, crude</i>		
8 Other machinery, free		1915-13	1 Guano	1899-1912	1879-98, 1913-23
9 Other machinery, dutiable		1915-23	2 Bone phosphates, dust, ash, and meal	1906-1923	
10 Other electric lamps		1919-23	3 Item 12 and other fertilizers	1913-23	1911-12
11 Items 7, 8		1919-23	4 Manure salts	1913-17, 1919-23	1911-12, 1916
12 Items 3-6, 9, 11		1879-1914	5 Kamite	1910-15, 1919-23	1916-18
004 <i>Vehicles</i>			6 Dried blood	1919-23	1916-18
1 Autos	1899-1923		7 Calcium cyanamid	1910-12	
			8 Other fertilizers, inc manure salts and crude phosphates		1910

085	<i>Chemicals and allied products, crude (CONT.)</i>	9. Kainite, kaiserite, kyanite, etc.	1899-1909		
		10. Items 7, 8	1909		
		11. Item 10, exc. 12	1906-08		
		12. Crude phosphates	1882-1908		
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured (CONT.)</i>	13. Items 2, 11	1899-1905		
		14. Other fertilizers	1882-98		
		20. Potassium nitrate, crude, or saltpeter	1879-1912		1913-23
		21. Potassium hydrate (hydroxide)	1907-12		1913-23
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	22. Potassium cyanide	1910-12		1912-23
		23. Citrate of lime	1879-1912		1913-23
		24. Chlorinated lime or bleaching powder			1919-23
		25. Benzene and toluene			1919-23
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	26. Naphthalene			1922-23
		27. Items 28, 30			1919-21
		28. Other crude coal tar products, incl. toluol			1919-21
		29. Cresol			1917-21
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	30. Carbolic acid, crude			1907-18
		31. Items 25, 26, 28, 29			1917-23
		32. Carbolic acid, semi-manuf. (phenol)			1912-16
		33. Items 30, 32			1884-88, 1899-1923
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	34. Alizarin and derivatives	1889-98		1884-1923
		35. Colors or dyes, n.c.s.			1922-23
		36. Items 37, 38			1907-21
		37. Aniline salts			1919-21
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	38. Other coal tar intermediates			1919-23
		39. Benzoic acid and other coal tar intermediate acids			1919-23
		40. Coal tar medicinals			1919-23
		41. Other finished coal tar chemicals			1917-18
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	42. Items 38-41			
085	<i>Chemicals and allied products, crude (CONT.)</i>	9. Kainite, kaiserite, kyanite, etc.	1899-1909		
		10. Items 7, 8	1909		
		11. Item 10, exc. 12	1906-08		
		12. Crude phosphates	1882-1908		
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	13. Items 2, 11	1899-1905		
		14. Other fertilizers	1882-98		
		1. Sodium nitrate	1879-1923		
		2. Calcium cyanamid	1913-23		
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	3. Sulphate of ammonia	1907-23		
		4. Potassium chloride	1884-1923		
		5. Potassium sulphate	1907-23		
		6. Dead or cresote oil	1899-1923		
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	7. Arsenic sulphide	1910-23		
		8. Glycerin	1884-1923		
		9. Muriate of ammonia	1912-23		
		10. Iodine, crude	1907-23		
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	11. Potassium bitartrate, crude, argols, or wine lees	1879-1923		
		12. Oxalic acid	1913-23	1912	
		13. Potassium carbonate	1907-23		
		14. Potassium compounds, n.c.s.	1913-23	1912	
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	15. Other acids, free	1913-23		
		16. Other acids, dutiable	1917-23		
		17. Item 16 and benzoic acid	1913-16		
		18. Indigo, natural	1899-1921	1922-23	
086 ^a	<i>Chemicals, semimanufactured</i>	19. Indigo, synthetic	1899-1921	1922-23	

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (continued)

Commodity Classification	Years		Import Class and Country of origin	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
006* Chemicals, semimanufactured (cont.)					
43 Item 42, exc benzoic acid		1907-16	006* Chemicals semimanufactured (cont.)		
44 Turp oil, or amylac and butyl alcohol	1910-23		63 Calcium acetate, carbide, chloride, crude, and nitrate		1919-23 1918
45 Camphor, natural, crude	1899-1923	1879 90	64 Items 62 63		
46 Magnesium, not purified			65 Item 64 and magnesium, not purified crude		
47 Magnesium, calcined, not purified	1920-23	1918-19	66 Tar and pitch		1913-17 1916-23
48 Other sodium compounds, free	1910-12	1913-17	67 Items 5, 13, 21	1899-1906	1891-96
49 Other sodium compounds, dutiable		1915-23	68 Other chemicals, n e s, dutiable		1912 1911
50 Items 48, 49		1915-23	69 Items 9, 60		
51 Sulphur or brimstone	1879-1912	1906-14	70 Medicinal preparations, n e s, dutiable		1911-12 1911-12 1912
52 Lithopone and other zinc pigments		1913-23	71 Other gums, dutiable		1911
53 Pigments other than zinc, and varnish		1919-23	72 Other acids, dutiable		1910 1910-11
54 Items 52, 53		1919-23	73 Items 12, 72		
55 Sodium cyanide		1883-1918	74 Items 69 71, 73		
56 Egg albumen		1915-23	75 Items 14, 21		1909 1909-12
57 Balsams, crude		1919-23	76 All other chemicals, dutiable		
58 Extracts for dyeing and coloring		1919-23	77 Gelatin		
59 Other chemicals, dutiable		1919-23	78 Camphor, refined, synthetic	1909-12	
60 Items 56-59		1919-23	79 All other chemicals, dutiable, incl gelatin and ref synthetic camphor		1907-08
61 Items 55, 60		1915-18	81 Items 3, 43, 79 and quebracho extract		1905-06
62 Other chemicals, free		1913-14 1919-23			

1886 ^a <i>Chemicals, semimanufactured (CONT.)</i>		1886 ^a <i>Chemicals, semimanufactured (CONT.)</i>	
82. All other chemicals, n.e.s., dutiable	1891-1904	107. Licorice root	1884-88
83. Potassium chlorate	1891-98	108. Quinine	1884-88
84. Other acids, free		109. Logwood and other dye extracts	1884-88
85. Items 33, 84	1910-11	110. Ground sumac	1879-83
86. Other chemicals, n.e.s., free	1912	111. Other chemicals, dutiable	1879-83
87. Item 86 and other crude dyewoods		112. Items 34, 94	1879-83
88. Items 85, 87, minus and logwood	1910-11	113. Sodium bicarbonate	1879-83
89. Item 88 minus other logwood	1909	114. Other sodium com- pounds	1879-83
90. Vegetable wax	1907-08	115. Whiting and paris white	1879-82
91. Mineral wax	1910-12	116. Red lead and litharge	1879-82
92. Items 90, 91	1907-09	117. Other paints, colors, etc.	1879-82
93. All other chemicals, free	1905-06	118. White lead	1879-82
94. Other chemicals, free, exc. cochineal	1884-1904	1887 <i>Chemicals and allied products, manufactured</i>	
95. Cochineal	1879-1904	1. Quinine sulphate and other alkalies and salts from cinchona	1889-1923
96. Items 98-100	1905-07	2. Camphor, refined, synthetic	1913-23
97. Soda ash	1899-1907	3. Soap, castile	1913-23
98. Other sodium com- pounds	1893-98	4. Other explosives, n.e.s.	1913-15, 1919-23
99. Sal soda	1893-98	5. Fulminates, gun- powder, etc.	1916-23
100. Caustic soda	1879-98	6. Other soap	1913-18
101. Items 97, 99	1879-92		
102. Items 18, 19	1879-98		
103. Mineral oil, free			
104. Mineral oil, dutiable	1895-98		
105. Items 103, 104	1879-94		
106. Items 67, 82, 83	1884-90		

(continued)

TABLE C-8 (concluded)

Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years		Import Class and Commodity Composition	Years	
	Covered	Uncovered		Covered	Uncovered
087 <i>Chemicals and allied products, manufactured (cont.)</i>			088 <i>Miscellaneous (cont.)</i>		
7 Perfumery and cosmetics		1879-1923	9 Buttons, pearl or shell		1919-23 1919-23 1879-1918
8 Medicinal preparations, etc.		1913-23	10 Buttons, all other		
9 Soap, medicated, and perfumed, incl castile	1909-12		11 Items 9, 10		
10 Other soap, exc item 11		1909-12	12 Pipes and smokers articles, exc cigarette paper, books, etc		1894-1898, 1913-23
11 Soap, medicated and perfumed	1889-1908		13 Beads and bead ornaments		1884-88, 1904-23 1904-23
12 Other soap		1882-88	14 Pencils		
13 Explosives		1882-1908	15 Other musical instruments, parts, and accessories		1879-1923
14 Collodion and manufactures		1910-12	16 Household and personal effects		1879-1923
088 <i>Miscellaneous</i>		1916-23	17 to 21 Not used		
1 Motion picture films, positives		1911-23	22 Photographic goods, exc paper		1916-23
2 Motion picture films, sensitized, not exposed		1914-23	23 Other photographic goods		1916-23 1916-23
3 Motion picture films, negatives		1912-23	24 Pens and penholders		
4 Other films, sensitized, not exposed		1914-23	25 Toys fishing rods, etc		1916-23
5 Items 2, 4		1911-13	26 Scientific and professional instruments		1916-23
6 Other toys		1913-23	27 Phonographs		1916-23
7 Dolls and parts of		1913-23	28, 29 Not used		
8 Matches		1912-23			

088	Miscellaneous (CONT.)		
30.	Articles imported under bond for export within 6 months		
31.	Products of Philippine Islands	1916-23	
32.	Products of Virgin Islands	1916-23	
33.	Products of Cuba	1919-23	
34.	Other toys and dolls	1923	
36.	Feathers, artificial	1884-1912	
		1884-88	
089	Art works		
1.	Art works, the products of American artists	1879-1894, 1897-1923	
2.	All other art works	1910-23	
3.	Items 4, 9	1910-18	
4.	100-year old works of art	1919-23	
089	Art works (CONT.)		
5.	Works of art for exhibition	1916-23	
6.	Statuary, regalia, etc. for religious and educational purposes	1916-23	
7.	Items 2, 3	1879-94, 1897-1909	
8.	Items 1, 7	1895-96	
9.	Original paintings, statuary, etc.	1919-23	
090	U.S. exports returned	1911-23	
1.	Automobiles	1911-23	
2.	All other exc. automobiles	1879-87, 1909-10	
3.	Items 1, 2	1888-1908	
4.	Item 3, exc. distilled spirits	1888-1908	
5.	Distilled spirits	1888-1908	

^a Price and quantity indexes and values presented for these classes in Tables C-1 through C-6.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8

Import Class

001

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data

Items

- 1 1890-1923 Canadian price of butcher's cattle choice steers, price per cwt at Toronto, from various issues of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Internal Trade Branch, *Prices and Price Indexes*, and Canada, Dept of Labour, *Wholesale Prices in Canada*
- 1884-89 Canadian price of cattle, live—1st quality (export steers), price per cwt in Toronto, from K. W. Taylor and H. Michell, *Statistical Contributions to Canadian Economic History*, Vol II, Toronto, 1931
- 2, 8, and 9 Canadian price of sheep, price per cwt at Toronto For sources see item 1
- 3 1889-99 Canadian wholesale price of eggs storage, in case lots, at Toronto, 1890-99, and of eggs (new laid), 1889 For sources see item 1

002

To a considerable extent, 1889-1923 based on outside price data Quarterly values for items 9-12 for 1913-18 were estimated from quarterly data for imports of total fresh fish including salmon and annual data on Canadian exports, by type of fish In order to simplify index computations, imports for item 7 were not estimated separately (we had no price index to use for fresh salmon) but were distributed proportionately among the other types

Canadian price data are from *Prices and Price Indexes* and *Wholesale Prices in Canada*

Items

- 3 and 9 Canadian price of halibut, fresh, white, at Canso, N S
- 4 and 10 Canadian price of whitefish, at Toronto
- 5 Canadian price of mackerel, salted, at Halifax.
- 6 Canadian price of herring, salted, at Halifax.
- 11 Same as item 5, for 1913 Extrapolated to 1918 by mackerel, at Montreal
- 12 Same as item 6, for 1913 Extrapolated to 1918 by herring, salted, at Canso, N S
- 13 and 14 Canadian price of whitefish, at Toronto

004

To a considerable extent, 1889-1913 based on outside price data

Items

- 1 1913-23 Imports of wheat, mainly from Canada, were responsible for the growth of this class Approximately half of the \$45 million of wheat grain imported in 1922-23 were for milling in bond and export as flour The rest, imported for U S consumption despite the \$30 a bushel tariff (roughly 30 per cent) imposed in 1921, was apparently hard red spring wheat, superior to most U S wheat (see Henry C. Wallace, *The Wheat Situation A Report to the President*, Washington D C, 1922, pp 13, 27, 31-32)
- 1889-1913 Canadian wholesale prices of wheat, Ontario, No 2, White
- 2 1899-1913 Canadian wholesale price of oats, Western, No 2, White
- 3 Instead of following domestic prices, the import unit values for corn used here follow those from Argentina, these in turn resemble the spot price of corn in Buenos Aires (U S Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook*, 1924, p 615)
- 4 Rice has been treated as a covered item from 1913 through 1921, but we have used as a base the 1923 import unit value from Japan only It was not clear that the fall in price from 1921 to 1923 occasioned by the shift from Japanese to Mexican rice, was a price, rather than quality, change As we have used it, the unit values follow fairly closely the Tokyo price of average quality brown rice (see V D Wickizer and M K Bennett, *The Rice Economy of Monsoon Asia*, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, 1941)

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

5. For a few quarters in 1896 and 1898, when quantities imported were small and unit values showed violent fluctuations unrelated to price movements, we discarded the unit values and interpolated by the Canadian wholesale price of barley, Ontario No. 2.

005

Items:

4. Potatoes were imported mainly from Canada during 1917-18; we therefore used these imports alone for the 1923 base.
6. 1919-20: The 1923 import unit value of potatoes from Canada was used to estimate base-year quantity because Canada was the main source of imports in 1919 and 1920.

1899-1913: In this period, fluctuations in import unit values for potatoes were violent and largely inverse to those of the American domestic price. Imports of potatoes were of two distinct types: those from the United Kingdom, which came in large amounts, but sporadically, mainly in years when the American domestic price was high, and more stable import quantities from Bermuda, with unit values about three times as high as those from the U.K. Thus, when U.S. prices were high, imports were dominated by low-priced potatoes from the U.K., and the unit value was therefore low, but when U.S. prices were low, imports were dominated by the high-priced imports from Bermuda, and the unit values were therefore high. Since we were more interested in coverage for the years when imports were large, we tried to put together a series that would be consistent for those years and would follow the movements of U.K. export unit values which are shown in U.K. Statistical Abstracts. We did not use the unit values for each quarter of every year, but only those, mainly the large ones, which followed the pattern of the U.K. export prices. We then applied these quarterly unit values to the rest of their respective years, in place of the actual ones. For this reason, the quarterly movements of the series are somewhat arbitrary.

1879-99: The procedure used here was similar to that for the 1899-1913 period, but the annual fluctuations followed U.K. prices much better and fewer of the quarterly changes had to be smoothed out.

006

The 1879-83 period based on outside price data.

Item:

17. Prices are a weighted index (with fiscal 1883 imports-for-consumption weights) of Bezanson series for pepper, pimiento, cassia, cloves, and nutmeg, with fiscal 1883 as 100. To arrive at a base year price, the index is extrapolated to 1889 by a Fisher "ideal" index of the import unit values of pepper and nutmeg.

007

To a considerable extent, 1879-99 based on outside price data.

Items:

10. Import unit values extrapolated back from 1919 to 1907 by import unit values of copra, not prepared.
13. 1889-99: The 1899 U.S. import unit value is extrapolated back to 1895 by United Kingdom import unit values, and from 1895 back to 1889 by Bezanson prices of lemons from Sicily. Italy was the main source of lemon imports.
- 1884-89: Bezanson prices of lemons.
18. 1889-99: The U.S. annual 1900 import unit value was extrapolated back to 1893 annually by U.K. import unit values. Approximate quarterly values were obtained by using British values, roughly deseasonalized and then multiplied by a crude American seasonal index derived from import unit values for 1899-1905. The resulting quarterly series was then adjusted to the level of the

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

- annual series The 1893 annual unit value was then extrapolated back to 1890 by a similar process using U K values for lemons and oranges combined, and to 1889 by U S imports-for-consumption unit values for oranges in boxes, 15 to 25 cubic feet
- 1884-88 U S imports-for consumption unit values averaged to estimate calendar year prices and multiplied by the seasonal index mentioned above to get quarterly prices
- 24 1879-89 Import unit values extrapolated back to 1879 from 1884 by Bezanson prices of almonds
- 25 The trend in general import unit values of walnuts was biased upwards because of a shift from unshelled to shelled nuts We were able to construct a fiscal annual Fisher "ideal" index from imports-for consumption data for the two types separately, and we adjusted the quarterly general import unit values to the movements of this index
- 36 Import unit values extrapolated from 1884 back to 1879 by Aldrich prices of prunes, Turkish
- 38 Aldrich prices of currants, Zante
- 41 Import unit values extrapolated back from 1884 to 1879 by Bezanson price of raisins, Valencia
- 42 Annual export unit values of bananas from Jamaica, D W Rodriguez, *Bananas An Outline of the Economic History of Production and Trade With Special Reference to Jamaica*, Department of Agriculture, Commodity Bulletin No 1, Kingston, Jamaica, 1955 These were multiplied by a seasonal index derived from 1908-11 U S import unit values Quarterly values for 1879-83 were estimated by annual imports-for-consumption ratios from general imports data for all other fruits
- 46 Price index for lemons and oranges, with 1884 weights consisting of the Bezanson price of lemons and an orange price series constructed from Jamaican annual export unit values multiplied by the seasonal price index described above (Item 18) The Jamaica export unit values are from Great Britain, Parliament, *Sessional Papers*, 1892 Quarterly import values for oranges and lemons were estimated from quarterly import values for all fruits by the use of annual ratios from imports-for-consumption data

008

Tea imports were broken down by country in 1913-23 to eliminate the effects of shifts among qualities and types of tea There was a wartime shift, partially reversed afterwards, in the origin of black tea, from Great Britain to the British and Dutch East Indies, and there was a long term trend, in evidence since the 1890's, away from green tea (mostly from China) to black tea (from India and Great Britain) We were not able to make the same breakdown of quarterly import data in the 1899-1913 period, and the price index for those years is therefore biased upwards, since black tea was more expensive than green tea

011

To a considerable extent, 1899-1907 based on outside price data

1913-23 Import unit values for bananas are dubious on two counts First, they did not follow closely the price of bananas in New York during 1913-23, the only period for which we could make a comparison Second, they involve, to some extent, transactions by American companies with their own subsidiaries in a product for which the market is not developed in the producing country For these reasons there is considerable doubt as to the meaning of any price that might have been reported We decided to use the unit values, however, because the figures for different countries of origin show similar movements and because they agree quite well with export unit values reported by the countries of origin, where we could make the comparison

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

1899-1913: Quarterly import unit values were used for 1908-13. The U.S. import value was then extrapolated back from 1908 to 1900 by United Kingdom import unit values multiplied by the seasonal pattern for U.S. import values, 1908-11. The series was then extended back to 1899 by the export unit value of bananas from Jamaica, also multiplied by the U.S. seasonal pattern.

1889-99: Jamaica export unit values multiplied by U.S. seasonal price pattern, 1908-13. Jamaica export unit values are from D. W. Rodriquez, *Bananas: An Outline of the Economic History of Production and Trade with Special Reference to Jamaica*.

012

To a considerable extent, 1879-83 based on outside price data.

Items:

1. Unit value extrapolated back from fiscal 1884 by Canadian wholesale price of butter (dairy prints) in Toronto. Values estimated from values for provisions using annual ratios from imports-for-consumption data.
2. Canadian wholesale price of milk: prices paid to producers, Montreal.
10. Unit values extrapolated back from fiscal 1884 by Canadian wholesale price of cheese (new large) in Toronto. Values estimated as for item 1.
- 11 and 12. 1913 figures are derived from imports-for-consumption data.
- 13 and 14. General import data give only the combination of mutton and lamb. We separated them using annual ratios derived from imports-for-consumption data.

013

Item:

5. Unit values extrapolated back to 1913 by using the last half of 1918 ratio, by the WIB price for sardines, $\frac{1}{4}$ oils, keyless, canned.

017

To a considerable extent, 1899-1918 based on outside price data.

Item:

2. 1913-23: Import unit values extrapolated back from 1919 to 1914-18 by export unit values for pearl tapioca from the Straits Settlements. These data are from Straits Settlements, Import, Export, and Statistical Office, *Return of Imports and Exports*. These prices were extrapolated to 1913 by Canadian wholesale prices of tapioca, medium pearl, at Toronto.
- 1899-1913: Canadian wholesale prices of tapioca.

020

Item:

3. Import unit values extrapolated back from 1891 to 1889 by import unit values for class 019, item 6. The very sharp rise in imports of refined sugar after 1890 is due to the cut in tariffs under the 1890 Act. The rate dropped from 3-3.5 cents per pound (roughly 60 to 90% ad valorem), to .5-.6 cents (about 12 to 17% ad valorem).

021

1923 import unit values for malt liquors estimated from U.K. export unit values and for still wines, from U.K. import unit values.

022

Items:

2. Import unit value for 1923 estimated by using Canadian import unit value for countries other than the U.S. and the U.K.
- 3 and 4. Import unit values for 1923 estimated by using U.K. export unit values.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

023

Items

- 1 Quarterly import quantities were adjusted to the level determined by a fiscal year Laspeyres index, on a calendar 1913 base, of imports for consumption unit values for capsicum, or red pepper, mustard seed, ground, and sage
- 2 Quarterly import quantities were adjusted to the level determined by fiscal year imports for consumption unit values for mustard seed, ground or prepared, which was, by far, the main component of the group

024

Item

- 12 1889-90 General import data combined leaf suitable for cigar wrapping with all other leaf before 1891. Since the former was almost twice as expensive as the latter, we adjusted the published quarterly quantities to the level implied by a fiscal year index of the two types separately, computed from imports-for consumption data. The earlier figures were not adjusted because tobacco for cigar wrapping was of minor importance before 1889. We did, however, set the 1889 base year price at the 1888 level to eliminate the effect of the shift to tobacco for cigar wrapping

025

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes from the Philippine Islands were much lower in price than those from other countries and were admitted free of duty. Before they became free, in 1909, imports from this source were negligible. We therefore used as a base the unit value for imports from countries other than the Philippine Islands.

026

Items

- 4 Adjusted for shifts among countries of origin 1913-June 1917. A fiscal Fisher index using general imports country data was computed on a calendar 1923 base for "calfskins, dry and dry salted" from two groups of countries: Group 1: Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Russia, and Dutch East Indies; Group 2: England, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, New Zealand, British India, and Denmark. Quarterly quantities were adjusted to level of new fiscal quantities.
- 10 and 11 1923 annual value estimated from "total sheep and lamb skins" by the ratio for the nine months ending September 1922. 1923 annual quantity figure obtained by using a price extrapolated from that of the nine months ending September 1922 by "total sheep and lamb skins."

027

To a large extent, 1883-89 and 1916-23 based on outside price data

Items

- 1 1919 unit value extrapolated back to 1918 by Canadian wholesale price of sole leather, green hide crops
- 2 Prices extrapolated back from 1919 and forward from 1921 by BLS, leather glazed kid, black, top grade from Brazilian skins, No. 3030
- 3 1919-23 prices are Canadian wholesale prices of box sides "B", extrapolated back to 1916-18 by Canadian wholesale prices of upper leather, waxed
- 4 Prices extrapolated back from 1919 to 1916 by Canadian wholesale prices of harness leather
- 5 1922-23 prices obtained by computing an index of leather prices obtained from *The Economist*, "Commercial History and Review." The items used in the index are shoulders from dry salted hides, shoulders from wet salted hides, bellies from dry salted hides, and bellies from wet salted hides

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

6. 1918-21 and 1923, see item 5.
14. 1916-17 and 1923, see item 5.
16. 1923 price is taken from 1923 price of item 1.
17. 1913 and 1923, see item 5.
22. 1884-89: Quantities obtained using prices from the Aldrich report—calfskins, tanned and dressed, French, J. Griffon and Co., for years 1885-89 and 1883. Prices were extrapolated back to 1884 by Aldrich report price for calfskins, tanned and dressed, French (E. Ogerau).
23. See item 22.
24. 1883 and 1889 prices extrapolated from Aldrich Report leather prices: calfskins, tanned and dressed, French, J. Griffon and Co.

028

Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated.

Items:

1. 1899-1913: Prices obtained by computing a fiscal year index for glove prices on a calendar 1913 base with imports-for-consumption unit values for gloves, Schmä-schen, of sheep origin, under 14", unlined; gloves, lamb, or sheep, "glacé" finish, not over 14", unlined; gloves, same as preceding description, piqué or prix seam; gloves, same, over 17", unlined; gloves, goat, kid, etc., "glacé" finish, not more than 14", unlined; gloves, same, piqué or prix seam, and gloves, same, over 17", unlined. Quarterly prices were obtained by a straight line interpolation.
- 1891-99: Quarterly prices used are interpolated freehand from an average of price relatives on a calendar 1899 base of imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values for gloves: "Schmä-schen," "Lamb or Sheep" and "Goat or Kid."

029

To a considerable extent, 1879-1918 based on outside price data. Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated.

Items:

10. 1919-23: Prices obtained by straight line interpolation of a calendar annual Fisher "ideal" index on a 1923 base for undressed furs. This index was computed from imports-for-consumption value and quantity data for fox, hare and rabbit, marten, mink, mole, muskrat, and squirrel.
- 1899-1913: Prices obtained by straight line interpolation of a calendar annual Fisher "ideal" index on a 1911 base for undressed furs. This index was computed from value and quantity data of Hudson's Bay Company fur sales for silver fox, white fox, lynx, marten, mink, land otter, and muskrat as given in J. W. Jones, *Fur-Farming in Canada* (Canada, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, 1914). 1913 prices obtained by extrapolation.
- 1879-98: Prices obtained by interpolation of a calendar annual Fisher "ideal" index on an 1899 base using the same furs (excluding white fox) and the same source as for the 1899-1913 period.
11. Quarterly prices of "001 H hair, best," from WIB Price Bulletin No. 27, *Prices of Hatter's Fur and Fur Felt Hats* for 1913-18. The 1923 figure obtained by extrapolating above to 1919 by import unit values of "furs, undressed total" (1919 and 1918 third and fourth quarters) and to 1923 by the fur price index used for item 10.
12. Weighted average of price relatives of Canadian wholesale prices for mink, weighted once, and muskrat, weighted twice.

031

To a considerable extent, 1899-1911 based on outside price data.

Items:

1. 1912-23: Prices are Union of South Africa export unit values for ostrich feathers

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

taken from reports of the Customs and Excise Department and converted to dollars

- 13 1899-1911 Same as for item 1, and for earlier years, similar records of the Cape of Good Hope, published in the *Government Gazette*

032

To a considerable extent, 1913-17 based on outside price data

Item

- 2 Price for last half of 1918 extrapolated back through 1913 by WIB price of West Australia pearl shells

036

The period 1892 and first half of 1893 based on outside price data

Item

- 10 1892 and first half of 1893 prices obtained by interpolating between fourth quarter 1891 and third quarter 1893 by BLS Para Island rubber prices. These prices were multiplied by the published quantity figures to obtain new values. The adjustment of values for this period was made in order to correct for a depreciation in the value of Brazilian paper money not reflected in the published values (see *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U S*, 1893)

039

To a considerable extent, 1894-1906 based on outside price data

Items

- 6 and 7 Unit values interpolated between 1917, third quarter and 1919, second quarter, by Italian olive oil price (*Annuario Statistico Italiano*)
17 22, and 23 Quarterly prices are U K prices of palm oil, Lagos, from *The Economist*
24 1894-99 Prices obtained by extrapolating the fiscal 1893 unit value by U K price of palm oil, Lagos, from *The Economist*
1899-1905 See item 17

040

The years 1879-83 based on outside price data

Item

- 30 Prices for 1879-83 are Aldrich report price for opium

041

To a considerable extent, 1891-99 based on outside price data. In the same period, quarterly indexes are largely interpolated

Items

- 21 Price used is Bezanson price for cutch. 1891-96, extrapolated to calendar 1899 by imports-for consumption unit value of copal, damar, and kauri. Prices for 1897-98 are interpolated on a straight line between 1896, fourth quarter, and 1899
22 Prices for 1890 and 1889 are Bezanson prices for cutch. 1899 price is assumed to be the same as for item 21

044

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data. Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated

Items

- 2 1918-23 Prices are a quarterly Laspeyres index computed from prices for bergamot, cassia, citronella, orange, lavender, and spike lavender taken from *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record (Supplement Market Prices)*, New York, and weights taken from 1923 values given in imports for consumption

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

1913-17: Prices are a quarterly Laspeyres index computed from WIB prices for oils of bergamot, cassia, orange, lavender, and rose, linked to 1923 and weighted by 1923 imports-for-consumption values.

3. Prices are a fiscal Laspeyres index on a calendar 1913 base computed from imports-for-consumption unit values for oils of bergamot, cassia, citronella, lavender, and rose, and weighted by imports-for-consumption values. Quarterly prices obtained by straight line interpolation.
4. 1884-1909: Same as item 3 except that lemon and orange have been included in the index.
7. 1879-83: See item 3.
8. 1879-83: Bezanson price for lemon oil.

047

Items:

1. 1917, third and fourth quarters, 1918, and 1919, first quarter, extrapolated by U.K. prices for cotton cloth, 38 in. shirtings, taken from *The Economist*.
7. 1899-1913: Fiscal year Fisher "ideal" index on a calendar 1913 base, using U.S. imports-for-consumption data for cotton pile fabrics: dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed; not bleached; dyed, etc.; all on which duty does not amount to 40-47.5 per cent; corduroy weighing 7 oz. or over per sq. yd. Quarterly prices estimated by straight line interpolation. Values for 1899-June 1906 were obtained by finding the ratio for each fiscal year of "cotton pile fabric" (imports-for-consumption value) to "all other manufactures of cotton" (general imports value) and assuming that the ratio remained constant for the four quarters within each fiscal year.
- 1891-99: Quarterly prices obtained by straight line interpolation of fiscal imports-for-consumption unit values for total cotton pile fabrics. Values obtained as for the 1899-June 1906 period.
8. 1913-June 1918: Prices used are BLS quarterly prices of "cotton thread, J. & P. Coats, 200 yd. spools."
9. 1914-June 1918: Values were calculated from quarterly figures for "total knit goods, cotton, excluding hosiery," using fiscal imports-for-consumption ratios of "gloves, cotton" to total "knit goods, cotton, excluding hosiery."
- 1914-16: Quantities obtained by straight line interpolation of fiscal imports-for-consumption unit values for "cotton gloves."
- 1920: Prices affected by shift from Japanese to German gloves during 1920. We estimated the annual price by extrapolating from 1921 by the import unit value from Germany alone, and interpolated the quarterly unit values by using those for hosiery.
31. 1902-09: Prices are BLS quarterly prices for "hosiery: cotton, women's mercerized 200 needle seamless, 50/2 yarn in leg, 30/2 yarn in heel and toe, 8/1 C.P., double sole and spliced heel, 8½-10, all colors, f.o.b. mill."
- 1898-1901: Prices are BLS annual prices for hosiery (see 1902-09 above) interpolated freehand to obtain a quarterly price series.
- 1893-97: Prices are BLS annual prices for hosiery (same as above) assuming quarterly prices are identical with annual.
- 1891-92: Quantities computed by extrapolating 1893 BLS price back by imports-for-consumption unit value for stockings valued at \$.60-\$2.00.

048

Item:

1. 1913-23: Quarterly unit values interpolated freehand from a Fisher "ideal" Index for jute and jute butts on a calendar 1923 base using U.S. imports-for-consumption data. British quarterly and annual wholesale prices of "jute, native firsts" from *The Economist* and U.S. quarterly and annual import unit values for "jute and jute butts" were used as guides in the interpolation.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

- 1901-13 Quarterly U. S. wholesale prices of "jute, native firsts" from *The Economist*
- 1899-1900 Prices extrapolated back to 1899 from 1901 annual price by French quarterly wholesale prices of "jute" from *La Réforme Économique*
- 1889-99 Quarterly unit values interpolated from a fiscal annual Fisher "ideal" index for jute and jute butts on a calendar 1899 base, using U. S. imports for consumption data. U. S. annual and quarterly import unit values for "jute and jute butts" and BLS annual and quarterly prices for "raw jute" were used as guides in the interpolation
- 049
- Item
- 1 1889 Prices extrapolated by Bezanson prices for gunny cloth
1890-99 BLS series for jute
1899-1904 Unit values extrapolated back from 1905 by Canadian wholesale price of jute
- 051
- Items
- 3 1913-23 Italian prices of hemp, 1914-23, from various volumes of *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, converted to dollars and extrapolated back to 1913 by United States import unit values
- 17 1879-83 Fisher "ideal" price index on a calendar 1889 base from imports for consumption data for jute, jute butts, and sisal, interpolated freehand
- 052
- Items
- 1 Prices for 1919-23 extrapolated from 1918 unit value by imports for consumption unit values of "single yarns of flax, hemp, and ramie," interpolated freehand
Prices for 1913-14 extrapolated from 1915 import unit value by Canadian wholesale prices for "flax sewing twine"
- 2 Prices from 1899-1913 are general import unit values of "matting and mats of China, Japan and India straw" (item 2, class 053). For 1913-18 the same items are used to extrapolate from 1919
- 053
- To a considerable extent, 1879-99 and 1922-23 based on outside price data. Quarterly indexes for 1899-1902 are largely interpolated
- Items
- 5 Quarterly British export unit values to U. S. of "linen piece goods," converted to dollars
- 29 Fiscal imports-for consumption unit values of "plain-woven fabrics of vegetable fiber," interpolated freehand
- 30 Quarterly British export unit values of "jute piece goods"
- 31 Quarterly British export unit values of "linen piece goods, plain, bleached or unbleached"
- 34 1884-89 Quarterly British export unit values of "jute piece goods"
- 35 Quarterly British export unit values of "jute piece goods"
- 37 and 39 Quarterly British export unit values of "linen piece goods, plain, bleached or unbleached"
- 054
- Item
- 2 The sudden spurt in imports of "clothing wool" in the second quarter of 1897 was in anticipation of the imposition of a ten cents per pound (over 60% ad valorem) tariff in July 1897. Imports fell off sharply immediately afterwards

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

055

Quarterly indexes for 1913-June 1915 are largely interpolated.

Item:

1. 1913-June 1915 prices are interpolated from imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values of "woolen yarns."

056

To a considerable extent, 1879-99 based on outside price data.

Items:

4. 1879-89: Aldrich prices for "suitings, flannel; all wool, indigo blue, 6-4 Assabct." A few slight adjustments were made on these prices to make them conform better to imports-for-consumption unit values of "wool cloth."
- 1889-99: Annual U.K. export unit values of "worsted tissues, coatings, broad, all wool," other than to U.S., interpolated freehand, using as a guide, quarterly U.K. export unit values of "worsted tissues," other than to U.S.
5. 1899-1901: Prices obtained by extrapolating 1902 unit values back by quarterly U.K. export unit values of "worsted stuffs, mixed."
6. 1879-99: Quarterly U.K. export unit values of "carpets, not being rugs," other than to U.S.
9. 1914-June 1918: Fiscal import-for-consumption unit values of "woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of mohair, alpaca, etc," interpolated freehand.

059

To a considerable extent, 1879-1913 based on outside price data. Quarterly indexes for 1913-18 are largely interpolated.

Items:

1. 1913-18: Unit values extrapolated back from 1919 by imports-for-consumption unit values of "total silk fabrics, woven in the piece, etc." Quarterly unit values were obtained by freehand interpolation using WIB quarterly price series for "imported broad silk, Japanese habutai, 3½ momme, 36" wide" and "imported broad silk, Japanese habutai, 6 momme, 36" wide" as guides.
- 1879-1913: Quarterly prices are interpolated from annual French export unit values for "tissus de soie pure, unis," Commerce Spécial, in *Annuaire Statistique*, Bureau de la Statistique Générale, and Direction Générale des Douanes, *Tableau Général du Commerce et de la Navigation*. All of these French export unit values are open to considerable suspicion because they are official, rather than declared, values (R. G. D. Allen and J. Edward Ely, *International Trade Statistics*, New York, 1953, pp. 94, 354-355). However, they were revised annually, and did not show the sudden large jumps which are characteristic of official values when revised only occasionally. We compared them with other series, such as those for average export given in Lyons, Chambre de Commerce, *Compte Rendu de Lyons*, and fragmentary U.S. imports-for-consumption unit values, and found them fairly similar.
4. 1879-1913: Quarterly prices are interpolated from annual French export unit values for "rubans de soie ou de bourre de soie pure, autre". See item 1, 1879-1913 for source.
7. 1879-1913: Quarterly prices are interpolated from annual French export unit values for "Passementerie de soie ou de bourre de soie pure." See item 1, 1879-1913 for source.

062

To a considerable extent, 1889-94, 1899 based on outside price data. Quarterly indexes for 1883-99 are largely interpolated.

Items:

9. 1883-99: Fiscal year prices were obtained by using imports-for-consumption quantity figures for "waste and other paper materials, including all grasses,

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

- fibers, waste, etc., fit only to be converted into papers" and general import value figures for "paper stock, all other" Quarterly prices were obtained by freehand interpolation from fiscal year prices
- 20 1890-94 and 1899 Prices used are quarterly Canadian wholesale prices of "New Brunswick merchantable spruce deals"
- 1889 Annual price obtained by extrapolating back from 1890 by Canadian export price index for lumber (*Statistical Contributions to Canadian Economic History*, Vol II, by K W Taylor and H Michell)
- 063
- Items
- 5 1913-18 and 1923 Fisher "ideal" index using imports-for-consumption data for "cork, bark or wood, unmanufactured" and "cork waste and shavings, etc," interpolated freehand
- 9 1899 June 1909 Estimated quarterly values for "laths" (obtained by using the imports for-consumption ratio of "laths" to "all other lumber, dutiable,") have been subtracted out of "all other lumber, dutiable"
- 064
- To a considerable extent, 1899-June 1909 based on outside price data
- Item
- 1 1899-June 1909 See item 9, class 063 for method of obtaining quarterly values for "laths" Prices are quarterly Canadian wholesale prices of "lath No 1 white pine, 1 1/2 inch," adjusted to level of fiscal 1910 U S import unit value of "laths"
- 065
- Quarterly indexes for 1899-1908 are interpolated
- Item
- 8 1899-1908 and 1913 Quarterly prices were obtained by freehand interpolation of a fiscal Fisher "ideal" price index on a calendar 1913 base for imports-for-consumption quantities and values of "wood pulp, mechanically ground," "wood pulp, chemical, bleached," and "wood pulp, chemical, unbleached"
- 066
- Quarterly indexes for 1899-1913 are largely interpolated
- Items
- 2 Prices extrapolated back from 1914 by quarterly Canadian wholesale prices of "wrapping paper, manila #1"
- 11 1910-13 Quarterly prices were interpolated from annual German export unit values for "photographic paper, sensitized #663" taken from various years of *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*, Statistisches Amt
- 17 1913 Annual price obtained by extrapolating from fiscal 1911 general import unit value for "total printing paper" by Fisher "ideal" price index for "printing paper," computed from general import values and quantities for "news-print" and "other printing paper"
- 20 1909 Same as for item 21 except that index was computed excluding "printing paper, valued above 5 cents per pound"
- 21 1905-08 Quarterly prices were interpolated freehand from a Fisher "ideal" fiscal price index for paper computed on a calendar 1913 base using imports-for-consumption values and quantities for "copying, stereotype paper, etc., less than 6 pounds," "copying, stereotype paper, etc., 6-10 pounds," "crepe and filtering paper," "photographic paper, plain basic," "printing paper, valued above 5 cents per pound," and "surface coated paper, other n s p f"
- 23 1899-1904 Same as for item 21
- 25 1899-1913 Quarterly prices for 1910-13 were interpolated freehand from a Fisher fiscal price index on a calendar 1913 base using imports-for-consumption

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

data for "articles lithographically printed: not exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, not exceeding 35 square inches, die cut or embossed, exceeding 35 square inches, and exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness;" "souvenir postcards, lithographically printed: exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, die cut or embossed;" "decalcomanias, in ceramic colors, not over 100 lbs.;" "booklets decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying;" and "booklets, all other."

Quarterly prices for 1899-1909 were interpolated freehand from a Fisher "ideal" fiscal price index on a calendar 1913 base, using imports-for-consumption values and quantities for articles lithographically printed (first four items listed above for 1910-13 index)—the index being adjusted to the level of the 1910-13 index.

072

To a considerable extent, 1899-1918 based on outside price data.

Items:

1. 1914-18: Prices obtained by extrapolating 1919 U.S. import unit value back to 1914 by quarterly South African export unit values of diamonds taken from *Trade of the Union of South Africa* (Union of South Africa, Customs and Excise Department).
 5. 1913, 1923: Quarterly prices for 1913 are South African export unit values of diamonds. 1923 annual price was obtained by extrapolating the fiscal 1919 South African export unit value of diamonds, by U.S. import unit value of "diamonds, rough, uncut" (item 1) for fiscal 1919 and calendar 1923.
- 1899-1913: South African export unit values for diamonds (see item 1 for source).

073

Based to a considerable extent on outside price data.

Items:

1. 1913-18: Quarterly prices prior to July 1918 obtained by extrapolation of unit values from calendar year 1919 by South African export unit values of diamonds (see Import Class 072, Item 1 for source).
- 1898-99: Quarterly prices are South African export unit values of diamonds (source same as for 1913-18).
11. 1898-99: See item 1, 1898-99, above.
13. 1897: Prices used are quarterly export unit values of diamonds exported from Kimberly division, taken from *Statistical Register*, Cape of Good Hope, Colonial Secretary's Dept.
16. 1884-96, 1899: See item 13.
- 1879-84: Annual prices extrapolated back to 1879 by obtaining export unit values from figures for values of diamonds exported through Customs and Post Office and quantity of diamonds exported through Post Office at Kimberly, taken from the *Blue Book*, Cape of Good Hope.

074

Items:

1. 1907-June 1908: Fiscal prices extrapolated back from 1909 by imports-for-consumption unit value of "asbestos, unmanufactured". Quarterly prices obtained by freehand interpolation.
- 1922 (fourth quarter)-1923: The sum of imports-for-consumption value figures for "Keene's cement or other gypsum cement, the same valued at: \$14 or less per ton, over \$14 and not over \$20 per ton, and over \$20 and not over \$40 per ton," have been subtracted from general imports, and new quarterly values estimated for 1923.
10. 1922 (fourth quarter)-1923: Quarterly values estimated from imports-for-consumption annual values for "lithographic stones" and general imports quarterly values for "other stones."

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

- 15 1922 (fourth quarter)-1923 Quarterly values estimated from imports-for-consumption annual value for "fluorspar" and general imports quarterly values for "other nonmetallic minerals, dutiable"
- 075
 Quarterly indexes are largely interpolated
- Items
- 1 1916-23 Quarterly prices interpolated freehand from an annual price index on a calendar 1923 base obtained by computing an unweighted average of price relatives of silicon carbide, aluminum oxide, and metallic abrasives, taken from U S Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*
- 5 1879-1918, 1923 Quarterly prices interpolated freehand from U S imports-for-consumption unit values of "marble veined and all other, in block, rough, or squared" (1879-83), "marble in block, rough or squared only" (1884-99), "marble, breccia, and onyx in block, rough, or squared only" (1899-1907), and "marble, breccia and onyx, total" (1908-18)
- 076
 To a considerable extent, 1899-1923 based on outside price data
- Items
- 1 1914-23 Prices are U K. quarterly export unit values (converted to dollars) of "jet, Rockingham, samian, and all other glazed earthenware, excl terra cotta"
- 2 1914-23 Prices are U K quarterly export unit values (converted to dollars), of porcelain, chinaware, and parian
- 1914-first half 1915 Quarterly values estimated from total quarterly values for "china, parian and porcelain, decorated and not decorated" and from fiscal year totals of general imports from the U K taken from *Annual Report of the Commerce and Navigation of the U S*
- 1922 and 1923 (fourth quarter) Quarterly values obtained by adding quarterly general imports for "china and porcelain" and estimated quarterly values of imports from U K. of "bisque and parian" (obtained by using annual figures from *Annual Report of Commerce and Navigation* of imports from U K. and quarterly figures for total imports)
- 3 1898-99 Prices are U S import unit values of "glass-cylinder and crown, polished, unsilvered" multiplied by the ratio of 1897 unit value of "cylinder and crown, polished, unsilvered" to the 1897 unit value of cylinder and crown, polished, silvered
- 23 1923, 1908-13 Prices are quarterly British export unit values of "floor tiles for tessellated pavement."
- 1904-07 1908 prices extrapolated back by quarterly British export unit values of "other earthenware, incl semi porcelain, majolica, and tiles"
- 1899-1903 1904 prices extrapolated back by quarterly unit values of U S imports of "china, parian, porcelain, etc., from U K." (see item 24 for source of prices)
- 24 1908-13 Prices are U K quarterly export unit values of "other earthenware, incl semi porcelain and majolica."
- 1904-07 1908 prices extrapolated back by U K quarterly export unit values of "other earthenware, incl semi porcelain, majolica, and tiles"
- 1899-1903 1904 prices extrapolated back by annual German export unit values of porcelain ware, taken from *Greifswalder Staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen* 51, p 161-2 Quarterly prices obtained by interpolation
- 077
 To a considerable extent, 1899-1903 based on outside price data
 Quarterly indexes for 1899-93 are largely interpolated.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

Items:

3. 1894 (Sept.) and 1899 (fourth quarter), annual: Prices extrapolated by Canadian wholesale price of "copper, casting ingot" from eight-month period ending August 1894.
11. 1922-23: Prices extrapolated by BLS price for "zinc sheets" from 1921 annual U.S. import unit value.
19. 1899-1903: Prices extrapolated back from 1904 by U.S. import unit values of "unrefined copper."
- 1895-99: Prices used are U.S. import unit values of Import Class 078, item 24.
23. 1891-93: Prices used are interpolated freehand from a Fisher "ideal" price index on a fiscal 1895 base using imports-for-consumption data on "lead contained in silver ore" and "lead pigs and bars, etc."
24. 1889-90: Quarterly prices interpolated from imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values for "lead ore, pigs, bars, etc., excluding lead in silver ore."

078

Items:

8. 1922 (fourth quarter)-1923: Quarterly values and quantities estimated from general imports quarterly data for "platinum, unmanufactured" and imports-for-consumption data for platinum in ingots, bars, sheets or plate, not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.
34. 1883-89: Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values for "lead, pigs and bars."

079

Items:

1. 1913, 1923: Quantities for 1913 obtained by interpolation of a fiscal 1913 and 1st quarter fiscal 1914 Fisher price index on a calendar 1923 base computed from U.S. imports-for-consumption values and quantities for watches "having not more than 7 jewels;" "having more than 11 and not more than 15 jewels;" "having more than 15 and not more than 17 jewels;" and "having more than 17 jewels."
3. 1899-1913: Same as item 1, except that index is on a fiscal 1913 base.

081

To a considerable extent, 1913-June 1916 based on outside price data.
Quarterly indexes for 1899-1913 are largely interpolated.

Items:

3. 1922 (fourth quarter)-1923: Quantities obtained by using British export unit values (converted to dollars) of "iron and steel and manufactures thereof; incl. pig iron and ferro alloys—ferro alloys including Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, etc."
- 1916 (first half): Prices are U.S. import unit values for six months ending June interpolated by U.K. export unit values (see above).
- 1913-15: Prices used are U.K. export unit values (see above) extrapolated from U.S. calendar 1916 import unit value.
5. Prices extrapolated back from calendar 1916 by U.S. quarterly wholesale prices of "basic pig iron" taken from W1B.
14. 1899-1913: Quarterly prices are interpolated from a fiscal Fisher price index on a calendar 1913 base computed with imports-for-consumption data on "ferro-manganese," "ferrosilicon," "Spiegeleisen" and "all other pig iron."

082

To a considerable extent, 1913-23 based on outside price data.
Quarterly indexes for 1889-1913 are largely interpolated.

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (continued)

085

To a considerable extent, 1899-1913 based on outside price data.

Quarterly indexes for 1913-June 1918 are largely interpolated.

Items:

1. 1899-1913: Quantities obtained by using *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* price quotations for fish guano (adjusted for changes in methods of quoting).
2. 1906-June 1911: Quarterly values estimated from "all other fertilizers" using imports-for-consumption values for "bone phosphates" to obtain fiscal year ratios. Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption unit values for "bone phosphates."
3. 1913-June 1918: Estimates of quarterly values for "calcium cyanamid" have been subtracted out and imports-for-consumption unit values for "other fertilizers" have been interpolated freehand to obtain quarterly unit values.
5. 1910-13: Prices of kainite taken from *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*.
1910-June 1911: Values estimated from imports-for-consumption values of kainite and general imports quarterly values of "kainite and manure."
7. 1910-13: Quarterly values estimated from general imports values for "other fertilizers" and imports-for-consumption fiscal values for "calcium cyanamid." Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption unit values for "calcium cyanamid."
9. 1899-1909, 1913: Prices of kainite from *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*.

086

Items:

2. 1913-June 1918: Quarterly values estimated from imports-for-consumption fiscal values for "calcium cyanamid" and general imports values for "other fertilizers." Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values for "calcium cyanamid."
6. 1899-June 1907: Quarterly values estimated from imports-for-consumption fiscal values for "dead or creosote oil" and general imports values for "mineral oil." Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption fiscal unit values for "dead or creosote oil."
15. 1913-23: Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of a Fisher "ideal" price index on a calendar 1923 base for fiscal years 1913-18 and calendar years 1919-22. The index was computed using imports-for-consumption values and quantities for "arsenic or arsenious acid," "phosphoric acid," "sulphuric acid," and "acetic or pyroligneous acid."
16. 1917-23: Quarterly quantities obtained by freehand interpolation of a Fisher "ideal" price index on a calendar 1923 base for fiscal years 1917-18 and calendar years 1919-22. The index was computed using imports-for-consumption values and quantities for "citric acid," "tartaric acid," and "boric (boracic) acid."
17. 1913-16: See item 16.
- 18 and 19: Before July 1916, U.S. import data did not separate natural from synthetic indigo although the latter was much cheaper. Since synthetic indigo did not drive the natural product completely out of the market, the two were treated here as separate commodities and it was therefore necessary to break down reported imports into the two types. The only data available for this purpose were the annual reports of imports by country of origin. Since synthetic indigo came mainly from Germany and to some extent from Switzerland, we took imports of indigo from these countries to represent imports of synthetic indigo and the rest to represent natural indigo. Quarterly imports were estimated by assuming that the ratio of synthetic to natural was constant throughout the year.
- 1913-June 1916: Quarterly prices of natural indigo were extrapolated back from fiscal 1917 by U.K. wholesale prices of "indigo, Bengal, good consuming," from *The Economist*. Quarterly prices of synthetic indigo were extrapolated back by WIB, "synthetic indigo."

APPENDIX C

NOTES TO TABLE C-8 (concluded)

1899-1913 Quarterly prices of natural indigo, 1901-13, are U K. wholesale prices of "indigo, Bengal, good to fine" from *The Economist*. These were extrapolated back to 1899 by annual U K. wholesale prices of "indigo, Bengal, good consuming," from *The Economist* and interpolated freehand. Synthetic indigo prices are from the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* quotations for "J (synthetic) indigo."

087

To a considerable extent, 1913-23 based on outside price data

Items

- 1 1913-23 BLS prices for "quinine sulphate"
- 4 1913-15, 1919-23 Quarterly prices obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption unit values for "firecrackers"
- 5 1916-19 Quarterly prices obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption unit values for "gunpowder, etc."
- 1920-23 Quarterly prices obtained by freehand interpolation of imports-for-consumption unit values for "fulminates"

Appendix D

Construction of Quarterly Interpolating Series for U.S. Department of Commerce Annual Import Price Indexes

THE indexes described here were computed to fill a gap in the quarterly import indexes between the end of the National Bureau's indexes in 1923 and the beginning of the official Department of Commerce indexes in 1929. On the export side, the gap is bridged adequately by Cowden's indexes, which are available monthly from 1923 through 1930.¹ For imports, the only series available were the annual Department of Commerce indexes and an inadequate monthly volume index published by the American Tariff League. We accepted the annual Commerce series and constructed quarterly series from them by interpolation. The interpolating series were quarterly and annual indexes constructed in such a way that the annual indexes closely matched the Commerce series.

The Commerce series are Fisher "ideal" price indexes, but, unlike ours, are constructed with constantly changing bases, the index for each year using the previous year as a base. The interpolating indexes we prepared are of the same type as the Commerce indexes, but we attempted to roughly duplicate the annual movements of the Commerce series with a smaller number of commodities. The two sets of annual indexes are shown in Table D-1.

The year-to-year changes in the two sets of indexes are very similar. Of thirty comparisons, twenty-five show either no difference or a difference of only one percentage point; only one discrepancy is as high as 4 per cent.

Because of the similarity of the two series we considered it safe to use a fairly crude method of interpolation. Each quarterly interpolating index was multiplied by the ratio, for that year, of the Commerce index to the annual interpolating index. The interpolated Commerce price indexes derived in this way, with 1923 equal to 100, are given in Table D-2.

We did not, in most cases, make any attempt to improve on the Commerce indexes. The published export and import values were used² without the introduction of outside price data which might have improved the coverage or representativeness of the indexes. All the series were examined, however, by comparing them with price data or by making country breakdowns.

¹ Dudley J. Cowden, *Measures of Exports of the United States*, New York, 1931.

² From U.S. Department of Commerce, *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, various issues, 1924 to 1930.

TABLE D-1
PRICE INDEXES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND NBER INTERPOLATING SERIES, ANNUAL DATA
(each year on previous year base)

	Crude Foodstuffs		Manufactured Foodstuffs		Crude Materials		Semi-manufactures		Manufactured Products	
	Comm	NBER	Comm	NBER	Comm	NBER	Comm	NBER	Comm	NBER
1924	120	119	90	90	97	96	96	97	97	97
1925	122	125	69	68	123	127	104	103	108	108
1926	99	98	93	92	99	99	100	100	95	97
1927	93	93	119	122	84	82	99	98	96	96
1928	108	108	89	88	91	90	95	94	105	106
1929	94	93	86	85	93	92	103	103	91	90

SOURCE: For Commerce series see *Foreign Trade of the United States 1936-1949*

APPENDIX D

TABLE D-2

QUARTERLY PRICE INDEXES FOR U.S. IMPORTS
(1923 = 100)

		Crude Food- stuffs	Manufactured Foodstuffs	Crude Materials	Semi- manufactures	Manufactured Products
1924	I	103	103	103	97	94
	II	119	94	99	98	95
	III	119	74	95	94	99
	IV	141	83	96	95	102
1925	I	155	66	104	100	104
	II	145	70	120	101	105
	III	142	61	119	99	106
	IV	143	55	135	101	106
1926	I	147	56	139	100	105
	II	149	58	122	101	101
	III	146	57	104	99	98
	IV	140	62	106	100	96
1927	I	141	71	102	101	94
	II	134	71	100	100	96
	III	133	67	100	98	96
	IV	134	65	95	97	99
1928	I	143	63	100	96	99
	II	148	66	94	94	100
	III	150	60	90	93	103
	IV	143	54	81	93	103
1929	I	142	52	85	95	101
	II	144	54	86	100	94
	III	138	53	83	97	88
	IV	128	54	83	96	87

Tables D-3 to D-7 show the list of commodities included in our interpolating indexes, the extent to which they cover the commodities in the Commerce indexes, and the extent to which they cover all of the commodities in each economic class. Notes to these tables indicate differences in composition between the Commerce indexes and ours and describe peculiarities and inadequacies in the individual commodity data.

TABLE D-3
VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN NBER INTERPOLATING INDEXES, CRUDE FOODSTUFFS
(in thousands of dollars)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A NBER covered items							
Wheat	19,229	15,590	19,343	19,553	15,314	22,010	16,219
Bananas	19,739	22,074	29,603	31,684	34,269	35,381	36,048
Cocoa or cacao beans	33,007	29,425	30,246	42,749	56,816	47,205	49,493
Coffee from Brazil	116,096	150,007	184,793	199,663	164,773	189,839	170,356
Coffee from Colombia	37,325	49,255	54,915	74,279	65,505	69,592	70,811
Coffee from Venezuela	8,569	12,844	13,364	12,829	9,621	12,190	13,799
Coffee from Mexico	6,177	5,078	7,019	7,206	6,162	10,193	7,858
Tea from UK	5,482	7,304	9,334	8,173	8,267	8,534	0,162
Tea from British East Indies	7,947	8,466	9,249	9,143	8,680	9,015	0,739
Tea from Japan	9,172	6,202	6,456	6,898	5,890	5,280	5,152
Total of covered commodities	263,533	314,317	372,442	412,177	375,407	409,239	402,637
C. Total of items in Commerce							
Index	279,065	328,276	399,882	445,139	412,316	440,469	432,506
D. Total crude foodstuffs	363,032	424,873	494,800	539,010	504,686	549,891	538,560
B as % of C.	94.2	95.7	93.1	92.6	91.0	92.9	93.1
B. as % of D	72.6	74.0	75.3	76.4	74.4	74.4	74.8

NOTES TO TABLE D-3

Commerce indexes include the following additional items:

1924-29: cream, fresh; milk, fresh; fresh water fish and eels; halibut, fresh or frozen; lobsters, not canned; beans, dried; potatoes, white or Irish; turnips; onions; grapes; coconuts in the shell; walnuts, not shelled; cloves, unground; pepper, unground, white.

1925-1929: smelts, fresh or frozen; tuna fish, fresh or frozen; tomatoes, natural state.

1926-1929: chestnuts.

Commerce excludes coffee from Venezuela and Mexico.

As indicated, the NBER indexes divide tea by country instead of using total tea as Commerce does. This was done because of large and persistent differences among teas imported from the three countries, apparently due to differences in grade or type of tea and possibly to differences in transport cost.

Unit values for bananas, which are used in both Commerce and NBER indexes, do not inspire much confidence. They remained quite stable from 1925 through 1929 while the BLS price series for bananas of a specific size and country of origin, at New York, fell by more than a quarter. Furthermore, the import unit values differ among themselves in both level and movement. There are several plausible explanations for these differences. A letter from the BLS suggests that changes in the unit value reflect changes in the average size of bunches of bananas, since prices are in terms of dollars per bunch. A letter from the Commerce Dept. points out this possibility and the additional fact that bananas imported from foreign branches or subsidiaries of American firms have often "been declared at arbitrarily fixed prices for a good many years."

Despite large differences in the levels of unit values, by country of origin, the total unit value gives a fairly good representation of the individual country unit value series.

TABLE D-4
VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN NBER INTERPOLATING INDEXES, MANUFACTURED FOODSTUFFS
(in thousands of dollars)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A NBER covered items							
Canned and preserved meats	1,295	1,697					
Canned meats		959	1,189	2,743	4,311	6,644	11,433
Cheese from Italy	10,427	8,906	0,576	10,348	12,176	12,833	10,130
Cheese from Switzerland	5,687	4,809	5,571	5,218	5,938	5,963	6,051
Cheese from France	1,588	1,400	1,548	1,349	1,414	1,758	1,934
Sardines	2,581	4,490	3,451	4,500	5,235	5,139	5,321
Crabmeat	2,299	1,493	3,112	3,770	3,784	5,042	5,112
Canned tomatoes	1,716	2,320	4,076	4,082	5,306	5,198	9,003
Olive oil	12,218	12,585	15,656	13,901	17,377	14,951	16,408
Sugar (cane)	380,090	363,513	246,008	232,530	258,158	207,026	209,277
Almonds, shelled	5,613	5,855	6,342	7,769	6,470	5,869	6,437
Walnuts, shelled	4,219	4,868	6,636	5,688	6,454	4,210	4,944
Wheat by products	2,989	4,968	6,109	4,429	5,104	8,019	7,398
B Total of covered commodities	430,722	416,904	308,274	296,267	331,927	282,652	293,650
C. Total of items in Commerce index	445,002	434,921	330,624	320,036	350,930	309,638	322,246
D Total manufactured foods	530,208	521,600	433,246	417,017	450,849	405,815	423,622
B as % of C	96.8	95.9	93.2	92.6	92.5	91.3	91.1
B as % of D	81.2	79.9	71.2	70.9	73.6	69.7	69.3

APPENDIX D

NOTES TO TABLE D-4

Commerce indexes include the following additional items:

1924-29: beef, fresh; veal, fresh (beef and veal combined, 1924-25); butter; lobsters, canned; currants; dates; coconut meat, desiccated or prepared, free; coconut meat, desiccated or prepared, dutiable.

1925-29: egg yolk, dried; egg albumen, dried; tomato paste.

1929: pork hams; pork shoulders; bacon; herring, pickled or salted.

As indicated, NBER indexes separate cheese by country, whereas Commerce has a total cheese series.

Commerce separates wheat by-products into those of "direct importation" and those "withdrawn from bonded mills" for 1926-29; it uses the combined series only for 1924-25.

Commerce separates olive oil into "packages less than 40 lbs." and "packages 40 lbs. or over;" it separates free cane sugar from dutiable. We did not follow Commerce on this last breakdown because it is an artificial distinction created by the tariff act rather than one based on differences in the type or grade of commodity. The shift brought about by the tariff differential from lower priced (in country of origin) Cuban sugar to higher priced (in country of origin) Philippine sugar represented a rise in the price paid by the United States rather than a change in taste.

TABLE D-5
VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN NBER INTERPOLATING INDEXES, CRUDE MATERIALS
(in thousands of dollars)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A. NBER covered items							
Cattle hides, wet salted (over 25 lbs.)	39,895	22,240	23,353	19,863	37,085	57,456	39,819
Goat and kid skins, dry or dry-salted	32,015	10,444	31,103	35,613	32,058	37,050	42,870
Sheep and lamb skins	17,587	16,039	23,459	10,791	16,140	20,731	21,905
Money and rabbit furs				24,403	26,314	20,270	19,611
Rubbers, crude or milk of	105,060	174,231	429,705	505,810	330,859	244,855	240,966
Copra	13,477	12,857	10,081	23,513	20,641	22,770	24,195
Flaxseed	48,957	30,038	39,683	41,383	38,059	31,245	46,549
Tobacco leaf for cigar wrappers	16,134	15,100	15,077	14,747	12,438	13,630	15,750
Cigar leaf (filler), unstemmed	11,544	11,315	8,067	7,266	6,160	5,765	5,010
Cigar leaf (filler), stemmed	12,609	14,911	14,244	15,395	13,719	13,996	13,803
Cigarette leaf	13,773	33,134	33,281	22,519	41,207	20,614	19,072
Cotton, long staple	17,163	23,201	20,500	10,582	19,624	14,170	17,687
Cotton, short staple	32,280	25,396	32,275	27,657	26,011	28,620	35,616
Jute	10,235	7,235	11,997	13,963	11,319	8,773	8,838
Sisal and henequen	10,923	16,274	23,329	21,762	18,219	19,533	21,088
M'nila or abaca	13,785	14,345	10,195	10,282	13,130	9,580	13,196
Carpet wool, durable On the skin or in the grease and washed and scoured	23,820	30,555					
On the skin or in the grease only		24,011	29,795	16,119	22,402	22,807	27,476
Carpet wool, free On the skin or in the grease and washed and scoured	2,404	3,619	4,608	3,400	2,217	3,097	4,424
On the skin or in the grease only		2,574					
Clothing wool On the skin or in the grease and washed and scoured	11,406	8,129	8,376	5,163	5,657	7,450	6,453
On the skin or in the grease only		5,104					
Combing wool On the skin or in the grease and washed and scoured	89,181	48,393					
On the skin or in the grease only		44,900	79,132	64,798	37,451	30,814	31,266
On the skin or in the grease only		285,923	317,753	320,903	334,160	318,174	356,122
Raw silk from Japan	275,874		54,339	50,118	49,775	45,937	61,537
Raw silk from China	83,395	26,131					

Crude petroleum from:

Venezuela	1,585	6,870	14,946	21,275	32,609
Colombia		7,264	13,559	17,210	18,490
Netherlands W. Indies	4,740	9,690	14,229	27,370	12,165
Mexico	64,646	46,778	30,442	19,400	11,388
All countries	73,842	75,407			
Copper ore	12,807	13,582	10,757	11,589	15,358
B. Total of covered commodities	924,159				
	910,052	1,325,421			
		1,320,985	1,350,480		
		1,382,147	1,207,927	1,094,167	1,161,961
C. Total items in Commerce index	1,139,743	1,502,487	1,550,906	1,257,495	1,351,774
D. Total crude materials	1,407,000	1,747,233	1,792,292	1,466,733	1,558,620
B. as % of C.	90.4	88.2	87.1	87.0	86.0
B. as % of D.	73.2	73.5	75.9	75.5	74.6

Commerce includes the following additional items:

1924-29: Cattle hides, dry or dry-salted; kip skins, wet-salted; calf skins, wet-salted; horse, colt, and ass hides, wet-salted; bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured; mother of pearl; chicle, crude; gum arabic or senegal; cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted; pyrethrum flowers; licorice root; castor beans; sugar beet seed; bulbs, hyacinth; vegetable ivory; flax, unmanufactured, hackled; flax, unmanufactured, all other; hemp, unmanufactured; kapok; isle or tampico; logs of fir, spruce, or western hemlock; cork wood or bark, unmanufactured; pulpwood, rough; pulpwood, peeled; rags for paper stock; anthracite coal; bituminous coal; china clay or kaolin; pyrites or sulphide of iron; iron ore; manganese ore (dutiabie); chrome ore or chromite; aluminum, bauxite, crude; copper concentrates; lead ore and matte; lead bullion and base bullion; nickel ore and matte; Kaimite; manure salts. 1925-29: guano. 1927-29: platinum grains, nuggets, sponge, and scrap. 1928-29: furs, beaver. 1929: furs, fish, furs, kolinski; furs, weasel; carnauba wax.

NBER index includes only carpet, clothing, and combing wool on the skin or in the grease, 1925-29, while Commerce combines these with corresponding wools washed and scoured. In 1924, both series use the combinations. The NBER index separates carpet wool, free, from carpet wool, dutiable, throughout.

NBER uses raw silk from China and raw silk from Japan as separate commodities. Commerce uses total raw silk.

Instead of the division by country for crude petroleum, Commerce uses total crude petroleum throughout as does NBER for 1924-25. The total petroleum series was separated by country of origin, because the unit values moved very differently from changes in domestic petroleum prices and from several of the country import unit value series. It seemed possible that these differences could be caused by shifts among the sources of petroleum, since there were some substantial differences in the level of unit values that were at least partly due to differences in specific gravity.

TABLE D-6
VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN NBER INTERPOLATING INDEXES, SEMIMANUFACTURES
(in thousands of dollars)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A NBER covered items							
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	10,444	8,515	8,233	7,680	6,969	6,576	8,327
Shellac	22,955	13,139	10,164	10,515	10,395	10,210	12,789
Chinese wood oil or nut oil (tung oil)	13,397	11,092	11,386	9,148	11,810	13,419	14,972
Coconut oil, free	13,009	17,283	19,650	22,088	22,900	23,051	29,532
Palm oil	9,339	7,002	11,040	10,112	11,040	11,067	17,500
Rayon yarns, threads, or filaments	6,738	2,295	8,171	9,051	13,664	10,902	12,147
Sawn boards, planks, and deals—softwood	57,011	48,333	50,431	48,776	43,180	35,409	36,520
Wood pulp, mechanically ground	9,207	7,190	8,517	8,278	5,962	5,443	6,246
Chemical wood pulp							
sulphate, unbleached	26,548	30,082	31,542	37,032	34,263	32,887	35,329
sulphate, bleached	22,246	21,006	22,528	23,678	24,225	23,868	25,339
sulphate (kraft pulp) unbleached	15,229	15,915	18,257	21,193	20,684	21,171	20,519
Diamonds, cut but not set	52,020	47,268	49,621	51,362	40,736	42,396	42,010
Pig iron	9,005	3,741	7,951	7,709	2,254	2,232	2,398
Ferromanganese and other manganese alloys	8,605	4,055	6,533	4,138	3,405	—	—
Aluminum metal, scrap, and alloys	8,518	6,307	10,180	17,108	15,316	7,736	8,973
Unrefined copper	56,564	59,462	48,870	56,101	51,954	67,395	104,306
Refined copper	19,120	18,556	13,831	23,336	13,105	12,634	23,757
Nickel, manufactures of	5,564	5,136					
Nickel, alloys in pigs, ingots, and other forms		4,950	6,541	7,857	7,721	12,346	16,448
Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs	61,092	68,953	95,121	104,793	100,865	86,983	91,839
Dead or cresote oil	10,071	13,464	10,973	11,720	15,437	13,928	10,119
Sodium nitrate	41,956	47,169	52,531	42,781	30,132	36,991	34,913
B Total of covered commodities	478,728	455,968	502,071	534,456	486,017		
					482,612	476,054	554,003
C Total items in Commerce index	501,049	487,603	548,686	582,543	541,524	550,449	634,532
D. Total semimanufactures	720,729	635,887	768,947	804,333	749,801	762,832	885,051
B as % of C	95.5	93.5	91.5	91.7	89.7	86.5	87.3
B as % of D	66.4	69.5	65.3	66.4	64.8	62.4	62.6

APPENDIX D

NOTES TO TABLE D-6

Commerce includes the following additional items:

1924-29: potassium carbonate; potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); sodium cyanide; lithopone and zinc pigments, including zinc oxide and leaded zinc; ammonium sulphate; calcium cyanide; bone ash, dust, and meal; chloride of potash, crude; potassium sulphate, crude; sole leather; calf and kip upper leather; goat and kid leather; cod oil and cod-liver oil (combined, 1924-28 and separately for 1929); casein or lactarene; camphor, crude; quebracho extract; cotton yarns, bleached, dyed, etc.; wool noils; poles, telegraph, telephone, etc.; sawed boards and lumber, hardwood; cork waste and shavings; marble, onyx, and breccia, in blocks; cement, hydraulic; steel ingots; tinplate, terneplate and taggers' tin; antimony, liquidated, regulus; coal tar colors, dyes, etc.; arsenious or white arsenic; tartaric acid; argols and wine lees.

1925-29: potassium chlorate and perchlorate; olive oil, sulphured or foots.

1926-29: iodine, crude.

1927-29: calf and kip lining leather; glycerin, crude; ferromanganese and other manganese alloys.

1928-29: platinum ingots, bars, etc.

1929: perilla oil; asbestos, mill fiber; asbestos, stucco and other.

Commerce excludes the following items: bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared; coconut oil, free; and rayon yarns, threads, or filaments.

TABLE D 7
 VALUE OF COMMODITIES IN NIRE RELATING INDEXES MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A. NIRE covered items							
Women's and children's gloves in leather	6,772	6,389	7,352	8,764	18,367	10,982	16,432
Cigars and cheroots, free	5,513	4,692	5,133	5,017	4,142	4,190	3,311
Cigars and cheroots, dutiable	3,716	3,383	4,331	3,309	3,742	3,350	3,111
Cotton knit gloves	4,034	4,247	5,488	6,514	6,511	8,238	5,809
Burlaps	66,971	59,396	85,028	82,230	67,249	80,087	77,377
Flax, hemp, and ramie, plain woven fabrics less than 91 oz per sq yd	6,344	9,769	6,610	3,925	4,912	4,812	5,671
Other woven fabrics, flax chief value	10,161	15,372	11,778	9,764	9,411	7,523	7,398
Woolens weighing over 4 oz per sq yd	17,140	17,353	16,766	16,992	16,992	14,169	13,977
Woolens and worsteds over 4 oz per sq yd	19,155	18,778					
Carpets, rug, oriental, axminster, etc from Persia	4,371	4,505	6,069	7,356	6,845	8,275	7,906
from China	3,264	4,578	5,410	5,485	4,012	2,960	2,983
Laths	9,332	10,152	10,608	9,718	7,250	6,322	3,562
Shingles	9,812	9,328	9,992	8,907	6,693	7,637	6,058
Standard newspaper	98,021	101,297	103,717	123,982	131,489	130,433	144,493
Gasoline and naphtha	14,859	13,135	15,978	24,553	22,773	31,516	43,335
B Total of covered commodities	262,355	265,101	291,615	316,358	302,481	329,536	342,237
C. Total items in Commerce index	325,445	337,151	368,016	394,986	408,641	412,701	412,701
D Total finished manufactures	771,299	749,346	791,316	876,620	878,597	906,173	923,508
B as % of C	100.6	78.6	79.9	80.1	78.4	80.6	77.3
B as % of D	34.0	35.4	37.1	36.1	38.4	36.4	34.4

NOTES TO TABLE D-7

Commerce includes the following additional items:

1924-29: footwear with textile uppers, from Czechoslovakia; footwear with textile uppers, from Japan; camphor, refined, and camphor, synthetic (combined, 1924; separate, 1925-29); citronella and lemon grass oil; cotton sewing thread; cotton cloth, bleached; cotton cloth, printed, dyed, colored, etc.; jute bags or sacks; flax fabrics, 4 to 12 oz. per square yard; handkerchiefs, linen, not embroidered or of lace; handkerchiefs, of lace or embroidered; binding twine; wool hosiery; silk bolting cloths; silk pile fabrics; Kraft wrapping paper (combined with "all other wrapping paper" in 1924); pulp board in rolls; cigarette paper, books, etc.; plate glass; flat wire and steel strip n.e.s.; nails (nails and screws after 1925); electric lamps other than carbon; quinine sulphate; firecrackers; soap, castile; golf balls; other balls for games; watches and watch movements; tooth brushes.

1924-26: table damask and manufactures.

1925-29: geranium oil; worsted fabrics over 4 oz. per square yard; tracing cloths; menthol; soap, toilet.

1927-29: china and porcelain table and kitchen ware, domestic and household, from Germany; same, from Japan; earthenware crockery, and stoneware, table, toilet, and kitchen ware, domestic and household, from U.K.; same, from Japan; barbed wire; glycerine, refined.

Commerce excludes: cigars and cheroots, free; cigars and cheroots, dutiable.

The NBER index separated carpets and rugs from Persia and China because the increase in unit value of total carpets and rugs seemed to arise from a shift in type from Chinese and other lower priced rugs to the more expensive Persian rugs.

Cotton cloth was omitted from the NBER interpolating index because the import unit values, even those for imports from the U.K. alone, moved so differently from both U.S. and U.K. prices, and because there were such large differences among the import unit value changes for the various countries of origin.

Silk fabrics, broad, except pile fabrics were not used in the NBER index because the steep decline in their unit values would have caused the index to fall steadily relative to the Commerce index. On the other hand, gasoline, naphtha, etc. were added to the NBER index, despite great disparities in the unit value movements of the country-of-origin components, and between the total and the components, in order to give the interpolating series a shape closer to that of the Commerce index.

We omitted watches and watch movements from the NBER index because our study of the earlier data showed that quality changes were often the predominant causes of the unit value changes in the total group.

It is clear that the index for this group is the least satisfactory of the five. The coverage is low, never rising above 40 per cent, and more than half of the coverage is provided by two items, burlap and newsprint, which could be considered semimanufactures, and were in fact removed from the manufactured group in the Federal Reserve Bank study, *The Pattern of United States Import Trade Since 1923*, by John H. Adler, Eugene R. Schlesinger, and Evelyn Van Westerborg.

Appendix E

Data on Variability, Sampling Error, and Coverage

The first part of this Appendix presents the basic data on the variability of price movements within and among minor classes and estimates of sampling error for minor and major classes. The second contains detailed information on coverage and shifts in coverage.

VARIABILITY AND SAMPLING ERRORS

Two assumptions must be kept in mind as the basis for these measurements and their interpretation. One is that the commodities which are covered in the minor class indexes are completely covered—the prices for individual commodities are assumed to be known precisely and not subject to sampling error. The other is that commodities and minor classes have been selected for the sample randomly, either with equal probabilities or with probability proportional to size.

Table E-1 gives weighted and unweighted standard deviations for minor classes where they were computed. They could not be calculated for uncovered classes or for classes in which there was only one covered commodity. The latter are divided into two groups: those with only one commodity, for which, by our assumption, there is no variance, and those with one covered commodity and one or more uncovered ones, for which we cannot measure the variance. These standard deviations are measures of the homogeneity of classes rather than of the accuracy of the indexes, although homogeneity does, of course, affect accuracy. They are descriptive of the covered commodities within each class and do not require any assumption of randomness in the sampling procedure. A large standard deviation implies a heterogeneous stratum but it may not, if coverage is high, imply inaccuracy in the estimation of the mean. The two standard deviations in Table E-1 are

$$\text{Unweighted } \sigma_u = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0}\right)^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum \frac{P_1}{P_0}}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{Weighted } \sigma_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum P_0 Q_0 \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0}\right)^2}{\sum P_0 Q_0} - \left(\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}\right)^2}$$

The σ_u is appropriate for an unweighted index or for an assumption that the commodity weights among the covered items are irrelevant to the uncovered ones, that is, each commodity, no matter how large, is only a

single observation of the mean. The weighted standard deviation is appropriate for use with a weighted index and, in general, for the assumption that the importance of different price behavior patterns in the uncovered items would match that among the covered commodities. Equality of the two standard deviations implies no correlation between the weight or importance of a commodity and its distance from the mean. The usual case—namely that σ_u is greater than σ_w means that the correlation is negative; and σ_w greater than σ_u implies that the importance of a commodity is positively correlated with exceptional behavior (distance from the mean).

Standard errors of the mean (the mean being the Laspeyres price index) are given in Table E-2. These do involve inference from the standard deviations. They are measures of the accuracy of the minor class indexes, under the assumption that the commodities sampled are representative of all commodities in their groups. In other words, samples are treated as if they had been drawn randomly. Since only the weighted standard errors are shown here, the assumption implied is that the sample was drawn with probability proportional to size (value) rather than, as in the unweighted indexes, equal probability of representation for each commodity.

Two sets of standard errors are computed. The first, with no finite sampling adjustment, takes account of the number of commodities drawn from each class but not of the proportion of total value covered. It treats the samples as if they included only a small part of the whole class. It answers the question, "How accurate an estimate of the mean could be made with a sample of this size from a large population?" The second set takes account not only of the number of items but also of their share in the total value of the class. It makes use of the fact (or assumption) that the mean is known precisely for a substantial part of the total (the sample) and that, in effect, the estimation applies only to the remaining, often small, fraction of the total value.

The two measures of standard error can be described in terms of the standard deviations of Table E-1, where N is the number of covered commodities in the minor class.

Without finite sampling adjustment:

$$\sigma_m (\text{unadjusted}) = \frac{\sigma_w}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

With finite sampling adjustment (where f is the coverage ratio):

$$\sigma_m (\text{adjusted}) = \frac{\sigma_w}{\sqrt{N-1}} \sqrt{1-f}$$

APPENDIX E

Coefficients of variation presented in Table E-3, are the ratios of standard errors to the means they apply to. In this case the means are the Laspeyres price indexes. Only the weighted measures are shown, but the relationship between weighted and unweighted coefficients would be the same as in Table E-1.

The variance of a major class mean can be calculated from the variance within minor classes (already computed) and the variance among minor classes, as follows:

$$Var_{\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\left(\frac{V-v}{V} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i (\bar{x}_i - \bar{x})^2}{v} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} \cdot \frac{V_i}{v} \left(\frac{V_i - v_i}{V} \right) S_i^2 \right]$$

where

n = number of sampled minor classes

N = number of minor classes

m_i = number of sampled commodities in minor class i

M_i = number of commodities in minor class i

V_y = value of commodity y in minor class i

v_i = value of sampled commodities in minor class $i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} V_y$

V_i = value of all commodities in minor class $i = \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} V_y$

v = value of sampled minor classes = $\sum_{i=1}^n V_i$

V = value of all minor classes = $\sum_{i=1}^N V_i$

\bar{x}_y = value of price relative for commodity y in minor class i

\bar{x}_i = means of minor class $i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \frac{V_y \bar{x}_y}{v_i}$

\bar{x} = major class mean = $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i \bar{x}_i}{v}$

S_i^2 = minor class variance = $\frac{1}{v_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} V_y (\bar{x}_y - \bar{x}_i)^2$

The S_i^2 is the square of the weighted standard deviation of Table E-1

These computations are carried out in Table E-4 and the coefficients of variation derived from these variances are shown in Chapter 5, Table 18.

MEASURES OF COVERAGE AND CHANGE IN COVERAGE

Tables E-5 through E-8 give basic data on coverage for all major and intermediate classes. The figures show, for the earliest year of each period, the ratio of the value of covered commodities to the value of all commodities in the class. For the last year of each period they show the ratio of the value of those commodities which were covered in the first year to the value of all the commodities which were part of the class in the first year. Thus, for within-period comparisons, changes in coverage due to increasing availability of data are eliminated.

For each period, the table reveals whether the commodities covered in the initial year grew in value at a faster or slower rate than the uncovered ones. In order to see the trend of coverage as a whole (not just that for fixed groups of commodities) one must follow the movement from the right-hand column of one period to the right-hand column of the next. Export Class 115 in Table E-5 illustrates the two uses of the table. By 1889, the commodities covered in 1879 had fallen from 91 to 89 per cent of the total value of the class. But those commodities which actually were covered in 1889 formed 97 per cent of the total value of the class in that year.

It should be noted that these tables show the proportion of total value in covered commodities, not that contained in covered minor classes. These changes in coverage do not indicate the possibility of bias in the total or major class indexes, because they include the effects of both shifts in the weight or importance of minor classes and shifts within them. Only the latter, as is pointed out in Chapter 5, would suggest bias because they indicate that covered commodities possessed different characteristics (possibly different price changes) from uncovered products. Tables E-9 through E-12 are intended to reveal such shifts. They show the actual end-year coverage ratios for commodities covered in the initial year (first columns of Tables E-5 through E-8) as percentages of the ratios that would have existed if values of covered and uncovered items had grown at the same rate within each minor class.¹ Thus, a ratio over 100 per cent indicates that covered commodities grew at a more rapid rate than uncovered commodities.

¹ The computation of the hypothetical ratios is performed by applying the initial year coverage ratio to the end-year value for each minor class.

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-1

STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR MINOR CLASS PRICE INDEXES

Minor Class	Weighted Standard Deviations				Unweighted Standard Deviations			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
A. EXPORTS								
001	.007	0.6	0.02	0.01	152	190	163	181
002 ^a								
003 ^b								
004	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	b
005	133	052	041	003	107	113	077	.091
006	067	.294	.216	090	081	.258	.215	107
007	a	a	a	075	a	a	a	.220
008	0	029	079	181	0	057	080	.207
009	029	032	066	087	047	031	064	.206
010 ^a								
011	0.8	030	043	034	119	068	153	114
012	030	0	032	029	037	0	034	040
013	027	022	073	008	008	030	191	017
014	040	038	083	008	119	133	.263	180
015	057	.268	110	047	065	.270	108	044
016	c	c	a	079	c	c	a	087
017 ^a								
018	a	a	072	100	a	a	068	102
019	077	150	.230	001	077	196	.224	091
020 ^a								
021	b	b	b	.320	b	b	b	.326
022	0	019	a	a	0	033	a	a
023	b	124	063	b	b	.259	096	b
024	a	094	066	118	a	117	094	.300
025	b	a	a	a	b	a	a	a
026	045	.304	118	122	159	.310	112	187
027	b	b	b	129	b	b	b	153
028	a	039	081	130	a	040	081	129
029	a	a	a	083	a	a	a	120
030 ^b								
031	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	a
032	122	.304	121	424	.233	.270	115	488
033	.254	117	045	010	.207	155	144	016
034	.060	.288	b	b	068	.393	b	b
035	c	c	b	494	c	c	b	498
036	a	a	a	.242	a	a	a	.539
037	a	169	.248	a	a	.337	.248	a
038	b	a	196	.373	b	a	.200	403
039	.330	.222	052	.265	438	.289	094	.203
040	.326	030	.378	.315	.297	031	.390	.293
041	158	008	.201	082	166	009	.300	173
042	024	b	009	b	148	b	071	b
043	c	c	b	007	c	c	b	000
044	012	089	000	.007	010	098	000	002
045	046	148	133	144	053	183	.201	.207
046	a	b	c	c	a	b	c	c
047	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	b

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Minor Class	Weighted Standard Deviations				Unweighted Standard Deviations			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
048	a	d	d	.003	a	d	d	0
049	c	a	a	b	c	a	a	b
050 ^a								
051 ^a								
052	.030	.046	.163	.180	.032	.070	.238	.207
053	.017	.073	.114	.199	.049	.200	.129	.175
054	c	c	b	.221	c	c	b	.225
055	a	a	d	.020	a	a	d	.018
056 ^a								
057	.144	.194	.349	.010	.145	.195	.080	.010
058	c	c	b	b	c	c	b	b
059 ^b								
060	c	b	b	.018	c	b	b	.021
061	.079	.093	.181	.122	.228	.158	.187	.120
062	c	c	c	.098	c	c	c	.128
063	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
064	a	a	.168	.173	a	a	.169	.188
065 ^a								
066	.210	.056	.095	.017	.345	.230	.157	.140
067	a	a	a	.049	a	a	a	.105
068	c	a	b	b	c	a	b	b
069	.305	.191	.119	.102	.426	.303	.122	.113
070	.218	.251	.127	.106	.303	.246	.157	.106
071	.161	.155	.150	.211	.152	.158	.336	.220
072	c	c	b	b	c	c	b	b
073	a	b	b	.174	a	b	b	.176
074	a	a	.325	.345	a	a	.336	.362
075	.174	.065	.137	.080	.185	.064	.237	.092
076	c	c	c	.084	c	c	c	.159
077 ^a								
B. IMPORTS								
001	d	.254	.007	.051	d	.226	.029	.107
002	a	.089	.032	.346	a	.154	.067	.349
003	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	b
004	.031	.038	.090	.045	.278	.046	.136	.113
005	.168	.121	.195	.174	.181	.121	.265	.160
006	b	.413	.622	.315	b	.533	.578	.362
007	.173	.099	.088	.295	.165	.119	.105	.265
008	b	b	b	.114	b	b	b	.119
009 ^b								
010 ^b								
011	c	b	b	.145	c	b	b	.123
012	.019	0	.011	.064	.089	.014	.021	.093
013	.237	.115	.249	.123	.237	.126	.276	.129
014	.041	.056	.129	.169	.109	.084	.130	.274
015	c	.120	.250	.138	c	.120	.238	.135
016	.037	b	b	.046	.042	b	b	.190
017	c	a	d	.011	c	a	d	.013

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-1 (continued)

Minor Class	Weighted Standard Deviations				Unweighted Standard Deviations			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
018	c	c	.222	b	c	c	.222	b
019	.024	121	.018	d	.025	187	101	d
020	a	d	b	c	a	d	b	c
021	191	.028	147	.072	.270	.073	127	142
022	b	147	.033	.290	b	152	.099	.272
023	c	b	b	c	c	b	b	c
024	b	b	194	.021	b	b	.225	.070
025	d	d	d	146	d	d	d	149
026	b	d	162	.231	b	d	176	.292
027	b	a	a	137	b	a	a	.292
028	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
029	b	b	b	.028	b	b	b	.030
030 ^a								
031	c	a	.094	1.246	c	a	126	1.273
032	c	b	d	106	c	b	d	107
033	b	b	.012	136	b	b	.015	.277
034	a	a	d	b	a	a	d	b
035	c	a	a	b	c	a	a	b
036	b	b	d	130	b	b	d	.819
037 ^a								
038	b	b	b	.271	b	b	b	.302
039	135	d	d	.322	140	d	d	.241
040	.520	139	.206	.332	.676	189	.261	.386
041	.216	476	.340	.087	.210	420	.284	112
042	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
043	c	d	d	196	c	d	d	.264
044	.205	d	d	.563	.223	d	d	1.333
045 ^b								
046	c	b	.035	.012	c	b	.038	.012
047	a	a	122	101	a	a	118	118
048	c	b	b	b	c	b	b	b
049	c	b	b	b	c	b	b	b
050	c	b	118	182	c	b	152	197
051	.260	112	.215	.344	.272	119	167	.310
052	c	a	d	.202	c	a	d	178
053	.026	.035	.069	.074	.029	192	121	133
054	b	.072	.060	.019	b	102	.083	.073
055	b	d	c	b	b	d	c	b
056	.019	154	.063	119	.025	147	.066	170
057	b	d	d	b	b	d	d	b
058	c	a	d	.074	c	a	d	.075
059	.062	.068	136	.077	.063	.093	123	.082
060 ^a								
061 ^a								
062	.210	174	131	103	.211	173	174	142
063	d	d	d	113	d	d	d	.242
064	a	a	.202	107	a	a	.206	107
065	c	b	b	.030	c	b	b	.042

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-1 (concluded)

Minor Class	Weighted Standard Deviations				Unweighted Standard Deviations			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
066	a	a	.108	.023	a	a	.165	.094
067	b	b	d	d	b	b	d	d
068	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	b
069	c	c	a	d	c	c	a	d
070	c	b	b	b	c	b	b	b
071	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	b
072	c	c	d	d	c	c	d	d
073	d	d	a	d	d	d	a	d
074	c	.268	.153	.379	c	.296	.147	.651
075	b	.136	.018	d	b	.169	.031	c
076	.261	.390	.155	.180	.296	.335	.170	.230
077	a	.174	.221	.342	a	.244	.357	.590
078	.117	.108	.224	.124	.162	.176	.301	.256
079	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
080	c	b	b	d	c	b	b	d
081	.142	.188	.091	.221	.256	.170	.150	.388
082	.206	.233	.151	.147	.266	.286	.259	.144
083 ^a								
084	c	c	b	.013	c	c	b	.014
085	a	a	.134	.056	a	a	.170	.060
086	.206	.538	.314	.232	.234	.205	.388	.303
087	a	.076	.062	.056	a	.090	.177	.135
088 ^a								
089 ^a								
090 ^a								
091	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c

^a Uncovered class.^b One-commodity class, complete coverage.^c Class not listed separately in this year.^d One covered commodity, incomplete coverage.

TABLE E-2

STANDARD ERRORS OF MEAN FOR WEIGHTED MINOR CLASS PRICE INDEXES

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
A. EXPORTS								
001	.033	.044	.053	.053	.001	.003	.006	.020
002 ^a								
003	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
004	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
005	.067	.026	.020	.024	0	0	.001	0
006	.067	.208	.153	.064	.025	.092	.070	.039
007	d	d	d	.043	d	d	d	.025

(continued)

APPENDIX E
TABLE E-2 (continued)

Minor Class	Without Fine Sampling Adjustment				With Fine Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
008	0	017	046	128	0	0	0	0
009	079	022	038	035	0	002	006	009
010 ^a								
011	078	021	025	017	0	0	0	0
012	035	0	032	021	003	0	012	0
013	019	022	073	008	.007	.012	045	004
014	.028	077	041	076	007	003	007	006
015	.057	.268	078	033	0	0	0	0
016	c	c	d	0.5	c	c	d	0
017 ^a								
018	d	d	0.1	0.0	d	d	037	.028
019	077	106	166	029	0	019	045	.005
020 ^a								
021	b	b	b	.320	0	0	0	0
022	0	019	d	d	0	0	d	d
023	b	124	063	b	0	0	0	0
024	d	066	066	083	d	020	033	.034
025	b	d	d	d	0	d	d	d
026	045	.304	084	086	0	043	011	017
027	b	b	b	129	0	0	0	065
028	d	039	081	078	d	008	029	.036
029	d	d	d	048	d	d	d	018
030	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
031	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	a
032	122	.215	086	424	038	042	.016	.201
033	.254	068	023	006	067	007	003	001
034	060	.283	b	b	0	0	0	0
035	c	c	b	494	c	c	0	0
036	a	a	a	171	a	a	a	133
037	a	169	.248	a	a	0	0	a
038	b	d	196	.264	0	d	125	0
039	.385	128	030	132	.258	040	011	0.9
040	.230	030	.378	.223	0	007	083	.034
041	158	008	.201	082	0	0	0.2	.023
042	024	b	009	b	0	0	0	0
043	c	c	b	007	c	c	0	.002
044	012	089	055	033	004	036	024	.018
045	.076	105	098	083	038	031	045	.039
046	a	b	c	c	a	b	c	c
047	e	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
048	a	d	d	003	a	d	d	0
049	c	a	a	b	c	a	a	0
050 ^a								
051 ^a								
052	030	033	073	0.0	020	019	.026	020
053	017	052	081	115	013	036	056	.077
054	c	c	b	.221	c	c	0	0
055	a	a	d	011	a	a	d	008
056 ^a								

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-2 (continued)

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
057	.144	.194	.349	.010	0	0	0	0
058	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0
059	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
060	c	b	b	.018	c	0	0	0
061	.056	.065	.128	.070	.005	.003	.013	.013
062	c	c	c	.098	c	c	c	.043
063	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
064	a	a	.097	.061	a	a	.080	.050
065 ^a								
066	.210	.056	.067	.006	.035	.008	.009	.001
067	a	a	a	.035	a	a	a	.020
068	c	a	b	b	c	a	0	0
069	.216	.191	.042	.031	.135	.067	0	0
070	.126	.125	.045	.025	.107	.084	.026	.013
071	.080	.078	.061	.041	.064	.056	.044	.027
072	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0
073	a	b	b	.174	a	0	0	.006
074	a	a	.123	.096	a	a	.090	.062
075	.100	.037	.079	.030	.055	.028	.060	.021
076	c	c	c	.034	c	c	c	0
077 ^a								
B. IMPORTS								
001	a	.147	.005	.051	d	.048	.001	.015
002	a	.089	.032	.155	a	0	.032	.057
003	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
004	.022	.038	.090	.026	.006	.003	0	0
005	.168	.121	.195	.123	0	.056	.133	.080
006	b	.292	.440	.182	0	.142	.232	.096
007	.077	.057	.062	.093	.031	.034	.038	.063
008	b	b	b	.057	0	0	0	.006
009	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
010	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
011	c	b	b	.084	c	0	0	.022
012	.019	0	.011	.026	.012	0	.007	.013
013	.237	.057	.112	.062	.197	.033	.060	.024
014	.041	.032	.129	.097	.017	.010	.064	.046
015	c	.120	.177	.098	c	.064	.126	.053
016	.037	b	b	.023	0	0	0	0
017	c	a	d	.011	c	a	d	.009
018	c	c	.222	b	c	c	0	0
019	.024	.121	.018	d	0	.028	.002	d
020	a	d	b	c	a	d	0	c
021	.135	.029	.066	.042	0	0	0	.025
022	b	.104	.059	.167	0	0	0	.070
023	c	b	b	c	c	0	0	c
024	b	b	.194	.036	0	0	0	.017
025	d	d	d	.146	d	d	d	.031
026	b	d	.115	.070	0	d	0	.010

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-2 (continued)

Class Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
027	b	a	a	097	0	a	a	051
028	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
029	b	b	b	028	0	0	0	022
030 ^a								
031	c	a	094	881	c	a	067	.568
032	c	b	d	106	c	0	d	046
033	b	b	012	096	0	0	0	031
034	a	a	d	b	a	a	d	0
035	c	a	a	a	c	a	a	a
036	b	b	d	092	0	0	d	020
037 ^a								
038	b	b	b	192	0	0	0	0
039	135	d	d	114	0	d	d	017
040	.520	062	092	105	.215	031	053	049
041	153	.238	170	044	041	057	090	023
042	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
043	c	d	d	196	c	d	d	028
044	.205	d	d	.563	0	d	d	0
045	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
046	c	b	035	012	c	0	0	0
047	a	a	072	045	a	a	055	038
048	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
049	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
050	c	b	118	185	c	0	0	0
051	184	079	107	154	0	014	020	053
052	c	a	d	143	c	a	d	0
053	056	035	034	037	024	015	017	026
054	b	051	042	013	0	0	0	0
055	b	d	c	b	0	d	c	0
056	014	109	048	084	006	059	019	038
057	b	d	d	b	0	d	d	0
058	c	a	d	024	c	a	d	0
059	046	048	078	077	020	038	033	053
060 ^a								
061 ^a								
062	210	123	093	044	128	004	072	025
063	d	d	d	113	d	d	d	029
064	a	a	.205	107	a	a	167	088
065	c	b	b	022	c	0	0	0
066	a	a	108	016	a	a	078	013
067	b	b	d	d	0	0	d	d
068	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
069	c	c	a	d	c	c	a	d
070	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
071	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
072	c	c	d	d	c	c	d	d
073	d	d	a	d	d	d	a	d
074	c	.263	108	170	c	0	0	.048
075	b	136	018	d	0	056	004	d
076	131	195	069	090	102	162	052	078

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-2 (concluded)

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
077	a	.174	.156	.129	a	0	0	.022
078	.067	.076	.091	.051	.032	.040	.032	.014
079	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
080	c	b	b	d	c	0	0	d
081	.071	.094	.046	.099	.018	.030	.020	.056
082	.206	.164	.087	.073	.182	.123	.058	.063
083 ^a								
084	c	c	b	.013	c	c	0	.006
085	a	a	.134	.032	a	a	.099	.008
086	.078	.170	.095	.053	.055	.106	.070	.032
087	a	.076	.062	.032	a	.047	.037	.027
088 ^a								
089 ^a								
090 ^a								
091	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c

^a Uncovered class.^b One-commodity class, complete coverage.^c Class not listed separately in this year.^d One covered commodity, incomplete coverage.

TABLE E-3

COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION FOR WEIGHTED MINOR CLASS INDEXES

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
A. EXPORTS								
001	.030	.060	.067	.064	.001	.004	.007	.025
002 ^a								
003	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
004	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
005	.054	.023	.027	.031	0	0	.001	0
006	.053	.180	.182	.102	.020	.079	.083	.063
007	d	d	d	.053	d	d	d	.031
008	0	.015	.047	.146	0	0	0	0
009	.036	.021	.063	.038	0	.002	.010	.010
010 ^a								
011	.083	.017	.045	.019	0	0	0	0
012	.037	0	.051	.032	.003	0	.018	0
013	.006	.019	.066	.013	.002	.010	.041	.006
014	.025	.017	.052	.030	.006	.002	.009	.007
015	.053	.189	.127	.051	0	0	0	0
016	c	c	d	.079	c	c	d	0
017 ^a								
018	d	d	.050	.072	d	d	.036	.040

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-3 (continued)

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
019	075	075	181	052	0	013	049	009
020 ^a								
021	b	b	b	.245	0	0	0	0
022	0	017	a	a	0	0	a	a
023	b	084	055	b	0	0	0	0
024	d	082	064	236	a	025	032	096
025	b	a	a	a	0	a	a	a
026	037	245	083	096	0	035	011	019
027	b	b	b	116	0	0	0	058
028	d	043	105	098	a	009	038	045
029	d	a	a	068	a	a	a	025
030	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
031	c	c	c	a	c	c	c	a
032	087	149	169	416	027	029	032	197
033	.233	061	032	008	006	006	005	001
034	045	.234	b	b	0	0	0	0
035	c	c	b	226	c	c	0	0
036	a	a	a	079	a	a	a	062
037	a	152	372	a	a	0	0	a
038	b	d	293	176	0	d	187	0
039	.340	121	055	148	.228	038	.019	.055
040	253	030	651	319	0	007	144	048
041	144	004	244	106	0	0	063	030
042	024	b	018	b	0	0	0	0
043	c	c	b	015	c	c	0	004
044	012	058	079	078	004	024	035	042
045	057	075	099	097	047	022	047	046
046	c	b	c	c	c	0	c	c
047	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
048	a	d	d	006	a	d	d	0
049	c	a	a	b	c	a	a	0
050 ^a								
051 ^a								
052	035	031	107	091	024	018	038	036
053	018	044	148	187	013	031	012	126
054	c	c	b	.236	c	c	0	0
055	a	a	a	023	a	a	a	016
056 ^a								
057	169	158	423	021	0	0	0	0
058	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0
059	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
060	c	b	b	018	c	0	0	0
061	047	057	142	089	004	003	015	016
062	c	c	c	085	c	c	c	038
063	a	a	d	a	a	a	d	d
064	a	a	118	099	a	a	097	081
065 ^a								
066	164	082	064	006	027	012	009	001
067	a	a	a	040	a	a	a	022
068	c	a	b	b	c	a	0	0
069	134	155	045	053	084	054	0	0

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-3 (continued)

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
070	.094	.093	.057	.025	.080	.062	.033	.013
071	.080	.069	.060	.057	.064	.050	.033	.038
072	c	c	b	b	c	c	0	0
073	a	b	b	.177	a	0	0	.006
074	a	a	.137	.166	a	a	.101	.108
075	.087	.034	.098	.044	.048	.026	.074	.030
076	c	c	c	.039	c	c	c	0
077 ^a								
B. IMPORTS								
001	d	.129	.008	.050	d	.042	.002	.015
002	a	.112	.049	.238	a	0	.049	.038
003	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
004	.019	.030	.106	.030	.005	.003	0	0
005	.177	.133	.321	.158	0	.062	.218	.102
006	b	.248	.278	.173	0	.121	.147	.092
007	.067	.051	.083	.092	.027	.030	.050	.062
008	b	b	b	.097	0	0	0	.011
009	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
010	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
011	c	b	b	.111	c	0	0	.028
012	.017	0	.015	.038	.010	0	.010	.018
013	.430	.061	.117	.093	.357	.035	.063	.037
014	.030	.034	.199	.110	.013	.010	.093	.032
015	c	.140	.186	.174	c	.075	.132	.093
016	.027	b	b	.021	0	0	0	0
017	c	a	d	.025	c	a	d	.019
018	c	c	.189	b	c	c	0	0
019	.023	.083	.015	d	0	.019	.001	d
020	a	d	b	c	a	d	0	c
021	.151	.030	.063	.050	0	0	0	.031
022	b	.158	.058	.228	0	0	0	.096
023	c	b	b	c	c	0	0	c
024	b	b	.170	.060	0	0	0	.028
025	d	d	d	.154	d	d	d	.032
026	b	d	.163	.081	0	d	0	.011
027	b	a	a	.099	0	a	a	.052
028	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
029	b	b	b	.075	0	0	0	.058
030 ^a								
031	c	a	.116	.350	c	a	.083	.226
032	c	b	d	.103	c	0	d	.044
033	b	b	.014	.172	0	0	0	.056
034	a	a	d	b	a	a	d	0
035	c	a	a	a	c	a	a	a
036	b	b	d	.037	0	0	d	.003
037 ^a								
038	b	b	b	.261	0	0	0	0
039	.119	d	d	.140	0	d	d	.021
040	.304	.065	.138	.151	.126	.033	.030	.071
041	.138	.206	.255	.053	.037	.049	.135	.028

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-3 (concluded)

Minor Class	Without Finite Sampling Adjustment				With Finite Sampling Adjustment			
	1879	1889	1899	1913	1879	1889	1899	1913
042	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
043	c	d	d	581	c	d	d	084
044	140	d	d	553	0	d	d	0
045	b	b	b	b	0	0	0	0
046	c	b	052	023	c	0	0	0
047	a	b	095	059	a	a	073	050
048	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
049	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
050	c	b	196	181	c	0	0	0
051	221	059	124	139	0	011	024	048
052	c	a	d	281	c	a	d	0
053	045	032	040	067	019	014	020	047
054	b	040	065	019	0	0	0	0
055	b	d	c	b	0	d	c	0
056	012	105	062	122	005	057	025	055
057	b	d	d	b	0	d	d	0
058	c	a	d	040	c	a	d	0
059	041	050	080	094	018	039	033	065
060*								
061*								
062	167	113	109	062	101	004	085	035
063	d	d	d	188	d	d	d	048
064	a	a	427	184	a	a	347	151
065	c	b	b	036	c	0	0	0
066	a	a	082	031	a	a	059	024
067	b	b	d	d	0	0	d	d
068	a	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
069	c	c	a	d	c	c	a	d
070	c	b	b	b	c	0	0	0
071	c	c	c	b	c	c	c	0
072	c	c	d	d	c	c	d	d
073	d	d	a	d	d	d	a	d
074	c	437	112	244	c	0	0	070
075	b	172	022	d	0	071	005	d
076	110	195	087	188	087	162	065	164
077	a	134	171	177	a	0	0	030
078	082	093	126	048	039	048	045	014
079	a	a	d	d	a	a	d	d
080	c	b	b	d	c	0	0	d
081	056	108	044	136	015	034	020	077
082	146	112	087	097	130	084	058	084
083*								
084	c	c	b	012	c	c	0	006
085	a	a	139	037	a	a	102	009
086	061	149	108	072	043	093	080	043
087	a	072	044	070	a	044	026	059
088*								
089*								
090*								
091	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c

* Uncovered class

^b One commodity class complete coverage

^c Class not listed separately in this year

^d One covered commodity, incomplete coverage

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-4

CALCULATION OF VARIANCE FOR SELECTED MAJOR ECONOMIC CLASSES

Major Class	Year	$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{V_i(\bar{T} - \bar{T})^2}{v}$	$\frac{V-v}{V}$	$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m_i} \frac{V_i}{V_i} \left(\frac{V_{i-1}}{V_i} \right) S_i^2$	$n-1$	$\frac{Var \bar{T}}{[(1) \times (2)] + (3)}$
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. EXPORTS						
201	1879	.00595	.00087	0	4	.00000(25)
	1889	.01744	.00210	.00009	4	.00003
	1899	.00049	.01496	.00016	4	.00004
	1913	.00185	.00800	.00018	5	.00004
203	1879	.12518	.00233	.00002	12	.00003
	1889	.02966	.02446	.00002	12	.00006
	1899	.02277	.03139	.00021	13	.00007
	1913	.01601	.03475	.00008	13	.00005
212	1879	.00547	.03661	.00101	7	.00017
	1889	.05346	.02114	.00012	10	.00012
	1899	.01756	.01207	0	10	.00002
	1913	.02282	.00675	.00027	10	.00004
213	1879	.02750	.11096	.00053	7	.00051
	1889	.04235	.06460	.00038	8	.00039
	1899	.03400	0	.00116	14	.00008
	1913	.05038	.00693	.00069	15	.00007
215	1879	.01364	.12558	.00199	9	.00041
	1889	.02915	.10623	.00271	10	.00058
	1899	.03786	.08254	.00120	13	.00033
	1913	.11291	.05923	.00096	17	.00045
B. IMPORTS						
201	1879	.07929	.00741	.00013	7	.00010
	1889	.30417	0	.00110	9	.00012
	1899	.07049	0	.00242	9	.00027
	1913	.05021	0	.00104	10	.00010
203	1879	.01413	.00032	.00129	6	.00022
	1889	.05025	.01446	.00071	9	.00016
	1899	.04656	0	.00100	11	.00009
	1913	.02292	0	.00011	9	.00001
212	1879	.04212	.02196	.00211	12	.00025
	1889	.05316	.03042	.00012	17	.00010
	1899	.04198	.02998	.00082	20	.00010
	1913	.45021	.00416	.00201	21	.00018
213	1879	.04602	.04597	.00108	9	.00036
	1889	.02628	.09265	.00391	12	.00053
	1899	.01264	.14743	.00183	13	.00028
	1913	.04009	.01267	.00056	17	.00006
220	1879	.00522	.29233	.00307	6	.00077
	1889	.01685	.41095	.00523	9	.00135
	1899	.04916	.17995	.00263	15	.00077
	1913	.02942	.13589	.00156	16	.00035

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-5
COVERAGE RATIOS FOR INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASSES EARLIEST AND BASE YEARS
OF EACH PERIOD
(per cent)

Export Class	1913-1923		1899-1913		1889-1899		1879-1889	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
101	81.5	61.0	69.9	98.6	97.5	99.2	99.2	98.6
102	94.6	95.6	91.3	98.1	97.7	98.5	98.5	99.8
103	96.4	96.7	93.5	98.2	97.8	98.4	98.8	99.8
104	94.7	95.2	91.6	98.5	97.8	98.7	98.8	99.8
105	96.4	96.3	93.6	98.4	98.0	98.6	99.0	99.8
106	90.3	87.7	85.1	92.9	90.9	97.8	91.4	88.4
107	96.7	96.9	92.2	94.7	93.3	98.5	94.6	92.7
108	95.4	95.9	91.5	93.9	92.6	97.1	94.2	92.5
109	85.4	90.8	90.5	93.4	90.6	97.0	96.2	93.7
110	87.7	91.3	91.0	93.4	91.3	97.1	96.3	94.6
111	86.8	90.3	90.2	92.7	90.9	96.6	93.5	91.0
112	88.1	90.6	90.6	92.9	91.2	96.7	93.9	91.4
113	93.1	94.2	91.6	94.1	92.5	98.0	95.3	93.3
114	79.9	81.2	57.2	85.8	85.8	92.0	90.3	83.8
115	82.3	85.1	95.0	96.8	98.3	97.4	89.1	91.2
116	79.5	84.2	66.7	91.9	94.3	97.3	93.7	93.2
117	81.1	84.7	71.3	90.5	91.0	95.2	91.6	91.1
118	79.0	84.4	84.6	87.9	88.8	89.8	48.7	54.0
119	90.0	92.5	90.3	91.7	92.0	92.7	79.0	71.6
120	97.0	97.7	97.0	97.8	97.6	99.4	99.5	99.4
121	75.3	74.6	63.4	78.1	77.5	83.9	81.7	76.1
122	63.4	75.9	80.9	71.6	59.3	60.3	63.7	49.6
123	70.8	79.4	86.5	94.4	96.0	94.3	72.6	76.1
124	99.0	98.9	99.2	99.1	99.3	99.6	98.6	98.0
125	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.5	98.7	98.1
126	99.3	99.0	96.0	86.5	69.9	96.1	92.1	93.2
127	78.1	79.8	80.6	44.4	44.4	77.0	77.0	89.1
128	77.1	85.3	79.2	88.9	80.2	81.3	84.9	71.5
129	98.4	98.3	98.6	97.3	97.5	99.0	98.1	97.7
130	98.5	98.4	97.2	97.5	97.6	99.0	98.2	97.9
131	78.4	86.0	80.3	88.8	79.4	82.1	85.1	72.7
132	99.0	98.9	99.1	98.8	98.6	99.6	98.6	98.0
133	99.0	99.0	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.5	98.7	98.1
134	77.2	84.7	79.4	84.4	76.5	80.6	83.6	75.8
135	94.3	95.7	94.6	95.2	93.1	96.9	96.5	95.3
136	94.9	95.9	95.0	95.5	93.7	97.0	96.7	95.6
137	67.9	71.0	62.4	69.0	64.2	67.5	63.2	63.7
138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
139	98.6	96.9	92.9	99.1	99.1	99.8	99.8	99.2
140	99.0	98.2	95.1	99.3	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.3
141	99.1	99.1	99.5	98.3	91.1	96.6	95.6	96.2
142	62.7	62.0	44.4	47.5	—	—	—	—
143	62.6	65.7	51.5	54.8	34.4	41.9	35.0	38.2
144	99.2	85.2	96.2	96.1	95.9	62.5	56.0	76.9
145	91.6	95.5	93.8	90.9	80.0	55.6	30.6	49.2
146	62.5	65.8	49.7	52.7	33.2	40.1	33.5	36.6
147	66.3	64.5	55.0	61.3	48.9	64.2	63.4	67.7

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-6

COVERAGE RATIOS FOR MAJOR EXPORT CLASSES: EARLIEST AND BASE YEARS
OF EACH PERIOD
(per cent)

Export Class	1913-1923		1899-1913		1889-1899		1879-1889	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
201	93.9	93.9	90.2	98.2	97.6	98.6	98.7	99.8
202	95.9	95.3	92.6	98.2	97.8	98.6	91.2	99.8
203	92.0	93.3	90.9	93.4	91.9	96.9	93.9	92.0
204	92.3	93.3	91.0	93.5	92.0	96.9	94.1	92.1
205	93.6	94.6	91.6	96.0	94.8	98.2	96.5	97.1
206	94.5	95.1	92.5	96.1	95.0	98.2	96.8	97.2
207	92.6	93.5	90.7	95.4	94.3	97.5	95.6	96.4
208	93.8	94.1	91.7	95.6	94.6	97.6	96.0	96.6
209	96.6	97.1	96.1	96.9	96.0	98.9	97.6	97.4
210	94.0	94.7	93.4	95.5	94.1	97.2	96.2	96.1
211	98.5	96.5	98.3	97.1	97.3	96.4	95.0	97.2
212	98.6	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.4	96.5	95.4	97.4
213	86.3	91.7	88.1	89.8	79.7	77.7	76.2	66.8
214	66.7	65.7	56.4	63.1	52.3	65.0	63.6	67.1
215	67.2	66.0	56.8	63.8	53.1	66.0	64.7	67.9
216	94.3	94.7	94.6	94.5	91.1	93.8	92.5	93.5
217	94.7	95.0	94.0	94.8	91.7	94.0	92.9	93.9
218	94.1	94.5	93.6	95.2	93.2	95.6	94.2	95.4
219	84.5	85.7	82.3	88.2	84.2	91.1	89.7	92.3
220	83.2	85.6	80.3	87.5	83.3	90.7	88.3	91.5
221	75.1	74.6	68.9	71.2	60.0	63.4	60.0	66.5
222	74.3	75.5	69.6	72.9	63.2	68.1	65.9	67.6

TABLE E-7

COVERAGE RATIOS FOR INTERMEDIATE IMPORT CLASSES: EARLIEST AND BASE YEARS
OF EACH PERIOD
(per cent)

Import Class	1913-1923		1899-1913		1889-1899		1879-1889	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
101	84.1	91.7	94.4	94.4	94.4	91.2	32.3	19.9
102	73.6	67.1	49.1	63.5	57.4	76.5	84.9	87.2
103	97.5	99.0	99.0	98.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.0
104	94.1	91.2	88.8	94.1	92.7	95.5	96.9	97.6
105	89.7	89.3	90.5	94.7	93.5	95.9	97.3	97.6
106	92.2	91.3	89.1	94.0	92.7	95.3	94.3	94.6
107	89.4	89.5	90.7	94.7	93.5	95.7	94.9	94.8
108	71.1	79.6	84.7	80.7	69.2	66.4	49.5	39.3
109	78.5	76.5	50.5	64.4	63.4	68.9	83.8	85.8
110	96.8	89.1	86.6	96.5	96.6	93.3	99.4	99.4
111	96.8	88.8	87.3	96.6	96.7	93.4	99.3	99.4
112	96.8	89.0	87.7	96.6	96.7	93.6	99.3	99.3
113	93.7	87.6	88.0	96.6	96.3	92.9	98.8	99.0

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-7 (concluded)

Import Class	1913-1923		1899-1913		1889-1899		1879-1889	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
114	91 6	95 0	91 4	89 9	47 8	42 1	83 0	85 9
115	93 8	93 6	96 6	95 8	55 8	49 9	100 0	100 0
116	74 1	87 8	96 6	94 8	60 8	54 9	100 0	100 0
117	72 5	83 3	86 2	81 5	52 7	42 4	85 6	89 6
118	95 9	82 0	88 0	94 1	96 2	92 6	93 5	94 4
119	96 0	84 0	86 8	91 8	94 6	91 4	93 8	94 8
120	94 1	93 2	96 2	97 6	96 1	97 4	100 0	100 0
121	65 1	56 2	62 8	61 8	39 5	44 4	40 9	37 5
122	98 8	96 3	96 3	95 9	95 9	93 0	94 1	96 9
123	100 0	100 0	82 6	83 4	51 0	37 2	100 0	100 0
124	57 3	63 0	70 7	83 0	73 8	57 2	55 6	79 9
125	98 1	95 2	96 2	96 5	95 9	95 2	96 3	97 8
126	62 6	57 7	64 7	69 6	52 8	52 1	49 9	61 4
127	86 5	77 7	80 4	81 5	71 3	64 8	65 3	70 2
128	95 3	87 9	92 5	95 1	73 1	68 3	97 0	97 5
129	97 0	91 1	94 2	95 7	83 9	83 8	96 6	97 6
130	95 7	90 1	94 7	96 0	84 9	85 5	96 9	97 8
131	96 8	91 4	93 7	99 4	90 3	83 8	96 5	97 7
132	95 5	90 4	94 1	99 4	90 9	85 4	97 0	97 8
133	82 0	71 8	51 9	54 2	73 3	79 8	61 7	64 9
134	88 2	77 8	62 2	56 7	74 9	81 3	—	—
135	54 5	66 6	65 1	65 8	98 6	98 0	78 2	80 4
136	91 8	88 3	90 9	92 6	85 4	85 7	93 8	94 7
137	90 9	87 6	91 6	93 0	86 2	85 7	94 4	94 9
138	92 3	86 1	68 2	52 2	42 2	41 3	69 0	69 7
139	67 6	55 9	64 7	68 2	45 3	46 8	45 2	56 2
140	78 7	78 4	69 5	57 8	67 0	62 5	73 0	75 1
141	92 1	88 3	87 4	92 0	85 6	77 3	89 9	91 3
142	91 3	87 7	88 2	90 8	86 3	78 9	90 7	91 6
143	97 2	99 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
144	78 0	80 5	26 1	23 5	—	—	—	—
145	91 7	92 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	—	—
146	90 3	89 3	86 5	86 0	59 8	85 7	79 6	90 7
147	20 1	19 2	29 7	49 0	19 8	24 3	7 4	15 5
148	88 9	95 0	68 3	96 2	85 8	80 8	83 0	85 2
149	80 8	78 0	61 5	57 3	60 5	77 9	70 6	74 5
150	26 3	9 8	20 4	36 7	18 2	22 5	13 3	21 3

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-8

COVERAGE RATIOS FOR MAJOR IMPORT CLASSES: EARLIEST AND BASE YEARS
OF EACH PERIOD
(per cent)

Import Class	1913-1923		1899-1913		1889-1899		1879-1889	
	1923	1913	1913	1899	1899	1889	1889	1879
201	92.2	91.2	89.3	94.1	92.8	95.3	93.6	94.3
202	89.5	89.5	90.8	94.7	93.5	95.8	94.2	94.5
203	93.2	87.1	86.8	95.6	95.3	92.3	97.0	96.8
204	93.2	87.4	87.2	95.6	95.3	92.5	97.0	96.8
205	93.1	89.7	88.6	95.5	94.7	94.1	96.5	96.5
206	91.7	88.8	89.6	95.7	95.0	94.6	96.7	96.6
207	92.8	89.4	88.1	95.0	94.2	93.8	95.3	95.4
208	91.5	88.6	89.2	95.2	94.5	94.2	95.6	95.5
209	94.5	90.2	91.6	97.2	91.0	90.0	95.6	96.1
210	87.6	82.1	83.4	88.1	82.2	77.5	81.1	84.4
211	91.6	89.3	87.8	92.9	85.4	85.5	93.4	94.5
212	90.7	88.6	88.6	93.3	86.2	86.7	94.1	94.7
213	86.2	81.2	64.6	57.1	57.8	68.3	70.9	74.2
214	89.7	86.2	78.6	79.5	74.6	77.6	82.9	84.6
215	89.2	85.9	79.4	80.2	75.5	78.7	83.8	85.0
216	90.3	87.0	82.1	86.1	83.1	85.9	89.4	90.6
217	58.5	46.3	54.8	61.0	40.3	42.2	39.7	49.9
218	59.0	47.1	55.6	61.6	41.1	43.3	40.9	50.7
219	84.4	79.1	77.0	80.8	73.9	74.1	75.9	79.5
220	56.7	42.7	50.2	60.6	40.4	42.9	40.5	50.1
221	81.8	76.0	72.7	78.6	68.8	71.7	70.4	74.7
222	69.4	68.2	56.0	58.6	53.0	62.1	55.4	59.8
223	71.1	66.4	60.8	62.4	54.6	55.7	52.9	59.8

TABLE E-9

INTERMEDIATE EXPORT CLASS COVERAGE AT END OF EACH PERIOD AS PER CENT OF
CALCULATED COVERAGE ASSUMING NO CHANGE WITHIN MINOR CLASSES

Export Class	Per Cent			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
101	102.7	101.1	99.4	99.7
102	101.4	100.1	98.9	99.2
103	100.6	100.3	99.2	99.4
104	101.8	100.2	99.0	99.4
105	100.9	100.4	99.2	99.5
106	103.4	96.3	96.9	108.5
107	102.9	97.7	97.4	104.6
108	102.1	98.7	97.4	104.2
109	98.3	101.1	93.7	103.6
110	98.9	101.3	94.3	103.4
111	98.8	101.6	94.4	103.7
112	99.3	101.6	94.7	103.5

(continued)

APPENDIX E
TABLE E-9 (concluded)

Export Class	Per Cent			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
113	101.3	99.3	96.1	104.1
114	98.9	67.8	97.3	105.7
115	94.7	97.9	101.4	96.7
116	98.1	72.1	95.7	101.3
117	98.1	79.8	99.0	101.7
118	89.2	101.0	101.3	89.8
119	95.6	100.5	100.7	97.2
120	101.0	98.6	99.5	99.9
121	100.2	83.8	93.0	107.7
122	83.0	103.1	102.0	129.0
123	86.9	95.4	100.9	94.5
124	99.7	99.8	100.1	99.8
125	99.6	99.9	100.2	99.8
126	100.3	107.4	84.4	98.7
127	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
128	91.4	89.1	97.2	116.2
129	99.7	99.8	100.1	99.9
130	99.6	98.4	100.2	99.8
131	92.0	90.3	96.2	115.5
132	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.8
133	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.8
134	92.2	90.2	97.3	113.5
135	98.3	98.0	99.3	101.3
136	98.4	98.1	99.4	101.2
137	95.3	90.0	98.8	107.0
138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
139	101.1	93.9	99.3	100.5
140	100.8	95.8	99.4	100.5
141	99.9	101.1	94.4	103.2
142	88.4	81.7	—	—
143	87.4	88.5	77.5	86.5
144	104.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
145	87.6	100.6	95.2	103.2
146	87.4	88.5	77.5	86.5
147	94.4	90.2	89.3	97.6

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-10

MAJOR EXPORT CLASS COVERAGE AT END OF EACH PERIOD AS PER CENT OF
CALCULATED COVERAGE ASSUMING NO CHANGE WITHIN MINOR CLASSES

<i>Export Class</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
201	101.8	100.1	99.0	99.3
202	100.9	100.4	99.2	99.5
203	100.9	100.0	96.2	104.0
204	101.0	100.0	96.2	104.0
205	101.5	99.6	97.4	102.3
206	101.2	99.8	97.6	102.1
207	101.2	100.0	97.4	102.3
208	102.1	100.2	97.6	102.1
209	100.4	99.9	98.2	101.0
210	100.1	98.8	98.2	101.7
211	100.6	99.9	100.1	99.8
212	100.4	98.6	100.1	99.8
213	97.2	96.4	95.7	114.6
214	94.6	90.2	91.5	99.2
215	94.8	90.4	91.7	99.3
216	99.5	98.7	98.7	101.3
217	99.5	97.9	98.9	101.2
218	100.4	99.1	98.0	101.7
219	101.3	97.1	97.1	101.4
220	98.1	97.1	97.2	101.4
221	97.2	94.8	92.4	98.2
222	96.4	93.9	94.1	103.3

TABLE E-11

INTERMEDIATE IMPORT CLASS COVERAGE AT END OF EACH PERIOD AS PER CENT
OF CALCULATED COVERAGE ASSUMING NO CHANGE WITHIN MINOR CLASSES

<i>Import Class</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
101	94.7	100.5	102.9	174.6
102	107.1	73.7	87.3	97.6
103	99.2	100.1	99.7	100.0
104	100.4	96.3	98.5	99.6
105	99.3	96.9	98.6	99.6
106	99.9	96.6	98.7	100.3
107	98.8	97.1	98.9	100.3
108	91.3	131.5	104.1	120.0
109	103.6	74.7	92.2	97.6
110	101.6	94.6	103.7	99.9
111	101.5	95.0	104.1	99.9
112	101.5	95.2	104.0	99.9
113	100.6	100.0	103.8	99.9
114	97.5	99.6	92.1	100.0

(continued)

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-11 (concluded)

Import Class	Per Cent			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
115	98.1	102.4	92.0	100.0
116	99.6	102.6	91.2	100.0
117	99.3	102.5	91.6	100.0
118	101.6	94.5	99.8	95.8
119	100.9	98.0	100.2	96.0
120	98.7	98.2	98.2	100.0
121	113.3	90.3	95.2	102.9
122	99.9	100.0	100.4	100.0
123	115.0	90.8	102.2	100.0
124	87.0	86.2	147.7	69.1
125	99.7	99.4	99.6	100.0
126	104.1	89.1	117.9	77.2
127	101.6	94.7	106.4	86.8
128	100.5	98.6	96.3	98.1
129	100.0	99.0	98.0	99.2
130	99.6	99.1	98.2	99.2
131	99.9	99.8	105.7	99.3
132	99.6	99.8	105.3	99.4
133	111.7	99.3	98.9	93.2
134	106.8	99.5	99.1	—
135	101.9	104.1	95.5	99.7
136	100.1	99.4	97.8	99.3
137	99.7	99.4	97.9	99.4
138	102.7	98.4	100.3	96.6
139	125.7	93.7	117.9	77.2
140	102.5	100.6	97.1	98.1
141	100.5	99.9	104.3	99.0
142	100.2	99.9	104.0	99.0
143	101.5	—	—	—
144	102.0	101.1	—	—
145	98.6	100.0	100.0	—
146	101.5	99.8	78.1	89.3
147	125.0	66.3	87.5	56.3
148	93.9	91.5	100.0	100.0
149	102.7	102.9	81.6	93.0
150	117.6	61.1	78.3	63.4

TABLE E-12

MAJOR IMPORT CLASS COVERAGE AT END OF EACH PERIOD AS PER CENT OF
CALCULATED COVERAGE ASSUMING NO CHANGE WITHIN MINOR CLASSES

<i>Import Class</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>			
	1923	1913	1899	1889
201	100.1	103.5	98.7	100.3
202	99.1	97.2	98.8	100.3
203	100.3	99.4	104.1	100.3
204	100.3	99.5	104.1	100.4
205	100.3	98.0	101.5	100.1
206	99.8	98.2	101.5	100.1
207	100.2	97.9	101.8	100.3
208	99.8	98.1	101.7	100.3
209	99.9	99.0	101.0	98.7
210	102.9	98.3	106.1	96.4
211	99.4	98.5	97.9	99.3
212	99.1	98.5	98.1	99.4
213	102.2	103.0	84.7	93.9
214	100.3	99.9	93.5	97.0
215	100.1	99.9	93.8	97.3
216	100.1	99.2	97.3	98.8
217	129.4	90.1	112.0	76.4
218	128.6	90.5	111.5	77.4
219	103.3	97.9	98.8	94.9
220	128.6	90.5	111.5	77.4
221	103.3	98.1	99.3	95.0
222	101.1	96.1	83.2	90.5
223	107.5	96.1	96.1	86.2

Appendix F

Adjustments for Changes in the U.S. Customs Area

THE incorporation of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into the United States customs area in 1900 introduced a degree of incomparability into the official foreign trade records. The official figures, which include the effect of the annexations, are appropriate for the calculation of the balance of payments but not for the comparison of foreign trade with domestic prices and production.

The only way to achieve consistent territorial coverage would have been to include or exclude Hawaii and Puerto Rico for the entire period studied, but this would have been too laborious. Instead, we only included the two territories back through 1899. This made the 1899-1913 period internally consistent and provided an overlap in 1899 to which the earlier data excluding the two possessions could be spliced.

Recalculating the value of trade involved the subtraction from the published data for the United States of the trade of Puerto Rico and Hawaii with the United States, and the addition of the trade of the two territories with the rest of the world. This computation is described in detail in Table F-1.

The change in total exports and imports is small. For exports, it was 6/10 of one per cent in calendar years 1899 and 1900 and no higher than 1/3 per cent in any quarter, for imports it was 2/3 per cent in calendar 1899 and 1 per cent in calendar 1900, the greatest change being 3/7 per cent in one quarter.

Imports to Puerto Rico and Hawaii were scattered widely over the commodity list but exports from them were extremely concentrated. Almost all their exports were accounted for by green coffee from Puerto Rico and sugar from both territories, most of the latter was exported to the United States. As a result of this commodity concentration the effect of the adjustment is almost entirely on two of our minor classes, Export Class 004 (green coffee) and Import Class 019 (sugar and related products, agricultural).

Since all U.S. exports of green coffee were from Puerto Rico, Export Class 004 was empty before July 1900 in the official records. Furthermore, because no commodity data were used for parts of years in which data for the full year were not available, the recorded exports of green coffee for the last half of 1900 were thrown into "all other articles." The inclusion

of Puerto Rico makes it possible to carry this class back to 1899, as is shown in Table F-2. Only one price index is given because this is a one-commodity class. All indexes are reduced to the ratio of the given year price to the base year price.

The adjustments in Export Class 004 require some changes in the intermediate and major classes of which it is a component. These are shown in Tables F-3 and F-4. Adjustments in the price index were carried through Export Class 205; after that they were negligible and only the quantity indexes and dollar values were altered.

On the import side, shifting Puerto Rico and Hawaii across the customs frontier lowered the price, quantity and value indexes for Import Class 019 to the levels given in Table F-5. The reductions in 1899, the only year in which all four quarters were affected, were about 9 per cent in price, 15 per cent in quantity, and 23 per cent in value.¹

As these changes were carried into the intermediate and major classes (see Table F-6) the reduction in the price index for Import Class 019 tended to lower the indexes for the classes into which it was combined. In addition, the adjustments lowered quantities and values for Class 019 and therefore reduced its weight in these combinations. Since the 1899 price index for this class was high compared with those of the classes with which it was combined, its loss of weight further lowered the price indexes for combined groups.

Table F-7 gives adjusted and unadjusted quantity indexes for total exports and imports. The adjustment in the export index reflects only changes in the value series while that in imports reflects changes in the price index as well.

¹ The eliminated Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar imports had much higher average unit values than those from all other countries, 59 per cent higher in fiscal 1899 for example (*Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*, 1899, Vol. II, pp. 366-368). Most of this was duty-free sugar from Hawaii, with an average unit value of 3.7 cents per pound in 1899. The average unit value for dutiable sugar was 2.2 cents per pound and the duty on it was 1.7 cents.

TABLE F-1
ADJUSTMENT OF VALUE OF U S DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII IN U S CUSTOMS AREA,
1899-JUNE 1900
(dollar figures in thousands)

	Published U S Ex- ports or Imports (1)	U S Exports to or Imports from ^a		Exports to or Imports from other Countries		Adjusted U S Exports and Imports (cols 1, 4 and 5 minus cols 2 and 3)	Adjusted U S Export and Import Value Indexes (1913 = 100) (7)
		Puerto Rico (2)	Hawaii (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
EXPORTS							
				(from Puerto Rico) ^b (from Hawaii) ^c			
1899 I	308,291	825	2,144	2,513	20	307,855	50,297
II	272,558	962	2,815	2,355	33	271,170	44,303
III	304,455	653	2,897	869	44	301,818	49,311
IV	367,628	1,030	2,907	933	13	364,638	59,575
Calendar Year	1,252,932	3,470	10,763	6,670	111	1,245,481	50,872
1900 I	364,435	806	4,045	1,252	14	360,850	58,956
II	334,245	1,771	3,229	557	28	329,829	53,887
Calendar Year	1,453,010	2,578	7,274	1,808	42	1,445,009	59,021
IMPORTS							
				(to Puerto Rico) ^b (to Hawaii) ^c			
1899 I	191,319	538	4,080	1,264	209	188,174	41,989
II	197,126	2,244	6,654	1,474	274	189,977	42,391
III	197,458	579	8,763	1,759	282	190,157	42,432
IV	213,065	56	2,691	1,354	283	211,955	47,296
Calendar Year	798,967	3,417	22,188	5,852	1,049	780,263	43,527
1900 I	231,253	92	3,054	1,335	846	250,289	51,387
II	208,165	2,352	6,200	628	675	200,917	44,833
Calendar Year	829,150	2,444	9,254	1,963	1,521	820,937	45,796

APPENDIX F

NOTES TO TABLE F-1

* From various issues of U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States*, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

^b July 1899 to April 1900 from U.S. Customs and Insular Affairs Division, *Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Island of Puerto Rico*. Calendar year 1899 and Jan. to June 1900 totals including coin and bullion, from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1906, p. 487, were used, after adjustment for gold and silver imported and exported July 1899-April 1900, to estimate the remaining quarters. Therefore the figures for Jan. to June 1899 and May and June 1900 may include some coin and bullion. The Jan. to June 1899 total for exports was distributed between the two quarters in the same proportion as exports of green coffee (see Table F-2); for imports—the same proportion as U.S. exports to Puerto Rico (See col. 2).

^c Calendar 1899 and Jan.-June 14, 1900 totals from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1906, p. 488, were distributed for exports among the quarters in the same proportions as imports, col. 3, and for imports, in the same proportion as exports, col. 3.

TABLE F-2
ADJUSTMENT OF EXPORT CLASS 004, GREEN COFFEE, TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO
IN U.S. CUSTOMS AREA, 1899-JUNE 1900

	Value of Exports (\$000)	Price Index (1913 = 100)	Quantity Index (1913 = 100)	Value Index (1913 = 100)
1899 I	2,028	77.057	125.701	95.862
II	1,901	56.206	161.531	90.790
III	510	59.008	41.327	24.386
IV	585	74.422	37.524	27.926
Calendar Year	5,023	65.548	91.520	59.990
1900 I	817	86.769	44.968	39.018
II	328	82.137	19.105	15.692
III	14	100.915	.648	.654
IV	26	91.614	1.376	1.261
Calendar Year	1,185	85.669	16.524	14.156

SOURCE: Data are from various issues of U.S. Customs and Insular Affairs Division, *Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Island of Puerto Rico*. Figures for May and June 1899 include exports to the U.S., but these were assumed to be small since U.S. imports of coffee from Puerto Rico were only \$222,000 during the whole of fiscal 1899. We estimated figures for the second quarter of 1900 by multiplying the April values and quantities by three.

TABLE F-3
ADJUSTMENT OF EXPORT VALUES AND PRICE AND QUANTITY INDEXES FOR INTERMEDIATE
AND MAJOR CLASSES TO INCLUDE COFFEE EXPORTS FROM PUERTO RICO,
1899 JUNE 1900
(dollar figures in thousands)

EXPORT CLASS	Year or Quarter	Value of Exports		Price		Quantity	
		Unadjusted	Adjusted	1913 = 100		1913 = 100	
				Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
104	1899	229,339	234,362	73.9	73.6	189.6	185.1
	1900	216,760	217,946	73.8	74.1	179.6	171.1
201	1899 I	55,031	57,058	77.5	77.5	170.9	168.0
	II	49,509	51,490	76.1	75.2	156.9	157.0
	III	65,063	66,174	73.5	73.0	215.2	207.7
	IV	59,540	60,124	72.8	72.8	197.1	189.5
	Calendar Year	229,823	234,846	74.2	73.2*	186.5	183.9
202	1900 I	44,998	45,815	72.1	72.5	150.4	144.9
	II	54,952	55,281	76.8	76.9	172.2	164.8
	Calendar Year	217,324	219,509	74.1	74.4*	176.6	168.4
	1899	259,809	264,832	74.0	73.7	160.3	158.0
	1900	244,210	245,396	74.2	74.4	150.3	145.0
205	1899 I	135,085	137,112	69.8	69.9	166.5	165.8
	II	117,875	119,774	68.4	68.2	148.3	148.5
	III	138,964	139,474	68.6	68.5	174.3	172.1
	IV	141,692	142,276	69.4	69.5	175.7	173.2
	Calendar Year	533,616	538,640	68.9	68.9*	166.7	165.4
205	1900 I	120,012	120,829	69.4	69.6	148.8	146.8
	II	131,966	132,294	72.1	72.2	157.6	155.0
	Calendar Year	526,475	527,600	71.5	71.6*	158.5	155.7

* Adjusted Paasche and Laspeyres Annual Price Indexes for these classes

		201		205	
		1899	1900	1899	1900
Paasche		71.0	73.3	67.8	70.8
Laspeyres		76.0	73.5	69.9	72.5

TABLE F-4
ADJUSTMENT OF EXPORT VALUES AND QUANTITY INDEXES FOR MAJOR CLASSES TO INCLUDE COFFEE EXPORTS FROM PUERTO RICO,
1899-JUNE 1900
(dollar figures in thousands)

EXPORT CLASS	Year or Quarter	Value of Exports		Fisher Quantity Index (1913 = 100)	
		Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
206	1899	563,602	568,625	157.3	156.1
	1900	553,361	554,547	149.0	147.0
207	1899 I	136,514	138,541	161.7	161.3
	II	119,187	121,087	144.1	143.9
	III	140,485	140,995	168.9	166.6
	IV	144,427	145,011	171.5	169.2
	Calendar Year	540,613	545,637	161.9	160.6
	1900 I	122,032	122,849	145.0	143.5
208	II	133,581	133,909	153.3	151.1
	Calendar Year	536,435	537,620	154.7	152.4
	1899	575,800	580,823	152.2	151.2
	1900	569,059	570,245	145.2	148.4

TABLE F-5
ADJUSTMENT OF IMPORT CLASS 019, SUGAR AND RELATED PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL, TO
INCLUDE PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII IN U.S. CUSTOMS AREA, 1899-JUNE 1900

	Value of Imports (\$000)	Price Indexes (1913 = 100)			Fisher Quantity Index (1913 = 100)	Value Index (1913 = 100)
		Pasche	Laspeyres	Fisher "ideal"		
1899 I	19,906	103 770	105 380	104 572	77 234	00 765
II	26,235	116 626	118 449	117 534	90 564	106 443
III	20,245	112 709	112 635	112 712	72 876	82 140
IV	17,120	102 285	102 940	102 612	67 693	69 461
Calendar Year	83,506	109 299	110 606	109 951	77 036	84 702
1900 I	17,907	105 429	113 097	109 196	66 536	72 654
II	22,636	115 615	118 303	116 991	70 504	91 042
Calendar Year	79,016	111 656	114 937	113 285	71 492	00 990

Source: Data are from various issues of U.S. Treasury Dept., Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States*, 1899 and 1900

TABLE F-6
ADJUSTMENT OF IMPORT VALUES AND PRICE AND QUANTITY INDEXES FOR INTERMEDIATE
AND MAJOR CLASSES TO EXCLUDE SUGAR IMPORTED FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO,
1899-JUNE 1900
(dollar figures in thousands)

IMPORT CLASS	Year or Quarter	FISHER INDEXES (1913 = 100)					
		Value of Imports		Price		Quantity	
		Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
111	1899	132,607	108,178	109.4	101.4	75.8	67.7
	1900	116,768	105,645	109.9	104.6	66.5	63.2
113	1899	131,074	106,645	107.7	99.8	71.8	63.0
	1900	114,540	103,418	108.7	103.5	62.1	58.9
203	1899 I	31,200	26,920	101.1	95.0	64.3	59.0
	II	42,591	34,160	108.8	101.8	81.9	69.9
	III	36,042	26,894	112.7	101.9	66.6	55.0
	IV	31,462	28,891	100.9	96.7	65.0	62.2
	Calendar Year	141,295	116,866	106.3	99.1 ^a	69.2	61.4
204	1900 I	28,157	25,111	105.8	99.5	55.5	52.6
	II	38,125	30,049	112.8	102.4	70.4	61.2
	Calendar Year	125,614	114,492	106.1	101.4 ^a	61.7	58.8
205	1899	143,635	119,206	105.9	98.9	68.5	60.9
	1900	128,000	116,878	105.6	101.1	61.2	58.4
205	1899 I	56,615	52,336	81.2	79.0	70.6	67.9
	II	67,297	58,866	89.4	83.4	77.1	70.6
	III	54,805	45,656	88.0	81.7	63.8	57.3
	IV	51,447	48,875	76.8	74.6	68.6	67.1
	Calendar Year	230,164	205,735	84.3	80.2 ^a	70.0	63.7

(continued)

TABLE F-6 (continued)

IMPORT CLASS	Year or Quarter	PRICE INDICES (1913=100)					
		Value of Imports		Price		Quantity	
		Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
206	1900 I	51,282	51,236	81.9	81.0	65.5	61.1
	II	57,779	49,703	93.4	89.4	62.1	57.0
	Calendar Year	217,813	206,721	83.1	85.7 ^a	63.3	61.8
	1899	211,954	217,525	85.9	82.1	66.0	62.1
207	1900	232,711	221,509	89.0	86.8	61.2	59.8
	1899 I	58,903	54,622	82.0	79.0	69.2	66.6
	II	69,578	61,148	80.9	83.1	75.3	69.2
	III	57,484	48,336	88.2	82.2	62.7	56.0
	IV	55,602	51,030	78.2	76.1	68.4	67.0
	Calendar Year	241,567	217,139	81.6	80.0 ^a	68.0	61.7
208	1900 I	56,636	73,610	81.9	82.0	61.3	63.0
	II	59,931	51,051	91.6	88.9	61.8	56.2
	Calendar Year	230,248	219,126	87.8	85.3 ^a	63.1	61.7
	1899	255,097	231,268	86.1	82.5	64.9	61.2
209	1900	247,582	236,379	88.7	86.6	60.9	59.6
	1899 I	100,000	104,319	83.0	81.5	59.6	58.3
	II	113,293	104,062	86.4	81.2	59.8	56.8
	III	98,095	88,916	85.1	81.9	52.5	49.5
	IV	111,486	100,914	83.7	82.7	60.7	60.0
	Calendar Year	431,474	407,046	84.6	82.6 ^a	58.1	56.1

210	1900 I		123,830	120,784	89.8	88.4	62.8	62.2
	II		110,442	102,365	91.9	89.8	54.3	51.9
	Calendar Year		420,673	409,551	88.4	87.3 ^a	54.2	53.5
216	1899		625,804	601,376	82.1	80.7	58.9	57.5
	1900		635,287	624,165	86.5	85.7	56.7	56.2
	Calendar Year							
216	1899 I		144,354	140,073	77.9	76.9	54.1	53.2
	II		157,753	149,321	81.5	79.9	56.6	54.5
	III		148,808	139,658	81.5	79.4	53.3	51.4
219	IV		164,324	161,751	83.1	82.4	57.7	57.3
	Calendar Year		615,239	590,810	81.2	79.9 ^a	55.3	54.0
219	1900 I		174,095	171,049	86.8	85.9	58.6	58.2
	II		162,313	154,237	89.2	87.3	53.2	51.6
	Calendar Year		623,858	612,735	86.5	85.7 ^a	52.7	52.2
219	1899		777,901	753,472	81.5	80.4	56.5	55.4
	1900		804,771	793,648	86.7	86.1	54.9	54.5
	Calendar Year							

^a Adjusted Paasche and Laspeyres Annual Price Indexes for these classes:

	203		205		207		209		216	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Paasche	100.3	101.7	77.8	83.3	78.2	83.0	80.5	84.7	77.3	83.1
Laspeyres	98.0	101.2	82.7	88.1	83.4	88.1	84.8	89.9	82.5	88.4

APPENDIX F

TABLE F-7
ADJUSTMENT OF QUANTITY INDEXES* FOR TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR
INCLUSION OF PUERTO RICO AND HAWAII IN U S CUSTOMS AREA, 1899-JUNE 1900
(1913 = 100)

	<i>Exports</i> ^b		<i>Imports</i> ^c	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
1899 I	73.4	73.3	54.0	53.7
II	61.9	61.6	54.0	52.9
III	67.2	66.6	53.9	53.0
IV	80.1	79.4	57.1	57.2
Calendar Year	70.8	70.3	54.7	54.1
1900 I	75.5	74.7	59.5	59.7
II	66.2	65.3	52.4	51.5
Calendar Year	73.2	72.8	53.4	53.2

* Fisher "ideal" indexes

^b Export Class 220

^c Import Class 221

Appendix G

Source Notes and Underlying Data for Charts and Tables

TABLE G-1
U.S. EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, FISCAL YEARS, 1879-1916
(Calendar Year 1913 = 100)

Year Ending June 30	Exports		Imports	
	Kreps (1)	NBER (2)	Kreps (3)	NBER (4)
1879	88.2		120.2	
1880	100.0	99.7	131.7	109.3
1881	100.9	101.4	122.1	109.2
1882	105.5	106.8	118.3	109.8
1883	93.6	105.8	111.5	104.8
1884	92.7	100.6	101.0	99.6
1885	86.4	94.3	91.3	89.5
1886	79.1	88.5	92.3	87.8
1887	82.7	85.5	105.8	88.8
1888	88.2	87.5	103.8	91.3
1889	83.6	88.8	111.5	91.0
1890	88.2	84.2	113.5	94.1
1891	80.9	87.6	108.7	93.8
1892	72.7	85.2	103.8	89.0
1893	74.5	82.0	108.7	90.5
1894	64.5	75.6	93.3	88.8
1895	62.7	69.4	81.7	79.3
1896	66.4	73.4	86.5	81.6
1897	62.7	69.5	80.8	77.5
1898	61.8	69.9	76.0	75.4
1899	66.4	68.7	83.7	78.2
1900	78.2	77.6	90.4	85.1
1901	77.3	81.2	82.7	84.8
1902	78.2	80.6	80.8	80.8
1903	86.4	84.0	84.6	82.6
1904	91.8	90.1	89.4	85.1
1905	80.9	82.3	97.1	88.9
1906	90.0	88.6	98.1	91.4
1907	96.4	92.6	102.9	98.2
1908	90.0	94.9	91.3	94.0
1909	93.6	89.2	90.4	86.8
1910	107.3	100.0	99.0	91.9
1911	99.1	100.1	101.0	95.4
1912	94.5	92.4	108.7	98.7
1913	100.9	99.5	102.9	101.3
1914	99.1	98.3	97.1	96.7
1915	99.1	99.3	96.2	93.9
1916	122.7	118.3	113.5	108.7

APPENDIX G

NOTES TO TABLE G-1

SOURCE Columns 1 and 3 Theodore J Kreps, "Export and Import Prices in the United States and the Terms of International Trade, 1880-1914," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1926, p. 714. We converted the Kreps index from fiscal 1903-13 = 100 to calendar 1913 = 100, estimating calendar 1913 as the average of fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

Columns 2 and 4 Table A-24, Export Class 220, and Table A-25, Import Class 221. Fiscal year indexes are unweighted averages of four quarterly figures.

TABLE G-2
U K EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, 1870-1913
(1913 = 100)

	Exports		Imports	
	Imlah (1)	Schlote (2)	Imlah (3)	Schlote (4)
1870	122.3	104	138.8	120
1871	121.8	104	129.4	115
1872	134.8	117	138.6	123
1873	139.5	121	138.4	123
1874	131.8	113	135.3	120
1875	123.8	106	128.9	116
1876	114.0	98	125.7	113
1877	109.6	93	129.3	113
1878	105.6	89	119.8	106
1879	99.5	85	113.7	102
1880	103.2	88	119.9	107
1881	98.9	85	118.8	106
1882	100.8	85	117.6	105
1883	97.4	84	114.9	103
1884	93.8	81	109.1	98
1885	90.2	77	102.3	92
1886	86.3	74	96.0	86
1887	86.1	73	94.0	86
1888	85.6	75	97.1	88
1889	87.3	78	98.4	89
1890	91.1	82	97.0	88
1891	90.3	82	97.7	89
1892	86.3	78	93.6	86
1893	86.1	77	91.5	85
1894	81.7	74	85.3	78
1895	78.6	72	82.5	75
1896	79.4	73	83.2	77
1897	78.4	72	82.9	77
1898	78.6	72	83.6	77
1899	82.4	77	85.3	79
1900	94.6	89	91.6	85
1901	90.1	85	88.6	82
1902	86.0	81	87.5	82
1903	85.9	82	88.7	84

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-2 (concluded)

	Exports		Imports	
	Imlah (1)	Schlote (2)	Imlah (3)	Schlote (4)
1904	86.9	83	89.1	85
1905	86.7	84	89.4	86
1906	91.8	89	93.3	90
1907	96.4	94	97.5	94
1908	92.7	91	93.9	90
1909	89.3	88	94.8	92
1910	93.1	92	100.2	99
1911	94.7	94	97.7	97
1912	96.4	96	99.5	98
1913	100.0	100	100.0	100

SOURCE: Columns 1 and 3: Albert H. Imlah, *Economic Elements in the Pax Britannica*, Cambridge, 1958, pp. 96-98. We converted Imlah's index from 1880 = 100 to 1913 = 100.

Columns 2 and 4: Charles P. Kindleberger, *The Terms of Trade: A European Case Study*, New York, 1956, pp. 22-25. The current account indexes were adjusted as indicated in the source to calculate the commodity trade indexes. The Schlote indexes were taken from this source to insure their comparability with the indexes for industrial Europe in Table G-4. They were originally published in Werner Schlote, *British Overseas Trade from 1700 to the 1930's*, Oxford, England, 1952.

TABLE G-3

U.K. EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, 1920-38, 1948-60
(1913 = 100)

	Exports (1)	Imports (2)
1920	270	214
1921	213	151
1922	182	138
1923	180	140
1924	173	141
1925	183	154
1926	173	142
1927	165	136
1928	162	137
1929	159	134
1930	151	117
1931	126	88
1932	91	64
1933	110	74
1934	132	93
1935	130	93
1936	135	98
1937	145	111
1938	147	103

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-3 (concluded)

	Exports (1)	Imports (2)
1948	296	245
1949	283	229
1950	221	194
1951	260	258
1952	273	253
1953	263	231
1954	260	228
1955	265	235
1956	276	240
1957	289	244
1958	286	226
1959	283	224
1960	289	226

SOURCE 1920-51 *Kindleberger, Terms of Trade*, pp 22-23 These are a linking of U.K. Board of Trade Indexes.
 1952-60 Extrapolated from 1951 by U.K. Board of Trade Indexes published in U.K., Central Statistical Office, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, June 1961, p 146, and *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, No 96, 1959, p. 214.

TABLE G-4

INDUSTRIAL EUROPE EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, 1870-1913
 (1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Export Prices		Import Prices	
	Including U.K. (1)	Excluding U.K. (2)	Including U.K. (3)	Excluding U.K. (4)
1870	119	126	119	118
1871	120	128	116	116
1872	130	136	123	123
1873	131	136	123	123
1874	124	130	119	118
1875	117	122	115	114
1876	110	116	115	116
1877	108	116	112	112
1878	103	110	106	106
1879	101	109	103	104
1880	103	110	107	107
1881	101	109	107	108
1882	101	109	105	105
1883	98	105	102	102
1884	93	99	97	96

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-4 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Export Prices		Import Prices	
	Including U.K. (1)	Excluding U.K. (2)	Including U.K. (3)	Excluding U.K. (4)
1885	88	94	90	89
1886	85	90	87	88
1887	84	90	87	88
1888	87	93	88	88
1889	90	96	90	90
1890	90	94	90	91
1891	89	92	89	89
1892	85	88	85	84
1893	85	89	84	84
1894	80	83	78	78
1895	79	82	77	78
1896	80	84	78	78
1897	81	86	78	78
1898	82	87	79	80
1899	87	92	82	84
1900	94	96	87	88
1901	88	90	83	84
1902	87	90	83	84
1903	88	91	85	86
1904	89	92	86	86
1905	91	94	88	89
1906	95	98	92	93
1907	98	100	95	96
1908	95	97	90	90
1909	93	96	92	92
1910	95	96	96	94
1911	97	98	97	97
1912	99	100	99	100
1913	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Columns 1 and 3: Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*.

Columns 2 and 4: Estimated roughly from U.K. and total industrial Europe indexes in Kindleberger, *ibid.*, pp. 22-23, 316, by assuming that the U.K. represented one-third of the total weight.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-5

INDUSTRIAL EUROPE EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDEXES, 1920-38, 1948-52
(1913 = 100)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Export Prices</i>		<i>Import Prices</i>	
	Including U K (1)	Excluding U K. (2)	Including U K. (3)	Excluding U K. (4)
1920	188	147	196	187
1921	129	87	137	130
1922	134	110	123	116
1923	147	130	130	125
1924	146	132	131	126
1925	149	132	141	134
1926	139	122	130	124
1927	138	124	128	124
1928	136	123	128	124
1929	133	120	125	120
1930	125	112	109	105
1931	105	94	85	84
1932	85	82	65	66
1933	99	94	76	77
1934	122	117	94	94
1935	120	115	95	96
1936	119	111	98	98
1937	123	112	108	106
1938	124	112	100	98
1948	269	256	231	224
1949	248	230	216	210
1950	204	196	198	200
1951	251	246	257	256
1952	258	250	245	241

Source: See Table G-4

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-6

PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES FOR AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING, 1879-1957
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Agriculture		Manufacturing	
	Net Output Per Manhour (1)	Total Factor Productivity (2)	Net Output Per Manhour (3)	Total Factor Productivity (4)
1879	84.3	91.2	52.9	62.4
1889	90.0	96.2	67.0	75.8
1890	87.3	93.2	69.2	
1891	90.0	95.9	69.4	
1892	84.7	89.8	70.1	
1893	81.7	86.6	65.6	
1894	83.8	88.6	68.9	
1895	88.3	93.3	73.6	
1896	93.8	99.0	69.7	
1897	100.0	104.9	72.6	
1898	103.5	108.0	80.4	
1899	102.7	106.8	77.4	84.7
1900	102.7	105.8	75.0	
1901	101.4	104.4	79.8	
1902	100.0	103.9	83.7	
1903	102.3	105.0	81.0	
1904	104.4	107.6	85.0	
1905	104.9	107.2	85.2	
1906	109.8	111.8	86.4	
1907	104.3	106.1	83.3	
1908	105.7	107.5	77.9	
1909	102.9	104.2	88.1	91.0
1910	105.1	106.1	86.9	
1911	97.3	97.9	83.2	
1912	113.6	114.4	95.6	
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1914	108.3	109.3	100.5	
1915	118.3	117.1	113.4	
1916	104.7	103.1	111.6	
1917	112.4	111.6	103.7	
1918	100.7	100.1	103.6	
1919	103.3	101.4	98.6	93.7
1920	100.2	99.2	104.6	
1921	102.3	98.3	120.7	
1922	105.6	103.4	136.7	
1923	112.0	110.7	131.6	
1924	105.1	104.6	140.0	
1925	110.5	110.8	149.1	
1926	109.1	109.3	152.0	
1927	116.9	115.0	155.6	
1928	112.3	110.9	162.6	
1929	116.8	114.7	170.1	157.2
1930	109.8	107.7	171.3	
1931	120.3	118.6	176.7	

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-6 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Agriculture		Manufacturing	
	Net Output Per Manhour (1)	Total Factor Productivity (2)	Net Output Per Manhour (3)	Total Factor Productivity (4)
1932	119.4	115.7	165.1	
1933	122.9	119.8	179.8	
1934	118.0	111.5	187.8	
1935	125.0	120.2	200.0	
1936	120.2	114.6	201.5	
1937	124.8	122.2	198.8	183.5
1938	140.0	133.9	195.4	
1939	139.6	133.6	213.9	
1940	140.1	132.7	224.3	
1941	154.9	144.7	232.5	
1942	159.7	149.5	236.6	
1943	153.6	142.9	239.8	
1944	156.5	145.2	237.1	
1945	160.4	145.9	233.8	
1946	169.9	152.5	215.0	
1947	170.7	151.0	227.6	
1948	188.4	163.8	235.7	217.6
1949	193.8	165.0	244.4	
1950	213.2	175.5	264.1	
1951	210.6	169.5	260.7	
1952	221.6	175.2	267.2	
1953	254.3	196.3	278.7	246.5
1954	271.8	207.7	286.6	
1955	280.7	215.3	305.6	
1956	295.0	222.6	311.6	
1957	310.3	227.1	318.2	

SOURCE Columns 1 and 2 John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States*, Princeton University Press for the NBER, 1961, Table B-I. Figures converted to 1913 base.

Column 3 *Ibid.*, Table D-II.

Column 4 *Ibid.*, Table D-I. 1913 base estimated by interpolating between 1909 and 1919 via the "output per unit of labor input" in Table D-II.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY, 1879-1957
(1913 = 100)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Agricultural Productivity Index as a Percentage of Manufacturing Productivity Index</i>	
	<i>Output Per Manhour (1)</i>	<i>Total Factor Productivity (2)</i>
1879	159.4	146.2
1889	134.3	126.9
1890	126.2	
1891	129.7	
1892	120.8	
1893	124.5	
1894	121.6	
1895	120.0	
1896	134.6	
1897	137.7	
1898	128.7	
1899	132.7	126.1
1900	136.9	
1901	127.1	
1902	119.5	
1903	126.3	
1904	122.8	
1905	123.1	
1906	127.1	
1907	125.2	
1908	135.7	
1909	116.8	114.5
1910	120.9	
1911	116.9	
1912	118.8	
1913	100.0	
1914	107.8	
1915	104.3	
1916	93.8	
1917	108.4	
1918	97.2	
1919	104.8	108.2
1920	95.8	
1921	84.8	
1922	77.2	
1923	85.1	
1924	75.1	
1925	74.1	
1926	71.8	
1927	75.1	
1928	69.1	73.0
1929	68.7	
1930	64.1	

(continued)

APPENDIX C
TABLE G-7 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Agricultural Productivity Index as a Percentage of Manufacturing Productivity Index</i>	
	<i>Output Per Manhour (1)</i>	<i>Total Factor Productivity (2)</i>
1931	68 1	
1932	72 3	
1933	68 4	
1934	62 8	
1935	62 5	
1936	59 7	
1937	62 8	65 6
1938	71 6	
1939	65 3	
1940	62 5	
1941	66 6	
1942	67 5	
1943	64 1	
1944	66 0	
1945	68 6	
1946	79 0	
1947	75 0	
1948	79 9	75 3
1949	79 3	
1950	80 7	
1951	80 8	
1952	82 9	
1953	91 2	79 6
1954	94 8	
1955	91 9	
1956	94 7	
1957	97 5	

SOURCE Column 1 Table G-6, col 1 — col 3
Column 2 Table G-6, col 2 — col 4

TABLE G-8
**GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS AND IMPLICIT
PRICE INDEX UNDERLYING DEFLATED GNP**

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Gross National Product (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Implicit Price Index Underlying Deflated GNP 1913 = 100 (3)</i>
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>1913 Dollars (2)</i>	
1869			127 1
1870			120 6
1871			124 9
1872			116 9
1873			114 3

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-8 (continued)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Gross National Product (millions of dollars)</i>		<i>Implicit Price Index Underlying Deflated GNP 1913 = 100 (3)</i>
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>1913 Dollars (2)</i>	
1874			111.1
1875			107.2
1876			101.4
1877			97.6
1878			90.6
1879			86.5
1880			95.3
1881			93.0
1882			95.7
1883			93.8
1884			88.8
1885			83.2
1886			82.1
1887			82.8
1888			84.0
1889	11,944	14,137	84.5
1890	12,560	15,234	82.4
1891	12,918	15,928	81.1
1892	13,649	17,520	77.9
1893	13,172	16,593	79.4
1894	11,904	16,007	74.4
1895	13,202	18,078	73.0
1896	12,519	17,658	70.9
1897	13,804	19,341	71.4
1898	14,418	19,567	73.1
1899	16,381	21,488	76.2
1900	17,705	22,171	79.9
1901	19,638	24,814	79.1
1902	20,450	25,039	81.7
1903	21,615	26,274	82.3
1904	21,618	25,893	83.5
1905	23,739	27,752	85.5
1906	27,252	31,121	87.6
1907	28,726	31,499	91.2
1908	25,734	28,426	90.5
1909	30,361	32,315	94.0
1910	31,453	32,674	96.3
1911	31,891	33,351	95.6
1912	34,883	35,097	99.4
1913	36,713	36,713	100.0
1914	33,864	33,548	100.9
1915	36,031	34,544	104.3
1916	47,250	39,956	118.3
1917	57,191	38,842	147.2
1918	65,580	38,175	171.8
1919	74,013	42,132	175.7

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-8 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Gross National Product (millions of dollars)		Implicit Price Index Underlying Deflated GNP 1913 = 100 (3)
	Current Dollars (1)	1913 Dollars (2)	
1920	85,340	42,583	200.4
1921	68,700	40,675	168.9
1922	69,536	43,735	159.0
1923	81,242	49,690	163.5
1924	81,814	50,701	161.4
1925	85,975	52,396	164.1
1926	92,006	55,817	164.8
1927	90,356	56,322	160.4
1928	92,235	57,079	161.6
1929	98,379	60,918	161.5
1930	87,938	56,268	156.3
1931	70,056	49,844	140.6
1932	51,532	41,245	124.9
1933	50,526	40,820	123.8
1934	58,672	44,282	132.5
1935	63,557	48,944	129.9
1936	72,548	53,981	134.4
1937	81,269	59,774	136.0
1938	76,557	56,321	135.9
1939	82,482	61,035	135.1
1940	90,844	66,511	136.6
1941	109,551	74,531	147.0
1942	120,239	72,303	166.3
1943	130,005	71,674	181.4
1944	138,947	74,381	186.8
1945	146,574	76,219	192.3
1946	183,819	88,874	206.8
1947	200,403	89,517	233.9
1948	228,400	92,611	246.6
1949	222,944	89,505	249.1
1950	252,494	100,657	250.8
1951	281,369	104,166	270.1
1952	288,221	105,121	274.2
1953	299,488	107,870	277.6
1954	302,639	108,617	278.6
1955	330,950	117,944	280.6
1956	349,044	120,407	289.9
1957	368,695	122,719	300.4
1958	370,110	120,527	307.1
1959	402,000	128,666	312.4
1960	419,985	132,390	317.2

SOURCES Columns 1 and 2 Simon Kuznets, *Capital in the American Economy Its Formation and Financing*, Tables R-1 and R-2, extrapolated, for years since 1955, by Department of Commerce data in *U.S. Income and Output*, 1958 Supplement to *The Survey of Current Business*, and in *The Survey of Current Business*, July 1961. Before 1919, figures were taken from unpublished data.

Col 3 col 1 — col 2

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-9

FARM GROSS PRODUCT IN CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS AND IMPLICIT
PRICE INDEX UNDERLYING FARM GROSS PRODUCT

CALENDAR YEAR	FARM GROSS PRODUCT		Implicit Price Index (1913 = 100) (3)
	<i>Millions of:</i>		
	Current Dollars (1)	1931 Dollars (2)	
1869	2,423	2,157	112.3
1870	2,333	2,332	100.0
1871	2,151	2,373	90.6
1872	2,206	2,490	88.6
1873	2,238	2,525	88.6
1874	2,316	2,527	91.7
1875	2,415	2,649	91.2
1876	2,298	2,854	80.5
1877	2,464	3,127	78.8
1878	2,100	3,292	63.8
1879	2,167	3,350	64.7
1880	2,754	3,589	76.7
1881	2,758	3,325	82.9
1882	3,293	3,594	91.6
1883	3,023	3,662	82.6
1884	2,987	3,873	77.1
1885	2,610	3,860	67.6
1886	2,511	3,865	65.0
1887	2,638	3,808	69.3
1888	2,873	3,931	73.1
1889	2,754	4,195	65.6
1890	2,779	4,129	67.3
1891	3,007	4,293	70.0
1892	2,751	4,076	67.5
1893	2,828	3,970	71.2
1894	2,509	4,109	61.1
1895	2,612	4,373	59.7
1896	2,468	4,689	52.6
1897	2,817	5,039	55.9
1898	3,110	5,263	59.1
1899	3,218	5,263	61.1
1900	3,595	5,309	67.7
1901	3,818	5,276	72.4
1902	4,077	5,237	77.8
1903	4,070	5,395	75.4
1904	4,248	5,533	76.8
1905	4,284	5,599	76.5
1906	4,656	5,896	79.0
1907	4,801	5,632	85.2
1908	4,928	5,744	85.8
1909	5,462	5,626	97.1
1910	5,916	5,784	102.3
1911	5,162	5,592	92.3
1912	6,325	6,364	99.4
1913	5,685	5,685	100.0

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-9 (concluded)

CALENDAR YEAR	FARM GROSS PRODUCT		Implicit Price Index (1913 = 100) (3)
	<i>Millions of</i>		
	Current Dollars (1)	1913 Dollars (2)	
1914	6,133	6,169	99.4
1915	6,323	6,515	97.1
1916	6,812	5,932	114.4
1917	10,998	6,364	172.8
1918	12,069	6,154	196.1
1919	12,755	6,179	206.4
1920	12,206	6,161	198.1
1921	7,020	5,574	125.9
1922	7,842	6,037	129.9
1923	8,676	6,373	136.1
1924	8,416	6,101	137.9
1925	10,194	6,518	156.4
1926	9,470	6,356	149.0
1927	9,198	6,629	138.8
1928	9,485	6,402	148.2
1929	9,817	6,715	146.2
1930	7,733	6,143	125.9
1931	6,192	7,184	86.2
1932	4,448	6,748	65.9
1933	4,588	6,662	68.9
1934	4,331	5,516	78.5
1935	6,944	6,725	103.3
1936	6,263	5,749	108.9
1937	8,089	7,189	112.5
1938	6,726	7,252	92.7
1939	6,498	7,242	89.7
1940	6,843	7,118	96.1
1941	9,363	7,656	122.3
1942	13,388	8,332	160.7
1943	15,283	7,644	200.0
1944	15,658	7,834	199.9
1945	16,230	7,389	219.7
1946	19,280	7,491	257.4
1947	20,747	6,885	301.3
1948	23,821	7,855	303.3
1949	19,295	7,473	258.2
1950	20,537	7,883	260.5
1951	23,552	7,357	320.1
1952	22,759	7,663	297.0
1953	20,895	7,926	263.6
1954	20,344	8,290	245.4
1955	19,612	8,725	224.8
1956	19,313	8,527	226.5
1957	19,361	8,396	230.6
1958	21,349	8,509	250.9
1959	19,933	8,468	235.4
1960	20,838	8,853	235.4

APPENDIX G

NOTES TO TABLE G-9

- SOURCE: Column 1, 1956-60: *Survey of Current Business*, July 1961, p. 32.
 1910-55: *Ibid.*, October 1958, p. 13.
 1869-1909: Extrapolated from 1910 by Frederick Strauss and Louis H. Bean, *Gross Farm Income and Indices of Farm Production and Prices in the United States, 1859-1937*, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin No. 703, p. 24, Table 8, column headed "Total (gross income) adjusted for changes in inventory values of meat animals."
 Column 2, 1910-1960: *SCB*, same issues as for column 1, converted to 1913 dollars.
 1869, 1879 and 1889-1909: Extrapolated from 1910 by John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States*, Table B-I, "net output."
 1870-78 and 1880-88: Interpolated by Strauss and Bean, *Gross Farm Income*, p. 126, Table 61, Calendar year "ideal index" of farm production.
 Column 3: Col. 1 \div col. 2.

TABLE G-10
 RATIO OF FARM TO TOTAL U.S. GROSS PRODUCT, CURRENT
 AND CONSTANT DOLLARS

Calendar Year	Ratio of Farm Gross Product to Gross National Product	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)
1869	.390	.442
1870	.397	.479
1871	.349	.481
1872	.297	.392
1873	.296	.382
1874	.313	.379
1875	.330	.388
1876	.306	.385
1877	.313	.388
1878	.268	.381
1879	.259	.346
1880	.259	.322
1881	.263	.295
1882	.285	.298
1883	.266	.303
1884	.268	.309
1885	.248	.305
1886	.228	.288
1887	.230	.275
1888	.252	.289
1889	.231	.297

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-10 (continued)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Ratio of Farm Gross Product to Gross National Product</i>	
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>Constant (1913) Dollars (2)</i>
1890	221	271
1891	233	270
1892	202	233
1893	215	239
1894	211	257
1895	198	242
1896	197	266
1897	204	261
1898	216	269
1899	196	245
1900	203	239
1901	194	213
1902	199	209
1903	188	205
1904	196	214
1905	180	202
1906	171	189
1907	167	179
1908	191	202
1909	180	174
1910	188	177
1911	162	168
1912	181	181
1913	155	155
1914	181	184
1915	175	189
1916	144	149
1917	192	164
1918	184	161
1919	172	147
1920	143	145
1921	102	137
1922	113	138
1923	107	128
1924	103	120
1925	119	124
1926	103	114
1927	102	118
1928	103	112
1929	100	110
1930	088	109
1931	088	144
1932	086	164
1933	091	163
1934	074	125
1935	109	137
1936	086	107

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-10 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Ratio of Farm Gross Product to Gross National Product</i>	
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>Constant (1913) Dollars (2)</i>
1937	.100	.120
1938	.088	.129
1939	.079	.119
1940	.075	.107
1941	.085	.103
1942	.111	.115
1943	.118	.107
1944	.113	.105
1945	.111	.097
1946	.105	.084
1947	.099	.077
1948	.104	.085
1949	.087	.083
1950	.081	.078
1951	.084	.071
1952	.079	.073
1953	.070	.073
1954	.067	.076
1955	.059	.074
1956	.055	.071
1957	.053	.068
1958	.058	.071
1959	.050	.066
1960	.050	.067

SOURCE: 1889-1960, Column 1: Table G-9, col. 1 \div Table G-8, col. 1.
 Column 2: Table G-9, col. 2 \div Table G-8, col. 2.
 1869-88: See Table G-8.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-11

U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP, CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>Constant (1913) Dollars (2)</i>	<i>Current Dollars (3)</i>	<i>Constant (1913) Dollars (4)</i>
1869	52		71	
1870	66		78	
1871	72		93	
1872	61		88	
1873	73		79	
1874	75		76	
1875	68		69	
1876	77		57	
1877	77		61	
1878	92		55	
1879	90	84	61	49
1880	82	77	66	53
1881	78	69	64	53
1882	65	58	65	55
1883	69	63	61	53
1884	66	60	57	50
1885	64	58	56	50
1886	64	60	60	54
1887	61	59	62	54
1888	60	55	64	57
1889	68	66	65	55
1890	67	65	66	55
1891	74	68	64	54
1892	68	64	62	52
1893	65	64	59	48
1894	68	71	57	50
1895	61	62	61	55
1896	79	78	54	47
1897	78	80	54	50
1898	86	92	44	42
1899	76	80	49	45
1900	82	80	47	43
1901	73	73	45	43
1902	65	65	47	48
1903	67	64	46	45
1904	66	63	48	47
1905	67	69	50	47
1906	65	63	48	45
1907	66	63	50	46
1908	67	68	43	45
1909	56	56	49	52
1910	58	55	50	50
1911	65	66	48	48
1912	68	70	52	51
1913	67	67	49	49
1914	61	63	53	57
1915	97	96	49	53

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-11 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1916	11.5	10.0	5.1	5.0
1917	10.8	9.0	5.2	5.2
1918	9.2	7.7	4.6	4.9
1919	10.5	8.5	5.3	5.1
1920	9.5	8.2	6.2	5.7
1921	6.4	6.8	3.7	4.9
1922	5.4	6.0	4.5	5.9
1923	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.6
1924	5.5	5.8	4.4	5.3
1925	5.6	6.0	4.9	5.6
1926	5.1	6.0	4.8	5.6
1927	5.3	6.4	4.6	5.7
1928	5.5	6.6	4.4	5.6
1929	5.2	6.4	4.5	6.1
1930	4.3	5.7	3.5	5.6
1931	3.4	5.2	3.0	5.5
1932	3.1	4.8	2.6	5.3
1933	3.3	5.0	2.9	5.9
1934	3.6	4.9	2.8	5.4
1935	3.5	4.7	3.2	6.0
1936	3.3	4.4	3.3	6.0
1937	4.1	5.1	3.7	6.1
1938	4.0	5.5	2.5	4.6
1939	3.8	5.3	2.8	4.9
1940	4.3	5.7	2.8	4.7
1941	4.6	6.0	2.9	5.0
1942	6.7	8.1	2.3	3.8
1943	9.9	12.0	2.6	4.3
1944	10.3	11.1	2.8	4.5
1945	7.0	7.4	2.8	4.5
1946	5.4	6.6	2.6	4.1
1947	7.2	8.8	2.7	3.8
1948	5.5	6.6	3.1	4.2
1949	5.4	7.0	3.0	4.3
1950	4.0	5.5	3.5	4.6
1951	5.3	6.8	3.8	4.4
1952	5.2	6.8	3.7	4.6
1953	5.2	6.9	3.6	4.7
1954	5.0	6.7	3.4	4.3
1955	4.7	6.3	3.4	4.4
1956	5.4	7.3	3.6	4.7
1957	5.6	7.5	3.5	4.7
1958	4.8	6.6	3.5	5.0
1959	4.3	6.1	3.7	5.6
1960	4.8	6.8	3.5	5.2

SOURCE: 1889-1960, Column 1: Table A-6, col. 1 \div Table G-8, col. 1.
 Column 2: Table A-6, col. 2 \div Table G-8, col. 2.
 Column 3: Table A-6, col. 3 \div Table G-8, col. 1.
 Column 4: Table A-6, col. 4 \div Table G-8, col. 2.
 Years prior to 1889. See note to Table G-8.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-12

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP, CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS

<i>Calendar Year*</i>	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	<i>Current Dollars (1)</i>	<i>1913 Dollars (2)</i>	<i>Current Dollars (3)</i>	<i>1913 Dollars (4)</i>
1869	4.9	5.0		
1870	5.5	7.2		
1871	4.9	5.8		
1872	5.3	6.3		
1873	6.1	7.2		
1874	5.3	6.1		
1875	5.5	6.6		
1876	5.7	6.7		
1877	6.8	7.6		
1878	6.9	8.0		
1879	7.5	8.0	3.0	2.3
1880	7.0	7.6	2.9	2.2
1881	6.3	6.4	2.9	2.2
1882	5.0	5.0	2.9	2.3
1883	5.3	5.6	2.7	2.3
1884	5.0	5.2	2.6	2.3
1885	4.8	5.1	2.7	2.4
1886	4.9	5.4	2.8	2.5
1887	4.7	5.2	2.8	2.3
1888	4.4	4.7	3.0	2.5
1889	5.1	5.7	3.1	2.5
1890	5.1	5.7	3.0	2.4
1891	5.7	5.9	3.3	2.6
1892	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4
1893	4.8	5.1	2.9	2.3
1894	4.9	5.8	3.1	2.5
1895	4.2	4.9	2.9	2.5
1896	5.4	6.4	2.7	2.2
1897	5.3	6.4	2.8	2.5
1898	6.0	7.4	2.2	2.1
1899	4.8	6.0	2.5	2.3
1900	5.1	5.8	2.3	2.1
1901	4.8	5.3	2.2	2.2
1902	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.4
1903	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.2
1904	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.5
1905	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.3
1906	3.6	3.9	2.3	2.1
1907	3.7	3.8	2.3	2.1
1908	3.8	4.1	2.2	2.3
1909	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.6
1910	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3
1911	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.3
1912	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.6
1913	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4
1914	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
1915	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.2
1916	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-12 (concluded)

Calendar Years ^a	Exports		Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	1913 Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	1913 Dollars (4)
1917	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.2
1918	4.2	2.9	2.7	3.1
1919	5.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
1920	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.4
1921	3.1	3.4	1.9	3.0
1922	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.5
1923	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1
1924	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1
1925	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.2
1926	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.2
1927	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.3
1928	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.2
1929	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.5
1930	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.2
1931	1.2	1.8	1.4	3.5
1932	1.3	2.4	1.3	3.6
1933	1.4	2.2	1.4	3.9
1934	1.2	1.6	1.4	3.5
1935	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.8
1936	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.5
1937	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.4
1938	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.8
1939	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.9
1940	0.6	0.7	1.4	3.0
1941	0.6	0.6	1.5	3.2
1942	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.0
1943	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.1
1944	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.2
1945	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.0
1946	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0
1947	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.0
1948	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.1
1949	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.1
1950	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.0
1951	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9
1952	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.9
1953	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8
1954	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
1955	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5
1956	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.6
1957	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.5
1958	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6
1959	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6
1960	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.5

SOURCE: 1889-1960, Column 1: Table A-7, col. 1 ÷ Table G-8, col. 1.
 Column 2: Table A-7, col. 2 ÷ Table G-8, col. 2.
 Column 3: Table A-7, col. 3 ÷ Table G-8, col. 3.
 Column 4: Table A-7, col. 4 ÷ Table G-8, col. 4.

1869-88, See note to Table G-8.

* 1869-78 are years beginning July. 1879-1960 are calendar years.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-13

U.S. MANUFACTURED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP, CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	Current Dollars (1)	1913 Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	1913 Dollars (4)
1879	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.4
1880	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.8
1881	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.7
1882	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.8
1883	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7
1884	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.5
1885	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.4
1886	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.6
1887	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.7
1888	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.8
1889	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7
1890	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.8
1891	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4
1892	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4
1893	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3
1894	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
1895	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.6
1896	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
1897	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
1898	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0
1899	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0
1900	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
1901	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9
1902	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
1903	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
1904	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
1905	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.0
1906	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
1907	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1
1908	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0
1909	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
1910	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.1
1911	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0
1912	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.1
1913	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0
1914	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2
1915	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.9
1916	5.3	4.8	0.7	0.7
1917	4.5	4.4	0.6	0.7
1918	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.6
1919	3.3	3.2	0.6	0.6
1920	3.6	3.6	0.9	0.8
1921	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8
1922	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.9
1923	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.0

(continued)

APPENDIX G
TABLE G-13 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Exports		Imports	
	Current Dollars (1)	1913 Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	1913 Dollars (4)
1924	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.0
1925	2.1	2.5	0.9	0.9
1926	2.1	2.5	1.0	1.0
1927	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.0
1928	2.4	3.2	1.0	1.0
1929	2.6	3.3	1.0	1.1
1930	2.2	2.9	0.9	1.0
1931	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.0
1932	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.9
1933	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.9
1934	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.9
1935	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.9
1936	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.0
1937	2.0	2.8	0.7	1.0
1938	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.8
1939	2.0	2.9	0.5	0.8
1940	2.6	3.4	0.4	0.6
1941	3.1	4.3	0.4	0.5
1942	4.7	6.1	0.4	0.5
1943	7.3	9.1	0.5	0.7
1944	7.7	8.6	0.5	0.7
1945	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.7
1946	2.7	3.9	0.5	0.5
1947	4.1	5.6	0.5	0.5
1948	3.1	4.2	0.6	0.6
1949	2.9	4.2	0.6	0.6
1950	2.3	3.4	0.6	0.6
1951	3.0	4.3	0.7	0.7
1952	3.2	4.7	0.7	0.7
1953	3.6	5.3	0.7	0.8
1954	3.2	4.7	0.7	0.8
1955	2.8	4.1	0.8	0.9
1956	3.2	4.6	0.9	1.0
1957	3.2	4.6	1.0	1.1
1958	3.0	4.2	1.1	1.2
1959	2.6	3.7	1.3	1.5
1960	2.7	3.9	1.2	1.5

SOURCE: 1889-1960, Col. 1: Table A-8, col. 5 \div Table G-8, col. 1.
Col. 2: Table A-9, col. 5 \div Table G-8, col. 2.
Col. 3: Table A-10, col. 5 \div Table G-8, col. 3.
Col. 4: Table A-11, col. 5 \div Table G-8, col. 4.
1879-89, See note to Table G-8.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-14

RATIO OF U S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO FARM GROSS PRODUCT,
CURRENT AND 1913 DOLLARS

Calendar Year ^a	Ratio of Agricultural Exports to Farm Gross Product		Ratio of Agricultural Imports to Farm Gross Product	
	Current Dollars (1)	Constant (1913) Dollars (2)	Current Dollars (3)	Constant (1913) Dollars (4)
1869	125	111		
1870	147	148		
1871	153	134		
1872	178	161		
1873	199	192		
1874	164	156		
1875	174	172		
1876	183	173		
1877	233	197		
1878	261	220		
1879	289	232	116	067
1880	271	236	112	068
1881	238	217	110	076
1882	176	169	102	078
1883	199	184	102	077
1884	185	168	098	076
1885	194	166	108	080
1886	215	189	122	086
1887	203	188	121	084
1888	173	161	118	088
1889	220	192	134	083
1890	230	209	137	089
1891	246	219	140	097
1892	262	242	145	102
1893	221	214	137	095
1894	231	225	146	098
1895	211	204	148	105
1896	272	239	135	083
1897	262	247	137	098
1898	277	275	104	078
1899	245	247	128	095
1900	253	241	115	090
1901	247	251	113	103
1902	202	210	111	112
1903	225	210	113	105
1904	188	177	128	115
1905	210	212	141	116
1906	213	205	133	112
1907	221	213	138	119
1908	199	202	116	114
1909	167	172	138	149
1910	157	148	131	132
1911	194	194	149	136
1912	180	193	151	143
1913	201	201	157	157
1914	163	160	160	167
1915	254	230	171	169
1916	258	226	206	196

(continued)

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-14 (concluded)

Calendar Year ^a	Ratio of Agricultural Exports to Farm Gross Product		Ratio of Agricultural Imports to Farm Gross Product	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
	Dollars (1)	(1913) Dollars (2)	Dollars (3)	(1913) Dollars (4)
1917	.180	.159	.165	.197
1918	.228	.179	.149	.193
1919	.321	.249	.204	.236
1920	.282	.204	.266	.233
1921	.301	.245	.188	.219
1922	.240	.205	.208	.253
1923	.210	.164	.233	.241
1924	.251	.192	.227	.255
1925	.210	.175	.230	.261
1926	.192	.186	.255	.285
1927	.205	.191	.241	.279
1928	.196	.184	.221	.286
1929	.172	.163	.226	.315
1930	.155	.153	.190	.289
1931	.133	.128	.163	.242
1932	.149	.144	.150	.221
1933	.151	.133	.160	.238
1934	.169	.124	.190	.277
1935	.108	.096	.155	.278
1936	.113	.105	.198	.328
1937	.099	.095	.195	.286
1938	.123	.108	.142	.219
1939	.101	.093	.172	.242
1940	.076	.070	.188	.276
1941	.071	.058	.178	.308
1942	.088	.067	.095	.170
1943	.136	.102	.099	.195
1944	.134	.090	.116	.207
1945	.139	.113	.105	.202
1946	.163	.159	.119	.237
1947	.191	.178	.133	.260
1948	.146	.130	.132	.245
1949	.185	.169	.150	.250
1950	.140	.142	.194	.254
1951	.172	.178	.220	.269
1952	.151	.146	.199	.261
1953	.136	.124	.200	.248
1954	.150	.128	.195	.205
1955	.163	.137	.203	.208
1956	.216	.189	.205	.219
1957	.233	.208	.205	.220
1958	.181	.180	.183	.224
1959	.198	.192	.206	.245
1960	.233	.231	.183	.220

SOURCE: Col. 1: Table A-7, col. 1 ÷ Table G-9, col. 1. (Farm gross product for years beginning July, 1869-78, interpolated from Table G-9, col. 1.)
 Col. 2: Table A-7, col. 2 ÷ Table G-9, col. 2. (Farm gross product for years beginning July, 1869-78, interpolated from Table G-9, col. 2.)
 Col. 3: Table A-7, col. 3 ÷ Table G-9, col. 1.
 Col. 4: Table A-7, col. 4 ÷ Table G-9, col. 2.
^a 1869-78 are years beginning July. 1879-1960 are calendar years.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-15

RATIO OF U.S. MANUFACTURED TO AGRICULTURAL QUANTITY INDEXES FOR
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(1913 = 100)

Year	Ratio of Manufactured to Agricultural Quantity Indexes		Year	Ratio of Manufactured to Agricultural Quantity Indexes	
	Exports (1)	Imports (2)		Exports (1)	Imports (2)
1879	142	1 490	1920	1 837	558
1880	117	1 927	1921	1 050	632
1881	184	1 806	1922	1 101	618
1882	227	1 882	1923	1,507	751
1883	213	1 709	1924	1 458	742
1884	207	1 565	1925	1 743	664
1885	215	1 387	1926	1 758	726
1886	200	1 544	1927	1 858	746
1887	209	1 719	1928	2 300	739
1888	234	1 666	1929	2 789	771
1889	221	1 646	1930	2 579	784
1890	216	1 725	1931	1 915	679
1891	207	1 251	1932	1 106	605
1892	203	1 368	1933	1 263	569
1893	264	1 397	1934	2 130	607
1894	255	1 062	1935	2 553	584
1895	284	1 472	1936	3 150	678
1896	260	1 385	1937	3 694	713
1897	281	1 127	1938	3 099	656
1898	286	1 102	1939	3 959	628
1899	364	998	1940	6 959	472
1900	377	1 099	1941	10 876	388
1901	369	990	1942	11 796	637
1902	453	1 080	1943	12 573	790
1903	434	1 161	1944	13 570	726
1904	563	957	1945	6 714	850
1905	561	1 049	1946	4 326	632
1906	583	1 217	1947	6 154	582
1907	594	1 271	1948	5 746	664
1908	555	1 014	1949	4 517	672
1909	714	1 030	1950	4 577	780
1910	920	1 159	1951	5 178	844
1911	884	1 084	1952	6 653	931
1912	888	1 005	1953	8 792	1 012
1913	1 000	1 000	1954	7 285	1 175
1914	992	950	1955	6 126	1,325
1915	1,246	641	1956	5 222	1 561
1916	2 137	573	1957	4 813	1 692
1917	2 540	495	1958	5 017	1 851
1918	1 591	476	1959	4 429	2 250
1919	1 337	385	1960	3 772	2 396

SOURCE Col 1 Table A-2, col 6 — Table A-5, col 2
Col. 2 Table A-4, col 6 — Table A-5, col 4

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-16

RATIO OF U.S. EXPORT TO IMPORT QUANTITY INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURED
AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(1913 = 100)

Year	Ratio of Export to Import Quantity Indexes		Year	Ratio of Export to Import Quantity Indexes	
	Manufactured Products (1)	Agricultural Products (2)		Manufactured Products (1)	Agricultural Products (2)
1879	.259	2.713	1920	2.249	.683
1880	.165	2.712	1921	1.450	.872
1881	.226	2.222	1922	1.126	.632
1882	.205	1.694	1923	1.065	.531
1883	.233	1.870	1924	1.157	.589
1884	.229	1.729	1925	1.372	.523
1885	.252	1.624	1926	1.231	.508
1886	.221	1.707	1927	1.329	.533
1887	.212	1.747	1928	1.565	.503
1888	.201	1.427	1929	1.464	.404
1889	.241	1.799	1930	1.355	.412
1890	.228	1.819	1931	1.163	.412
1891	.291	1.757	1932	.927	.507
1892	.273	1.846	1933	.966	.435
1893	.331	1.749	1934	1.228	.350
1894	.429	1.789	1935	1.175	.269
1895	.293	1.517	1936	1.155	.248
1896	.424	2.255	1937	1.347	.260
1897	.491	1.969	1938	1.814	.384
1898	.713	2.745	1939	1.887	.300
1899	.739	2.029	1940	2.898	.197
1900	.718	2.092	1941	4.105	.146
1901	.706	1.893	1942	5.700	.308
1902	.610	1.453	1943	6.495	.408
1903	.586	1.567	1944	6.344	.339
1904	.709	1.204	1945	3.439	.436
1905	.761	1.422	1946	3.581	.524
1906	.685	1.430	1947	5.624	.532
1907	.650	1.393	1948	3.582	.414
1908	.757	1.382	1949	3.547	.528
1909	.626	.903	1950	2.558	.436
1910	.692	.872	1951	3.158	.515
1911	.906	1.111	1952	3.115	.436
1912	.927	1.050	1953	3.384	.389
1913	1.000	1.000	1954	3.029	.489
1914	.780	.747	1955	2.371	.513
1915	2.063	1.061	1956	2.238	.669
1916	3.351	.898	1957	2.099	.738
1917	3.228	.629	1958	1.696	.626
1918	2.420	.724	1959	1.201	.610
1919	2.856	.822	1960	1.292	.821

SOURCE: Col. 1: Table A-2, col. 6 ÷ Table A-4, col. 6.
Col. 2: Table A-5, col. 2 ÷ Table A-5, col. 4.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-17

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES U.K. PRICE AND QUANTITY INDEXES AND RELATION
OF U.S. TO U.K. QUANTITY INDEXES
(1913 = 100)

Year	U.K. Indexes for Exports of Finished Manufactures		U.S. Export Quantity Index as Per Cent of U.K. Quantity Index Finished Manufactures	
	Price (1)	Quantity (2)	(3)	Textiles (4)
1879	88	46.4	20.9	28.4
1880	92	51.5	16.9	22.6
1881	87	57.0	20.4	25.7
1882	88	57.8	20.9	24.2
1883	86	58.8	21.4	24.5
1884	83	59.4	19.9	22.7
1885	80	56.5	21.4	30.2
1886	76	58.9	21.7	32.7
1887	76	61.8	21.2	28.7
1888	77	64.1	20.3	21.4
1889	77	65.8	23.7	20.6
1890	82	65.7	24.8	22.4
1891	82	61.6	27.8	30.8
1892	79	58.8	29.8	31.0
1893	78	57.3	34.4	33.1
1894	74	59.0	35.1	37.9
1895	72	64.4	34.5	37.5
1896	74	67.5	37.9	49.2
1897	73	64.8	47.2	55.3
1898	72	65.2	55.7	62.3
1899	76	68.7	60.3	74.4
1900	85	64.7	65.2	57.6
1901	84	64.9	66.1	74.7
1902	80	68.6	63.6	89.7
1903	82	69.3	62.3	76.4
1904	84	70.5	68.7	83.6
1905	85	77.0	76.0	120.4
1906	89	82.0	75.4	85.7
1907	94	86.9	71.9	52.0
1908	93	77.6	72.7	67.0
1909	90	79.7	76.2	81.0
1910	93	83.9	77.6	70.2
1911	96	91.8	91.5	88.9
1912	97	96.8	98.7	101.7
1913	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCES Col. 1 Werner Schlotte, *British Overseas Trade from 1700 to the 1930's*, p. 177
Col. 2 *Ibid.*, pp. 153-154 Values in 1913 prices converted to quantity index.
Col. 3 Table A-2, col. 6 — Table G-17, col. 2
Col. 4 Table G-18, col. 2 — Table G-18, col. 1

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-18

U.S. AND U.K. PRICE AND QUANTITY INDEXES FOR TEXTILE EXPORTS
(1913 = 100)

Year	Quantity Index		Price Index	
	U.K. (1)	U.S. (2)	U.K. (3)	U.S. (4)
1879	64.0	18.2		
1880	71.3	16.1	89.0	122.8
1881	77.9	20.0	85.6	115.8
1882	75.5	18.3	84.9	121.4
1883	75.8	18.6	78.8	114.0
1884	77.0	17.5	78.1	106.2
1885	73.9	22.3	74.7	95.7
1886	79.4	26.0	71.9	94.2
1887	81.2	23.3	73.3	97.0
1888	81.8	17.5	74.7	103.8
1889	81.7	16.8	76.7	108.1
1890	81.4	18.2	78.1	104.0
1891	77.7	23.9	72.6	95.4
1892	75.9	23.5	67.1	90.7
1893	72.1	23.9	69.2	93.1
1894	75.0	28.4	63.0	84.9
1895	81.1	30.4	61.0	78.9
1896	82.1	40.4	63.0	81.2
1897	76.9	42.5	59.6	73.7
1898	77.1	48.0	59.6	70.0
1899	80.2	59.7	63.7	72.8
1900	75.4	43.4	74.7	85.6
1901	76.2	56.9	69.9	79.5
1902	78.3	70.2	69.2	80.6
1903	78.4	59.9	76.0	81.3
1904	80.9	67.6	81.5	88.3
1905	87.1	104.9	80.1	89.6
1906	90.0	78.0	86.3	95.0
1907	93.9	48.8	91.1	103.3
1908	80.9	54.2	81.5	90.6
1909	86.7	70.2	82.2	86.6
1910	92.8	65.1	95.2	95.7
1911	97.1	86.3	97.9	94.3
1912	100.9	102.6	96.6	92.8
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Col. 1: Derived from Werner Schlote, *British Overseas Trade from 1700 to the 1930's* Table 15, p. 150.

Col. 2: Table B-3, Export Class 121.

Col. 3: Derived from A. G. Silverman, "Monthly Index Numbers of British Export and Import Prices, 1880-1913," *Review of Economic Statistics*, 1930, p. 147.

Col. 4: Table B-1, Export Class 121.

Appendix H

Indexes of Terms of Trade and Other Price Ratios

TABLE H-1
INDEX OF TERMS OF TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES,
NBER COMMERCE SERIES, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Terms of Trade Index
1879	90.3
1880	89.7
1881	96.4
1882	93.8
1883	99.6
1884	102.3
1885	103.8
1886	97.9
1887	94.1
1888	101.0
1889	91.6
1890	91.2
1891	95.5
1892	92.6
1893	87.2
1894	84.4
1895	90.3
1896	83.0
1897	91.0
1898	90.4
1899	88.7
1900	93.4
1901	96.1
1902	100.7
1903	103.1
1904	101.3
1905	92.4
1906	94.9
1907	96.0
1908	102.4
1909	107.2
1910	107.9
1911	97.3
1912	94.6
1913	100.0
1914	104.3
1915	108.1

(continued)

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-I (concluded)
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Terms of Trade Index
1916	112.7
1917	121.8
1918	127.8
1919	119.2
1920	106.1
1921	125.8
1922	120.2
1923	112.9
1924	113.2
1925	105.6
1926	99.2
1927	99.8
1928	105.2
1929	111.8
1930	120.9
1931	119.1
1932	132.4
1933	137.5
1934	141.4
1935	141.2
1936	135.2
1937	127.6
1938	133.8
1939	128.4
1940	128.7
1941	128.9
1942	135.6
1943	137.1
1944	146.4
1945	141.8
1946	121.0
1947	116.9
1948	112.7
1949	110.0
1950	98.1
1951	89.5
1952	93.9
1953	97.9
1954	94.0
1955	95.3
1956	97.4
1957	99.6
1958	103.6
1959	105.7
1960	105.6

SOURCE: Table A-1, col. 1 \div Table A-3, col. 1.

APPENDIX II

TABLE II 2

INDEXES OF TERMS OF TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES 1879-1916
KREPS AND NBER COMPARED
(calendar 1913 = 100)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Terms of Trade Index</i>	
	NBER (1)	Kreps (2)
1880	91.2	75.9
1881	92.9	82.6
1882	97.3	89.2
1883	101.0	83.9
1884	101.0	91.8
1885	105.4	94.6
1886	100.8	85.7
1887	96.4	78.2
1888	95.8	85.0
1889	97.7	75.0
1890	89.5	77.7
1891	93.4	74.4
1892	95.7	70.0
1893	90.6	68.5
1894	85.1	69.1
1895	87.5	76.7
1896	90.0	77.6
1897	89.7	77.6
1898	92.7	81.3
1899	87.9	79.3
1900	91.2	86.5
1901	95.8	93.5
1902	99.8	96.8
1903	101.7	102.1
1904	105.9	102.7
1905	92.6	83.3
1906	96.9	91.7
1907	94.3	93.7
1908	101.0	98.6
1909	102.8	103.5
1910	108.8	108.4
1911	104.9	98.1
1912	93.6	86.9
1913	98.2	98.1
1914	101.7	102.1
1915	105.8	103.0
1916	108.8	108.1

SOURCE Column 1 Table G-1, col 2 — col 4
Column 2 Table G-1, col 1 — col 3

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-3

INDEXES OF TERMS OF TRADE OF INDUSTRIAL EUROPE AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 1870-1913
(1913 = 100)

Year	U.K.		Industrial Europe		
	Imlah	Schlote	Including	Excluding	Including U.K. but
	(1)	(2)	U.K.	U.K.	excluding intra-European trade
			(3)	(4)	(5)
1870	88.0	87	101	107	
1871	94.1	90	104	110	
1872	97.2	95	106	111	
1873	100.9	98	106	111	
1874	97.4	94	104	110	
1875	96.0	91	102	107	
1876	90.7	86	98	100	
1877	84.8	82	97	104	
1878	88.1	84	98	104	
1879	87.5	83	98	105	
1880	86.1	82	96	103	
1881	83.2	80	94	101	
1882	85.7	81	95	104	
1883	84.8	82	96	103	
1884	86.0	83	96	103	
1885	88.2	84	96	106	
1886	89.8	86	98	102	
1887	91.6	85	97	102	
1888	88.0	85	99	106	
1889	88.6	88	99	107	
1890	93.9	93	100	103	
1891	92.4	92	101	103	
1892	92.1	91	100	105	
1893	94.1	91	102	106	
1894	95.9	95	102	106	
1895	95.4	96	103	105	
1896	95.4	95	103	108	
1897	94.7	94	103	110	
1898	94.1	94	104	109	
1899	96.6	98	106	110	
1900	103.3	105	107	109	113
1901	101.6	104	107	107	113
1902	98.2	99	104	107	109
1903	96.7	98	104	106	109
1904	97.5	98	104	107	108
1905	96.9	98	103	106	107
1906	98.5	99	104	105	107
1907	98.9	100	103	104	106
1908	98.7	101	106	108	108
1909	94.1	96	101	104	103
1910	92.9	93	99	102	100
1911	96.9	97	100	101	101
1912	96.8	98	100	100	100
1913	100.0	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Column 1: Albert H. Imlah, *Economic Elements in the Pax Britannica*, pp. 96-98.
We converted Imlah's terms of trade index from 1880 = 100 to 1913 = 100.

APPENDIX H

NOTES TO TABLE H-3 (continued)

Column 2 Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*, p 12, as computed from Werner Schlotte, *British Overseas Trade from 1700 to the 1930's*, Oxford, 1952, pp 176-177

Columns 3 and 5 Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*, p 12

Column 4 Table G-4, col 2 — col 4

TABLE H-4
INDEXES OF TERMS OF TRADE OF INDUSTRIAL EUROPE AND THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 1920-60
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	U K Board of Trade (1)	INDUSTRIAL EUROPE		
		Including U K		Excluding U K
		Unadjusted (2)	Adjusted to Exclude Intra Europe Trade (3)	
1920	126	96	96	79
1921	141	107	108	67
1922	132	109	110	95
1923	129	113	114	104
1924	123	112	113	105
1925	119	106	108	98
1926	122	107	109	98
1927	121	107	109	100
1928	118	106	108	99
1929	119	106	109	100
1930	129	115	119	107
1931	143	124	129	112
1932	142	130	136	124
1933	149	131	138	122
1934	142	129	137	124
1935	140	127	135	120
1936	138	121	130	113
1937	131	115	124	106
1938	143	124	134	114
1946	133			
1947	123	123	125	
1948	121	116	118	114
1949	124	115	118	110
1950	114	103	106	98
1951	101	98	102	96
1952	108	105	109	104
1953	114			
1954	114			
1955	113			
1956	115			
1957	118			
1958	127			
1959	126			
1960	128			

SOURCE Column 1, 1920-51 Kindleberger, *Terms of Trade*, p 13
1952-60 Table G-3, col 1 — col 2
Columns 2 and 3 Kindleberger, *ibid*, p 13
Column 4 Table G-5, col 2 — col 4

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-5

RELATION OF U.S. TO U.K. AND CONTINENTAL INDUSTRIAL
EUROPE EXPORT PRICES, 1870-1913
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	U.S. EXPORT PRICE INDEX AS % OF EXPORT PRICE INDEX FOR			
	U.K.		Industrial Europe	
	Imlah (1)	Schlote (2)	Including U.K. (3)	Excluding U.K. (4)
1879	93.0	108.8	91.6	84.9
1880	98.4	115.3	98.5	92.3
1881	105.0	122.1	102.8	95.2
1882	106.2	125.9	105.9	98.2
1883	104.1	120.7	103.5	96.6
1884	104.1	120.5	104.9	98.6
1885	100.9	118.2	103.4	96.8
1886	99.3	115.8	100.8	95.2
1887	99.3	117.1	101.8	95.0
1888	104.8	119.6	103.1	96.5
1889	98.5	110.3	95.6	89.6
1890	93.3	103.7	94.4	90.4
1891	97.3	107.2	98.8	95.5
1892	94.9	105.0	96.4	93.1
1893	93.1	104.2	94.4	90.1
1894	86.3	95.3	88.1	84.9
1895	91.3	99.7	90.9	87.6
1896	89.4	97.3	88.8	84.5
1897	88.1	96.0	85.3	80.3
1898	87.0	95.0	83.4	78.6
1899	87.7	93.9	83.1	78.6
1900	85.6	91.0	86.2	84.4
1901	88.1	93.4	90.2	88.2
1902	94.7	100.5	93.6	90.4
1903	100.8	105.6	98.4	95.2
1904	100.0	104.7	97.6	94.5
1905	96.5	99.6	92.0	89.0
1906	97.9	101.0	94.6	91.7
1907	98.8	101.3	97.1	95.2
1908	97.2	99.0	94.8	92.9
1909	105.6	107.2	101.4	98.2
1910	109.7	111.0	107.5	106.4
1911	98.7	99.5	96.4	95.4
1912	99.1	99.5	96.5	95.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Column 1: Table A-1, col. 1 ÷ Table G-2, col. 1.
 Column 2: Table A-1, col. 1 ÷ Table G-2, col. 2.
 Column 3: Table A-1, col. 1 ÷ Table G-4, col. 1.
 Column 4: Table A-1, col. 1 ÷ Table G-4, col. 2.

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-6

RELATION OF U.S. TO U.K. AND CONTINENTAL INDUSTRIAL EUROPE
EXPORT PRICES, 1920-60
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	U.S. EXPORT PRICE INDEX AS % OF EXPORT PRICE INDEX FOR <i>Industrial Europe</i>		
	<i>U K</i> Board of Trade (1)	Including U K. (2)	Excluding U K. (3)
1920	86.1	123.7	158.2
1921	73.9	122.1	181.0
1922	79.0	107.3	130.7
1923	85.7	104.9	118.6
1924	87.3	103.5	114.5
1925	83.7	102.8	116.1
1926	81.4	101.3	115.4
1927	79.8	95.4	106.1
1928	83.1	99.0	109.5
1929	84.0	100.5	111.3
1930	78.9	95.4	106.4
1931	72.6	87.1	97.3
1932	87.0	93.2	95.6
1933	74.7	83.0	87.4
1934	73.2	79.2	82.6
1935	75.9	82.2	85.8
1936	74.6	84.6	90.7
1937	73.7	86.9	95.4
1938	67.8	80.4	89.0
1948	69.5	76.5	80.4
1949	67.6	77.1	83.2
1950	83.8	90.7	94.4
1951	81.5	84.4	86.1
1952	77.2	81.7	84.3
1953	79.8		
1954	79.5		
1955	78.8		
1956	78.6		
1957	77.6		
1958	77.7		
1959	78.9		
1960	78.3		

SOURCE: Column 1. Table A-1, col. 1 — Table G-3, col. 1
 Column 2. Table A-1, col. 1 — Table G-5, col. 1
 Column 3. Table A-1, col. 1 — Table G-5, col. 2.

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-7

RELATION OF U.S. TO U.K. AND CONTINENTAL INDUSTRIAL
EUROPE IMPORT PRICES, 1879-1913
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	U.S. IMPORT PRICE INDEX AS <i>U.K.</i>		% OF IMPORT PRICE INDEX FOR <i>Industrial Europe</i>	
	Imlah (1)	Schlote (2)	Including U.K. (3)	Excluding U.K. (4)
1879	90.1	100.4	99.4	98.5
1880	94.3	105.7	105.7	105.7
1881	90.7	101.6	100.7	99.7
1882	92.1	103.1	103.1	103.1
1883	88.6	98.8	99.8	99.8
1884	87.4	97.3	98.4	99.4
1885	85.7	95.3	97.4	98.5
1886	91.1	101.7	100.6	99.4
1887	96.7	105.7	104.5	103.3
1888	91.5	100.9	100.9	100.9
1889	95.4	105.5	104.3	104.3
1890	96.1	105.9	103.6	102.4
1891	94.2	103.4	103.4	103.4
1892	94.4	102.8	104.0	105.2
1893	100.5	108.2	109.5	109.5
1894	97.9	107.1	107.1	107.1
1895	96.4	106.0	103.2	101.9
1896	97.0	104.8	103.5	103.5
1897	91.6	98.6	97.3	97.3
1898	90.6	98.3	95.8	94.6
1899	95.5	103.2	99.4	97.0
1900	94.7	102.0	99.7	98.5
1901	93.2	100.7	99.5	98.3
1902	92.3	98.5	97.3	96.2
1903	94.7	100.0	98.8	97.7
1904	96.3	100.9	99.8	99.8
1905	101.3	105.3	103.0	101.8
1906	101.5	105.2	102.9	101.8
1907	101.7	105.5	104.4	103.3
1908	93.7	97.8	97.8	97.8
1909	92.8	95.7	95.7	95.7
1910	94.4	95.6	98.5	100.6
1911	98.4	99.1	99.1	99.1
1912	101.5	103.1	102.0	101.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Column 1: Table A-3, col. 1 ÷ Table G-2, col. 3.
 Column 2: Table A-3, col. 1 ÷ Table G-2, col. 4.
 Column 3: Table A-3, col. 1 ÷ Table G-4, col. 3.
 Column 4: Table A-3, col. 1 ÷ Table G-4, col. 4.

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-8

RELATION OF U.S. TO U.K. AND CONTINENTAL INDUSTRIAL
EUROPE IMPORT PRICES, 1920-60
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	U.S. IMPORT PRICE INDEX AS % OF IMPORT PRICE INDEX FOR <i>Industrial Europe</i>		
	<i>U.K.</i> Board of Trade (1)	Including U.K. (2)	Excluding U.K. (3)
1920	102.4	111.8	117.2
1921	82.9	91.4	96.3
1922	85.7	97.2	103.1
1923	97.6	105.1	109.3
1924	94.7	101.9	106.0
1925	94.2	102.9	108.3
1926	100.0	109.2	114.5
1927	97.0	103.0	106.4
1928	93.5	100.1	103.3
1929	89.2	95.6	99.6
1930	84.3	90.5	93.9
1931	87.3	90.4	91.4
1932	93.4	92.0	90.6
1933	80.8	78.7	77.7
1934	73.4	72.7	72.7
1935	75.2	73.6	72.8
1936	76.0	76.0	76.0
1937	75.5	77.6	79.1
1938	72.3	74.5	76.0
1948	74.5	79.0	81.5
1949	75.9	80.5	82.8
1950	97.3	95.3	94.4
1951	91.8	92.1	92.5
1952	83.7	91.6	93.1
1953	92.8		
1954	96.4		
1955	93.2		
1956	92.9		
1957	92.3		
1958	94.8		
1959	94.3		
1960	94.8		

Source: Column 1 Table A-3, col. 1 — Table G-3, col. 2
 Column 2 Table A-3, col. 1 — Table G-5, col. 3
 Column 3 Table A-3, col. 1 — Table G-5, col. 4

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-9

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PRICES, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	<i>Manufactured Export Price Index as % of</i>		<i>Manufactured Import Price Index as % of</i>	
	Agricultural Export Price Index (1)	Agricultural Import Price Index (2)	Agricultural Export Price Index (3)	Agricultural Import Price Index (4)
1879	147.8	106.1	127.4	91.5
1880	150.3	104.7	119.6	83.3
1881	136.5	103.6	112.9	85.6
1882	129.5	102.4	108.8	85.0
1883	136.9	110.9	114.2	92.5
1884	143.5	122.8	112.8	96.5
1885	146.2	126.4	114.8	99.2
1886	147.7	118.6	118.4	95.1
1887	141.7	106.1	116.8	87.5
1888	141.3	113.5	108.4	87.1
1889	141.9	101.3	116.5	83.2
1890	140.9	101.0	116.6	83.6
1891	127.6	99.4	109.5	85.3
1892	125.8	95.8	116.1	88.5
1893	118.0	84.8	114.8	82.5
1894	131.0	90.1	128.4	88.4
1895	147.7	108.7	129.7	95.5
1896	161.6	112.6	135.6	94.4
1897	148.6	112.5	133.9	101.4
1898	138.8	104.7	133.4	100.6
1899	148.0	109.3	135.7	100.2
1900	138.7	113.3	122.6	100.1
1901	132.5	117.5	124.6	110.5
1902	125.7	120.4	116.2	111.3
1903	122.6	120.0	108.6	106.5
1904	121.7	114.2	108.0	101.4
1905	124.8	101.0	119.0	96.3
1906	118.9	103.2	113.7	98.6
1907	116.0	103.0	110.2	97.9
1908	119.1	113.6	107.1	102.1
1909	103.9	107.0	92.1	94.8
1910	91.2	96.8	79.9	84.8
1911	103.2	94.0	97.5	88.8
1912	105.2	92.3	103.2	90.6
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	93.6	99.1	90.0	95.3
1915	94.0	102.4	84.2	91.7
1916	100.5	109.2	86.3	93.8
1917	77.0	104.4	69.7	94.4
1918	68.1	112.2	72.3	119.1
1919	65.7	98.3	73.5	110.0
1920	72.4	87.8	81.8	99.2
1921	106.3	152.2	106.7	152.8
1922	90.9	129.8	98.5	140.7

(continued)

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-9 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Manufactured Export Price Index as % of		Manufactured Import Price Index as % of	
	Agricultural Export Price	Agricultural Import Price	Agricultural Export Price	Agricultural Import Price
	Index (1)	Index (2)	Index (3)	Index (4)
1923	79 1	104 6	85 8	113 4
1924	75 7	110 4	80 4	117 1
1925	73 8	100 3	84 1	114 3
1926	90 0	103 6	97 6	112 4
1927	84 1	104 3	96 7	119 9
1928	78 3	107 6	95 6	131 4
1929	79 5	116 7	88 9	130 6
1930	91 4	141 0	95 8	147 8
1931	104 7	161 3	116 9	180 0
1932	125 1	190 8	124 2	189 4
1933	103 1	174 9	101 7	172 5
1934	82 5	164 0	79 3	157 8
1935	76 8	154 9	71 7	144 6
1936	76 4	136 5	69 0	123 4
1937	81 5	123 2	73 0	110 4
1938	88 4	155 4	85 7	150 7
1939	95 6	145 6	91 9	139 9
1940	96 1	152 9	95 4	151 7
1941	68 9	146 9	68 7	146 4
1942	60 4	141 4	54 5	127 7
1943	53 5	139 8	48 1	125 7
1944	56 0	148 1	47 4	125 4
1945	60 9	143 5	53 7	126 4
1946	54 7	111 2	63 7	129 5
1947	52 2	109 8	65 0	136 7
1948	52 6	109 0	67 3	139 3
1949	60 3	109 8	78 1	142 4
1950	64 7	83 3	84 2	108 3
1951	59 6	70 3	82 3	97 1
1952	60 5	82 0	81 9	111 0
1953	64 3	87 5	84 9	115 5
1954	64 2	78 6	86 0	105 3
1955	69 6	84 9	90 2	109 9
1956	75 0	91 9	94 8	116 1
1957	80 6	96 6	97 5	117 0
1958	83 8	103 0	98 3	120 8
1959	88 8	109 1	101 5	124 9
1960	93 1	111 4	106 8	127 9

SOURCE Column 1 Table A-1, col 6 — Table A-5, col 1
Column 2 Table A-1, col 6 — Table A-5, col 3
Column 3 Table A-3, col 6 — Table A-5, col 1
Column 4 Table A-3, col 6 — Table A-5, col 3

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-10

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED EXPORT TO PRIMARY IMPORT PRICES, BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	U.S. Manufactured Export Price Index as % of Import Price Index for			
	Crude Foodstuffs (1)	Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)
1879	104.4	90.1	125.5	152.9
1880	107.4	83.4	127.1	145.3
1881	111.0	79.2	125.6	148.9
1882	117.2	77.3	118.0	145.2
1883	128.8	83.5	125.7	150.7
1884	128.1	104.9	133.1	152.7
1885	130.8	110.0	136.5	160.9
1886	124.9	101.5	129.0	149.1
1887	89.2	108.7	123.7	147.8
1888	102.3	100.7	136.4	159.6
1889	94.9	81.1	128.6	147.2
1890	84.4	92.1	127.0	138.6
1891	81.7	86.4	129.3	135.0
1892	80.7	81.5	122.6	126.8
1893	70.2	71.1	115.1	118.0
1894	71.4	80.6	119.7	125.8
1895	81.9	113.3	130.6	144.2
1896	97.3	102.7	136.3	149.2
1897	107.7	104.0	123.4	139.0
1898	120.8	89.2	108.4	135.9
1899	136.0	91.1	108.5	123.0
1900	135.7	97.5	112.8	119.6
1901	142.5	98.1	114.9	114.3
1902	138.4	116.8	113.3	117.5
1903	147.0	112.1	111.8	119.3
1904	135.3	105.4	110.8	118.5
1905	127.4	83.5	101.1	110.7
1906	128.5	100.4	96.8	100.1
1907	130.7	100.4	96.2	99.1
1908	138.0	95.0	112.0	119.8
1909	137.0	93.4	102.2	120.0
1910	122.0	86.7	94.2	115.2
1911	101.1	87.1	95.6	105.6
1912	93.5	81.7	96.8	100.3
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	103.5	85.2	101.6	101.1
1915	112.2	70.6	112.5	101.1
1916	132.3	75.8	115.5	102.0
1917	141.0	76.4	107.6	93.8
1918	153.6	78.4	115.2	94.1
1919	109.4	68.2	107.9	95.2
1920	118.8	41.9	110.4	96.8
1921	162.1	91.6	164.2	121.4

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H 10 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>U.S. Manufactured Export Price Index as % of Import Price Index for</i>			
	<i>Crude Foodstuffs (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)</i>	<i>Crude Materials (3)</i>	<i>Semi- manufactures (4)</i>
1922	124.8	107.0	129.8	110.0
1923	124.4	66.6	111.3	100.2
1924	103.5	73.3	113.4	102.5
1925	85.8	106.8	93.2	100.2
1926	86.7	114.7	94.5	100.2
1927	83.9	87.6	101.9	91.5
1928	76.6	97.4	110.4	94.8
1929	80.8	112.6	117.7	91.4
1930	104.4	129.9	141.5	101.9
1931	107.3	115.7	167.4	102.5
1932	115.7	128.3	215.5	117.2
1933	119.7	116.6	197.3	105.3
1934	114.4	114.0	180.6	96.5
1935	123.3	104.3	171.1	97.5
1936	119.4	97.2	147.4	97.6
1937	105.6	100.3	130.0	91.1
1938	128.3	113.3	153.3	99.5
1939	129.9	114.6	138.6	98.5
1940	146.8	129.6	137.7	96.4
1941	123.6	123.0	136.6	94.7
1942	113.6	111.3	148.2	105.5
1943	116.9	115.2	149.5	113.3
1944	123.8	132.0	163.7	128.6
1945	119.2	124.0	156.3	126.2
1946	82.6	94.8	135.1	99.0
1947	68.8	90.2	142.3	91.3
1948	65.9	93.7	131.1	84.7
1949	65.1	93.6	133.2	83.8
1950	46.2	90.5	118.9	88.5
1951	45.4	92.3	90.1	77.7
1952	45.5	92.2	109.9	77.5
1953	45.5	93.7	123.2	82.2
1954	37.5	94.0	124.7	83.0
1955	44.3	96.2	120.0	78.0
1956	48.0	99.6	122.3	76.6
1957	51.9	101.3	125.8	82.8
1958	55.7	104.1	136.8	92.2
1959	64.4	106.8	139.2	94.2
1960	66.6	110.6	136.9	93.8

Source: Table A 1 col. 6 — Table A 3 cols. 2 3 4 and 5

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-11

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED EXPORT TO PRIMARY EXPORT PRICES, BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	U.S. Manufactured Export Price Index as % of Export Price Index for			
	Crude Foodstuffs (1)	Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)
1879	127.5	155.5	148.9	150.4
1880	137.5	152.9	148.1	151.3
1881	121.3	127.9	143.8	135.5
1882	112.9	115.4	139.6	132.6
1883	116.9	122.2	148.4	134.1
1884	133.5	132.6	146.8	141.6
1885	134.9	142.8	144.0	138.0
1886	135.2	142.9	145.5	135.4
1887	129.7	139.1	142.4	129.1
1888	128.7	136.4	142.0	130.9
1889	141.3	139.1	137.7	130.3
1890	135.9	141.8	133.0	126.5
1891	100.0	130.8	135.4	122.8
1892	105.8	118.1	135.4	116.6
1893	111.7	101.6	131.0	121.2
1894	120.9	110.5	148.3	121.1
1895	131.5	131.5	161.2	127.5
1896	152.2	152.4	158.7	138.1
1897	123.2	136.0	162.2	126.6
1898	107.4	121.5	168.9	117.3
1899	123.4	135.0	163.9	106.4
1900	132.9	138.7	137.0	110.5
1901	121.7	123.9	138.7	109.5
1902	114.6	112.2	136.0	112.6
1903	121.5	120.9	122.1	113.3
1904	123.0	127.0	117.2	115.0
1905	114.7	124.8	125.0	101.0
1906	119.3	120.8	116.3	92.1
1907	107.6	118.2	116.9	93.0
1908	100.7	114.3	125.9	103.8
1909	93.5	103.9	106.6	107.0
1910	100.0	92.0	91.1	105.7
1911	97.5	102.4	105.1	102.5
1912	93.3	100.2	103.8	96.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	82.4	91.3	107.3	96.6
1915	75.4	94.7	117.3	89.1
1916	90.6	110.3	113.1	83.5
1917	70.0	88.2	90.2	75.8
1918	72.3	79.2	77.2	83.7
1919	72.2	73.5	72.3	87.4
1920	73.7	91.0	69.3	93.9
1921	105.3	120.3	104.8	114.2

(continued)

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-11 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>U.S. Manufactured Export Price Index as % of Export Price Index for</i>			
	<i>Crude Foodstuffs (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)</i>	<i>Crude Materials (3)</i>	<i>Semi- manufactures (4)</i>
1922	108.2	114.1	78.0	108.6
1923	106.1	111.0	63.8	99.1
1924	90.0	108.7	67.5	101.9
1925	78.7	92.8	75.7	98.3
1926	91.6	96.5	97.6	99.1
1927	83.0	95.3	91.1	95.1
1928	87.3	96.8	78.6	94.5
1929	90.5	96.1	80.6	88.5
1930	96.0	100.2	99.0	97.1
1931	111.5	102.8	117.0	95.7
1932	118.6	122.8	126.0	105.3
1933	114.9	111.3	102.2	97.0
1934	107.1	107.0	84.2	92.1
1935	103.9	92.7	84.2	94.1
1936	100.1	91.9	83.5	88.9
1937	96.9	90.2	89.5	77.2
1938	117.6	103.8	100.3	86.7
1939	138.8	110.0	100.4	85.9
1940	129.9	116.1	102.8	87.3
1941	114.4	102.0	92.1	82.5
1942	116.8	90.1	97.5	93.3
1943	104.8	94.0	98.1	100.9
1944	107.6	97.3	110.1	114.4
1945	98.0	98.0	107.7	115.6
1946	78.0	83.2	83.3	97.4
1947	79.5	78.7	83.9	88.4
1948	81.7	81.6	78.8	86.6
1949	88.4	97.5	78.4	87.3
1950	99.8	112.3	73.7	87.0
1951	99.5	99.3	68.8	78.2
1952	92.6	106.1	73.7	80.3
1953	99.4	103.7	78.6	82.8
1954	109.5	102.2	76.2	82.1
1955	115.3	113.8	77.3	78.5
1956	119.2	121.9	81.4	73.8
1957	128.0	124.4	85.8	80.1
1958	130.9	124.4	88.9	91.1
1959	135.2	137.5	94.1	90.4
1960	138.3	142.5	97.0	92.0

Source: Table A-1, col. 6 - Table A-1, cols. 2, 3, 4, and 5

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-12

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED IMPORT TO PRIMARY EXPORT PRICES, BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	U.S. Manufactured Import Price Index as % of Export Price Index for			
	Crude Foodstuffs (1)	Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)
1879	109.8	134.0	128.3	129.6
1880	109.4	121.7	117.9	120.5
1881	100.3	105.7	118.9	112.1
1882	94.9	97.0	117.3	111.4
1883	97.5	101.9	123.8	111.9
1884	104.9	104.2	115.4	111.2
1885	106.0	112.1	113.1	108.4
1886	108.4	114.5	116.7	108.6
1887	107.0	114.7	117.4	106.4
1888	98.7	104.7	109.0	100.5
1889	116.0	114.2	113.0	107.0
1890	112.5	117.4	110.1	104.7
1891	85.8	112.3	116.2	105.4
1892	97.7	109.1	125.1	107.8
1893	108.6	98.8	127.4	117.8
1894	118.6	108.4	145.4	118.8
1895	115.5	115.5	141.6	112.0
1896	127.7	127.9	133.1	115.8
1897	111.0	122.5	146.2	114.1
1898	103.3	116.8	162.4	112.8
1899	113.1	123.8	150.3	97.5
1900	117.5	122.6	121.1	97.7
1901	114.5	116.6	130.5	103.0
1902	106.0	103.7	125.8	104.1
1903	107.6	107.1	108.1	100.3
1904	109.2	112.7	104.0	102.1
1905	109.3	119.0	119.2	96.3
1906	114.1	115.5	111.2	88.0
1907	102.2	112.3	111.1	88.4
1908	90.6	102.8	113.3	97.8
1909	82.8	92.1	94.4	94.8
1910	87.6	80.6	79.8	92.6
1911	92.1	96.7	99.2	95.8
1912	91.6	98.4	106.8	95.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	79.2	87.8	103.2	92.9
1915	67.5	84.8	105.0	79.8
1916	77.8	94.8	97.1	71.7
1917	63.4	79.8	81.6	68.6
1918	76.8	84.1	81.9	88.8
1919	80.8	82.2	80.9	97.8
1920	83.3	102.9	78.3	106.2
1921	105.7	120.9	105.2	114.7

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H-12 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>U.S. Manufactured Import Price Index as % of Export Price Index for</i>			
	<i>Crude Foodstuffs (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)</i>	<i>Crude Materials (3)</i>	<i>Semi- manufactures (4)</i>
1922	117.4	123.7	84.6	117.7
1923	115.1	120.4	69.2	107.4
1924	95.5	115.3	71.6	108.1
1925	89.7	105.8	86.3	112.0
1926	99.4	104.7	105.8	107.4
1927	95.5	109.6	104.7	109.3
1928	106.6	118.3	96.0	115.4
1929	101.3	107.6	90.2	99.1
1930	100.7	105.0	103.8	101.8
1931	124.5	114.7	130.6	106.8
1932	117.8	121.9	125.1	104.6
1933	113.3	109.7	100.8	95.6
1934	103.1	102.9	81.0	83.6
1935	96.9	86.5	78.6	87.8
1936	90.5	83.0	75.5	80.3
1937	86.8	80.8	80.2	69.1
1938	114.1	100.7	97.3	84.1
1939	133.3	105.7	96.5	82.5
1940	128.9	115.2	102.0	86.6
1941	114.1	101.7	91.8	82.2
1942	105.5	81.4	88.1	84.3
1943	94.3	84.5	88.2	90.8
1944	91.1	82.4	93.2	96.8
1945	86.4	86.4	94.9	101.8
1946	90.8	96.9	97.0	113.4
1947	99.0	97.9	104.5	110.1
1948	104.5	104.4	99.5	110.8
1949	114.6	126.3	101.6	113.1
1950	129.8	146.1	95.9	113.2
1951	137.4	137.1	94.9	108.0
1952	125.4	143.6	99.8	108.6
1953	131.1	136.9	103.8	109.3
1954	146.6	136.9	102.0	109.9
1955	149.3	147.5	100.2	101.7
1956	150.7	154.0	102.9	93.3
1957	154.9	150.6	103.9	97.0
1958	153.6	146.0	104.3	106.8
1959	154.7	157.3	107.7	103.5
1960	158.8	163.6	111.4	105.6

SOURCE: Table A-3, col. 6 — Table A-1, cols. 2, 3, 4, and 5

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-13

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED IMPORT TO PRIMARY IMPORT PRICES, BY
ECONOMIC CLASS, 1879-1960
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	U.S. Manufactured Import Price Index as % of Import Price Index for			
	Crude Foodstuffs (1)	Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)	Crude Materials (3)	Semi- manufactures (4)
1879	89.9	77.6	108.2	131.8
1880	85.5	66.4	101.2	115.7
1881	91.8	65.5	103.9	123.2
1882	98.5	64.9	99.1	122.0
1883	107.4	69.7	104.9	125.7
1884	100.6	82.4	104.6	120.0
1885	102.7	86.4	107.2	126.3
1886	100.1	81.4	103.4	119.6
1887	73.6	89.7	102.0	121.9
1888	78.5	77.3	104.7	122.4
1889	77.9	66.6	105.5	120.8
1890	69.8	76.3	105.1	114.7
1891	70.1	74.2	111.0	115.9
1892	74.6	75.2	113.2	117.1
1893	68.3	69.1	111.9	114.8
1894	70.0	79.1	117.4	123.3
1895	72.0	99.5	114.7	126.7
1896	81.6	86.1	114.4	125.1
1897	97.1	93.7	111.2	125.2
1898	116.1	85.7	104.2	130.6
1899	124.7	83.6	99.5	112.8
1900	119.9	86.2	99.7	105.7
1901	134.0	92.3	108.0	107.5
1902	128.0	108.0	104.7	108.6
1903	130.2	99.3	99.0	105.7
1904	120.1	93.6	98.3	105.2
1905	121.4	79.6	96.4	105.5
1906	122.8	96.0	92.6	95.7
1907	124.2	95.4	91.4	94.2
1908	124.2	85.4	100.8	107.7
1909	121.4	82.7	90.6	106.3
1910	106.9	76.0	82.5	100.9
1911	95.4	82.2	90.3	99.8
1912	91.7	80.2	95.0	98.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	99.6	81.9	97.7	97.2
1915	100.4	63.2	100.7	90.5
1916	113.7	65.1	99.2	87.6
1917	127.6	69.1	97.4	84.9
1918	163.0	83.2	122.3	99.8
1919	122.5	76.3	120.8	106.6
1920	134.3	47.3	124.8	109.5
1921	162.8	92.0	164.9	121.9
1922	135.3	116.0	140.7	119.2

(continued)

APPENDIX H
(TABLE H-13 (concluded))

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>U.S. Manufactured Import Price Index as % of Import Price Index for</i>			
	<i>Crude Foodstuffs (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Foodstuffs (2)</i>	<i>Crude Materials (3)</i>	<i>Semi- manufactures (4)</i>
1923	134.9	72.2	120.7	108.7
1924	109.9	77.8	120.4	108.8
1925	97.8	121.7	106.3	114.3
1926	94.0	124.4	102.5	108.7
1927	96.5	100.7	117.1	105.2
1928	93.6	118.9	134.8	115.8
1929	90.5	126.0	131.8	102.3
1930	109.5	136.2	148.4	106.9
1931	119.7	129.1	186.8	114.5
1932	114.9	127.4	214.0	116.3
1933	118.1	115.0	194.6	103.8
1934	110.1	109.6	173.8	92.8
1935	115.1	97.3	159.7	90.9
1936	107.9	87.8	133.2	88.2
1937	94.6	89.9	116.5	81.6
1938	124.4	109.9	148.7	96.5
1939	124.9	110.1	133.1	94.6
1940	145.6	128.6	136.6	95.6
1941	123.3	122.7	136.2	94.4
1942	102.6	100.5	133.8	95.3
1943	105.1	103.6	134.4	101.9
1944	104.8	111.7	138.6	108.8
1945	105.0	109.3	137.7	111.2
1946	96.2	110.3	157.3	115.3
1947	85.6	112.3	177.2	113.6
1948	84.2	119.8	171.4	108.3
1949	84.3	121.4	172.7	115.1
1950	60.1	117.7	154.7	115.2
1951	62.7	127.4	124.3	107.3
1952	61.5	124.8	148.8	104.8
1953	60.0	123.6	162.6	108.5
1954	50.2	125.9	167.0	111.1
1955	57.4	124.6	155.5	101.1
1956	60.6	125.9	154.5	96.9
1957	62.8	122.7	152.4	100.3
1958	65.3	122.1	160.5	108.2
1959	73.7	122.2	159.2	107.8
1960	76.5	127.0	157.2	107.7

SOURCE Table A-3, col. 6 — Table A-3, cols. 2, 3, 4, and 5

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-14

RELATION OF U.S. MANUFACTURED TO TOTAL EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE
INDEXES, 1879-1959
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Price Index for Manufactured Exports as % of Price Index for		Price Index for Manufactured Imports as % of Price Index for	
	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Imports
1879	129.0	116.5	111.1	100.4
1880	130.4	117.1	103.8	93.2
1881	120.2	115.9	99.4	95.8
1882	115.2	113.9	95.8	95.7
1883	120.1	119.6	100.2	99.8
1884	125.3	128.2	93.5	100.7
1885	126.9	131.7	92.7	103.4
1886	127.2	124.6	102.0	99.9
1887	124.1	116.7	102.3	95.3
1888	123.6	124.9	94.9	95.8
1889	124.1	113.5	101.9	93.3
1890	122.8	112.0	101.6	92.7
1891	114.1	109.0	93.0	93.6
1892	112.1	103.8	103.5	95.9
1893	108.5	94.6	105.5	92.0
1894	116.3	93.2	114.0	95.3
1895	127.3	115.0	111.8	101.0
1896	136.3	120.0	114.4	100.6
1897	127.5	116.1	114.9	104.6
1898	120.8	109.1	116.1	104.9
1899	124.9	110.8	114.5	101.6
1900	122.1	114.1	107.9	100.8
1901	118.6	114.0	111.6	107.3
1902	115.5	116.3	106.8	107.5
1903	114.2	117.7	101.2	104.3
1904	113.7	115.2	100.9	102.2
1905	112.9	104.3	107.6	99.4
1906	103.5	103.0	102.7	93.4
1907	107.4	103.0	102.0	97.9
1908	111.5	114.2	100.3	102.7
1909	103.3	110.7	91.5	93.1
1910	95.7	104.3	84.7	91.4
1911	102.1	99.4	95.5	93.9
1912	101.8	95.2	92.9	94.5
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	95.5	100.6	92.6	95.8
1915	95.0	103.8	85.9	92.9
1916	95.4	103.7	82.8	93.3
1917	85.0	103.5	76.9	93.7
1918	82.3	105.2	87.4	111.7
1919	80.9	95.4	90.5	107.8
1920	85.0	93.2	95.1	102.0
1921	104.1	130.9	104.5	131.5
1922	95.8	115.2	103.9	124.9
1923	83.9	100.4	95.4	102.9

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H 14 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Price Index for Manufactured Exports as % of Price Index for Total</i>		<i>Price Index for Manufactured Imports as % of Price Index for Total</i>	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
1924	89.5	101.3	90.0	107.6
1925	89.5	94.5	102.0	107.7
1926	97.4	96.5	100.6	104.7
1927	94.4	94.2	108.5	108.3
1928	90.9	90.6	111.0	116.7
1929	90.9	101.7	101.8	113.8
1930	97.2	117.5	101.9	123.2
1931	101.5	121.0	113.3	135.0
1932	106.9	141.6	106.2	140.6
1933	97.4	133.9	96.1	132.1
1934	90.5	128.0	87.1	123.1
1935	89.5	126.3	83.5	117.9
1936	88.7	119.9	80.1	108.3
1937	87.8	112.1	78.7	100.4
1938	93.2	124.7	90.4	120.9
1939	94.2	120.9	90.5	116.2
1940	94.8	122.0	94.0	121.0
1941	92.0	118.5	91.7	118.2
1942	92.2	120.0	83.3	112.9
1943	93.8	128.6	84.3	115.6
1944	90.9	140.4	81.2	118.8
1945	95.1	134.8	83.8	118.8
1946	87.9	106.4	102.4	123.9
1947	86.6	101.2	107.8	126.0
1948	86.0	97.0	110.0	124.0
1949	88.2	97.1	114.4	125.8
1950	89.0	87.3	115.8	113.6
1951	86.1	77.0	118.8	106.3
1952	87.2	81.9	118.0	110.9
1953	83.2	86.4	116.4	114.0
1954	83.2	83.0	118.2	111.1
1955	83.6	84.5	114.8	109.5
1956	89.1	86.7	112.6	109.6
1957	91.7	91.3	111.0	110.5
1958	94.2	97.6	110.5	114.5
1959	90.8	101.2	109.6	115.8
1960	96.1	101.4	110.3	116.5

SOURCE Column 1 Table A-1, col. 6 — Table A-1, col. 1
 Column 2 Table A-1, col. 6 — Table A-3, col. 1
 Column 3 Table A-3, col. 6 — Table A-1, col. 1
 Column 4 Table A-3, col. 6 — Table A-3, col. 1

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-15

RELATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT TO TOTAL U.S. IMPORT PRICES
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Agricultural Export Price Index as % of Total Import Price Index
1879	78.8
1880	77.9
1881	84.9
1882	87.9
1883	87.4
1884	89.3
1885	90.1
1886	84.3
1887	82.4
1888	83.4
1889	80.1
1890	79.5
1891	85.4
1892	82.6
1893	80.1
1894	75.0
1895	77.9
1896	74.2
1897	78.1
1898	78.6
1899	74.8
1900	82.2
1901	85.1
1902	92.6
1903	95.1
1904	94.6
1905	83.6
1906	85.6
1907	88.8
1908	95.9
1909	105.5
1910	114.4
1911	95.3
1912	91.5
1913	100.0
1914	107.6
1915	110.4
1916	108.2
1917	134.3
1918	154.5
1919	145.7
1920	124.6
1921	123.2
1922	126.8
1923	126.9
1924	133.8
1925	128.0
1926	107.3

(continued)

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-15 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Agricultural Export Price Index as % of Total Import Price Index
1927	111.9
1928	122.0
1929	127.9
1930	128.6
1931	115.5
1932	113.2
1933	129.9
1934	155.2
1935	164.5
1936	156.9
1937	137.5
1938	141.1
1939	126.4
1940	126.9
1941	172.1
1942	207.0
1943	240.5
1944	250.7
1945	221.4
1946	194.5
1947	193.9
1948	184.4
1949	161.1
1950	134.9
1951	129.3
1952	135.4
1953	134.3
1954	129.3
1955	121.5
1956	115.6
1957	113.3
1958	116.5
1959	114.1
1960	109.0

SOURCE: Table A-5, col. 1 — Table A-3, col. 1

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-16

SINGLE FACTORAL TERMS OF TRADE FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL AND
MANUFACTURED EXPORTS
(1913 = 100)

CALENDAR YEAR	TERMS OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS <i>Input Measured By:</i>		TERMS OF TRADE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS <i>Input Measured By:</i>	
	Manhours (1)	Total Factor Input (2)	Manhours (3)	Total Factor Input (4)
1879	66.4	71.9	61.6	72.7
1889	72.1	77.1	76.1	86.1
1890	69.4	74.1	77.5	
1891	76.9	81.9	75.6	
1892	69.9	74.1	72.8	
1893	65.4	69.4	62.1	
1894	62.8	66.4	67.7	
1895	68.8	72.7	84.6	
1896	69.6	73.5	83.6	
1897	78.1	81.9	84.3	
1898	81.4	84.9	87.7	
1899	76.8	79.9	85.8	93.8
1900	84.4	87.0	85.6	
1901	87.3	89.9	91.0	
1902	92.6	96.2	97.3	
1903	98.3	100.9	95.3	
1904	98.8	101.8	97.9	
1905	87.7	89.6	88.9	
1906	95.1	96.8	89.0	
1907	92.6	94.2	85.8	
1908	101.4	103.1	89.0	
1909	109.6	111.0	97.5	100.7
1910	120.2	121.4	90.6	
1911	93.7	94.3	82.7	
1912	103.9	104.7	92.0	
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1914	116.5	117.6	101.1	
1915	130.6	129.3	117.7	
1916	113.3	111.6	121.3	
1917	151.0	149.9	107.3	
1918	155.6	154.7	109.0	
1919	151.5	148.8	95.1	90.3
1920	124.8	123.6	94.3	
1921	126.0	121.1	158.0	
1922	133.9	131.1	157.5	
1923	142.1	140.5	132.1	
1924	140.6	140.0	141.8	
1925	141.4	141.8	140.9	
1926	117.1	117.3	146.7	
1927	130.8	128.7	146.6	

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H-16 (concluded)

CALENDAR YEAR	TERMS OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS <i>Input Measured By</i>		TERMS OF TRADE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS <i>Input Measured By</i>	
	Manhours (1)	Total Factor Input (2)	Manhours (3)	Total Factor Input (4)
1928	137 0	135.3	155 4	
1929	149 4	146 7	173 0	159 9
1930	141 2	138 5	201 3	
1931	138 9	137 0	213 8	
1932	135 2	131 0	233 8	
1933	159 6	155 6	240 8	
1934	183 1	173 0	240 4	
1935	205 6	197 7	252 6	
1936	188 6	179 8	241 6	
1937	171 6	169 0	222 9	205 7
1938	197 5	188 9	243 7	
1939	176 5	169 9	258 6	
1940	177 8	168 4	273 6	
1941	266 6	249 0	275 5	
1942	330 6	309 5	295 8	
1943	369 4	343 7	308 4	
1944	392 3	364 0	332 9	
1945	355 1	323 0	315 2	
1946	330 5	296 6	228 8	
1947	331 0	292 8	230 3	
1948	347 4	302 0	228 6	211 1
1949	312 2	265 8	237 3	
1950	287 6	236 7	230 6	
1951	272 3	219 2	200 7	
1952	300 0	237 2	218 8	
1953	341 5	263 6	240 8	213 0
1954	351 4	268 6	237 9	
1955	341 1	261 6	258 2	
1956	341 0	257 3	270 2	
1957	351 6	257 3	290 5	

SOURCE Column 1 Table H-15, col 1 × Table G-6 col 1
 Column 2 Table H-15, col 1 × Table G-6, col 2
 Column 3 Table H-14, col 2 × Table G-6, col 3
 Column 4 Table H-14, col 2 × Table G-6, col 4

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-17

RATIO OF MANUFACTURED TO AGRICULTURAL EXPORT
VALUES PER UNIT OF INPUT
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Input Measured by:	
	Manhours (1)	Total Factor Input (2)
1879	92.8	101.1
1889	105.5	111.7
1890	111.7	
1891	98.3	
1892	104.1	
1893	95.0	
1894	107.8	
1895	123.0	
1896	120.1	
1897	107.9	
1898	107.7	
1899	111.7	117.4
1900	101.4	
1901	104.2	
1902	105.1	
1903	96.9	
1904	99.1	
1905	101.4	
1906	93.6	
1907	92.7	
1908	87.8	
1909	89.0	90.7
1910	75.4	
1911	88.3	
1912	88.5	
1913	100.0	
1914	86.8	
1915	90.1	
1916	107.1	
1917	71.1	
1918	70.1	60.7
1919	62.8	
1920	75.6	
1921	125.4	
1922	117.6	
1923	93.0	
1924	100.9	
1925	99.6	
1926	125.3	
1927	112.1	
1928	113.4	
1929	115.8	109.0
1930	142.6	

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H 17 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Input Measured by</i>	
	<i>Manhours (1)</i>	<i>Total Factor Input (2)</i>
1931	153.9	
1932	172.9	
1933	150.9	
1934	131.3	
1935	122.9	
1936	128.1	
1937	129.9	122.4
1938	123.4	
1939	146.5	
1940	153.9	
1941	103.3	
1942	89.5	
1943	83.5	
1944	84.9	
1945	88.8	
1946	69.2	
1947	69.6	
1948	65.8	69.9
1949	76.0	
1950	80.2	
1951	73.7	
1952	72.9	
1953	70.5	80.8
1954	67.7	
1955	75.7	
1956	79.8	
1957	82.6	

Source: Column 1 Table H 16 col 3 — col 1
Column 2 Table H 16 col 4 — col 2

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-18

U.S. EXPORT PRICE INDEXES AS PERCENTAGE OF IMPLICIT PRICE INDEX
UNDERLYING DEFLATED GNP
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	<i>Exports</i>		
	Total (1)	Manufactured Products (2)	Agricultural Products (3)
1879	106.9	137.9	93.3
1880	106.5	138.9	92.4
1881	111.6	134.2	98.3
1882	111.8	128.8	99.5
1883	108.1	129.9	94.9
1884	109.9	137.7	95.9
1885	109.4	138.8	95.0
1886	104.4	132.8	89.9
1887	103.3	128.1	90.5
1888	106.8	132.0	93.5
1889	101.8	126.3	89.0
1890	103.2	126.7	89.9
1891	108.9	123.7	96.9
1892	105.1	117.8	93.7
1893	101.0	109.6	92.8
1894	94.8	110.2	84.1
1895	98.4	125.2	84.8
1896	100.1	136.5	84.5
1897	96.8	123.4	83.1
1898	92.8	112.1	80.7
1899	94.9	118.5	80.1
1900	101.4	123.8	89.2
1901	100.4	119.1	89.9
1902	99.6	115.1	91.6
1903	105.2	120.2	98.1
1904	104.1	118.3	97.2
1905	97.9	110.5	88.5
1906	102.6	111.3	93.6
1907	104.4	112.1	96.6
1908	99.6	111.0	93.3
1909	100.3	103.6	99.7
1910	106.0	102.5	112.4
1911	97.8	99.9	96.8
1912	96.1	97.8	93.0
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	96.8	93.5	99.9
1915	100.8	96.7	102.9
1916	114.5	110.4	109.9
1917	120.2	102.2	132.6
1918	120.0	98.8	145.1
1919	122.8	99.3	151.1
1920	116.0	98.7	136.3
1921	93.3	97.0	91.3

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H-18 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>		
	<i>Total (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Products (2)</i>	<i>Agricultural Products (3)</i>
1922	90.4	86.7	95.3
1923	94.3	83.9	106.0
1924	93.6	83.8	110.7
1925	93.4	83.5	113.2
1926	85.4	83.2	92.5
1927	82.0	77.4	92.0
1928	83.4	75.7	96.7
1929	82.7	75.2	94.7
1930	76.3	74.2	81.1
1931	65.1	66.1	63.1
1932	63.4	67.8	54.2
1933	66.4	64.7	62.8
1934	72.9	66.0	80.0
1935	76.0	68.0	88.5
1936	74.9	66.4	87.0
1937	78.6	69.0	84.7
1938	73.4	68.4	77.3
1939	72.3	68.1	71.2
1940	76.8	72.8	75.7
1941	76.3	70.1	101.8
1942	82.3	75.8	125.6
1943	82.7	77.6	145.1
1944	91.9	88.2	157.4
1945	89.3	84.9	139.4
1946	78.6	69.1	126.3
1947	82.6	71.6	137.1
1948	83.4	71.8	136.5
1949	76.8	67.8	112.4
1950	73.8	65.7	101.5
1951	78.5	67.5	113.3
1952	76.9	67.0	110.8
1953	75.6	66.7	103.7
1954	74.2	65.5	102.0
1955	74.4	66.0	94.8
1956	74.9	66.7	88.9
1957	74.6	68.4	84.9
1958	72.3	68.1	81.3
1959	71.4	68.4	77.1
1960	71.3	68.5	73.6

SOURCE: Table A-1, columns 1 and 6 and Table A-5, column 1, as percentage of Table G-8, column 3.

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-19

U.S. IMPORT PRICE INDEXES AS PERCENTAGE OF IMPLICIT PRICE INDEX
 UNDERLYING DEFLATED GNP
 (1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	<i>Imports</i>		
	Total (1)	Manufactured Products (2)	Agricultural Products (3)
1879	118.4	118.8	129.9
1880	118.7	110.6	132.7
1881	115.8	111.0	129.6
1882	113.2	108.3	125.8
1883	108.5	108.3	117.1
1884	107.4	108.2	112.2
1885	105.4	109.0	109.9
1886	106.6	106.5	111.9
1887	109.8	105.7	120.8
1888	105.7	101.3	116.3
1889	111.1	103.7	124.6
1890	113.1	104.9	125.5
1891	113.4	105.2	124.4
1892	113.5	108.9	123.0
1893	115.9	106.5	129.2
1894	112.2	108.1	122.3
1895	108.9	110.0	115.2
1896	113.8	114.5	121.3
1897	106.3	111.2	109.7
1898	102.7	107.7	107.1
1899	107.0	108.7	108.4
1900	108.5	109.4	109.3
1901	104.4	112.0	101.4
1902	98.9	105.4	95.6
1903	102.1	106.4	100.1
1904	102.8	105.0	103.6
1905	106.0	105.4	109.5
1906	108.1	106.4	107.9
1907	108.8	106.5	108.8
1908	97.2	99.9	97.8
1909	93.6	91.8	96.8
1910	98.2	89.8	105.9
1911	100.5	94.4	106.3
1912	101.6	96.0	105.9
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	92.9	89.9	94.4
1915	93.2	85.6	94.4
1916	101.6	94.8	101.1
1917	98.7	92.5	97.9
1918	93.9	104.8	88.0
1919	103.0	111.1	101.0
1920	109.3	111.5	112.4
1921	74.1	97.5	63.8

(continued)

APPENDIX H
TABLE H-19 (concluded)

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Imports</i>		
	<i>Total (1)</i>	<i>Manufactured Products (2)</i>	<i>Agricultural Products (3)</i>
1922	75.2	94.0	66.8
1923	83.5	90.9	80.2
1924	82.7	89.0	76.0
1925	83.4	93.2	83.3
1926	86.2	90.2	80.3
1927	82.2	89.0	74.3
1928	79.3	92.5	70.4
1929	74.0	84.2	64.5
1930	63.1	77.7	52.6
1931	54.6	73.8	41.0
1932	47.9	67.3	35.5
1933	48.3	63.8	37.0
1934	51.5	63.5	40.2
1935	53.8	63.4	43.9
1936	55.4	60.0	48.7
1937	61.6	61.8	56.0
1938	54.8	66.3	44.0
1939	56.3	65.4	46.8
1940	59.7	72.2	47.6
1941	59.2	69.9	47.8
1942	60.7	68.5	53.6
1943	60.4	69.8	55.5
1944	62.8	74.6	59.5
1945	63.0	74.8	59.2
1946	65.0	80.5	62.1
1947	70.7	89.1	65.2
1948	74.0	91.8	65.9
1949	69.8	87.8	61.7
1950	75.2	85.4	78.9
1951	87.7	93.2	96.0
1952	81.8	90.7	81.8
1953	77.2	82.0	76.2
1954	78.9	87.7	83.3
1955	78.0	85.5	77.7
1956	76.9	84.3	72.6
1957	75.0	82.8	70.8
1958	69.8	79.9	66.2
1959	67.6	78.3	62.7
1960	67.6	78.7	61.5

SOURCE Table A-3, columns 1 and 6, and Table A-5, column 3, as percentage of Table G-8, column 3

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-20

RATIO OF U.S. EXPORT TO IMPORT PRICE INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURED
AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	Ratio for Manufactured Products (1)	Ratio for Agricultural Products (2)
1879	1.161	.718
1880	1.256	.696
1881	1.209	.759
1882	1.190	.791
1883	1.199	.811
1884	1.273	.855
1885	1.273	.864
1886	1.247	.803
1887	1.213	.749
1888	1.303	.803
1889	1.218	.714
1890	1.208	.717
1891	1.165	.779
1892	1.083	.762
1893	1.028	.718
1894	1.020	.688
1895	1.138	.736
1896	1.192	.697
1897	1.110	.757
1898	1.040	.754
1899	1.091	.738
1900	1.132	.817
1901	1.063	.887
1902	1.082	.958
1903	1.129	.979
1904	1.127	.939
1905	1.049	.809
1906	1.046	.868
1907	1.053	.888
1908	1.112	.954
1909	1.129	1.030
1910	1.141	1.061
1911	1.059	.910
1912	1.019	.877
1913	1.000	1.000
1914	1.040	1.059
1915	1.117	1.089
1916	1.164	1.087
1917	1.105	1.355
1918	.942	1.648
1919	.893	1.496
1920	.885	1.213
1921	.996	1.432
1922	.922	1.427
1923	.922	1.322
1924	.942	1.458

(continued)

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-20 (concluded)

Calendar Year	Ratio for Manufactured Products (1)	Ratio for Agricultural Products (2)
1925	.877	1.359
1926	.922	1.152
1927	.870	1.239
1928	.819	1.373
1929	.893	1.469
1930	.954	1.543
1931	.896	1.540
1932	1.007	1.525
1933	1.014	1.697
1934	1.039	1.929
1935	1.072	2.018
1936	1.107	1.787
1937	1.117	1.512
1938	1.031	1.758
1939	1.041	1.522
1940	1.008	1.591
1941	1.003	2.132
1942	1.107	2.342
1943	1.112	2.615
1944	1.181	2.645
1945	1.135	2.356
1946	.859	2.033
1947	.803	2.104
1948	.782	2.072
1949	.771	1.822
1950	.769	1.287
1951	.724	1.180
1952	.739	1.355
1953	.758	1.360
1954	.747	1.224
1955	.772	1.220
1956	.791	1.225
1957	.826	1.199
1958	.852	1.229
1959	.874	1.230
1960	.871	1.197

SOURCE Column 1 Table A-1, col. 6 — Table A-3, col. 6
 Column 2 Table A-5, col. 1 — Table A-5, col. 3

APPENDIX H

TABLE H-21

U.S. EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF U.K. EXPORT PRICES
FOR TEXTILES AND TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES
(1913 = 100)

Calendar Year	<i>As Percentage of U.K. Export Price Index for Manufactures</i>		Export Price Indexes for Textiles: U.S. as Percentage of U.K. (3)
	U.S. Export Price, Manufactures (1)	U.S. Import Price, Manufactures (2)	
1879	135.6	116.8	
1880	143.9	114.6	138.0
1881	143.4	118.6	135.3
1882	140.1	117.7	143.0
1883	141.6	118.1	144.7
1884	147.3	115.8	136.0
1885	144.4	113.4	128.1
1886	143.4	115.0	131.0
1887	139.6	115.1	132.3
1888	144.0	110.5	139.0
1889	138.6	113.8	140.9
1890	127.3	105.4	133.2
1891	122.3	105.0	131.4
1892	116.2	107.3	135.2
1893	111.5	108.5	134.5
1894	110.8	108.6	134.8
1895	126.9	111.5	129.3
1896	130.8	109.7	128.9
1897	120.7	108.8	123.7
1898	114.7	110.3	117.4
1899	118.8	108.9	114.3
1900	116.4	102.8	114.6
1901	112.1	105.5	113.7
1902	117.5	108.6	116.5
1903	120.6	106.8	107.0
1904	117.6	104.4	108.3
1905	111.2	106.0	111.9
1906	109.6	104.7	110.1
1907	108.7	103.3	113.4
1908	108.1	97.2	111.2
1909	108.2	95.9	105.4
1910	106.1	93.0	100.5
1911	99.5	94.0	96.3
1912	100.2	98.4	95.1
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Column 1: Table A-1, col. 6 ÷ Table G-17, col. 1.
Column 2: Table A-3, col. 6 ÷ Table G-17, col. 1.
Column 3: Table G-18, col. 4 ÷ col. 3.

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